The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 12,548—VOL. LXXVIII. | WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1878. | PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

[illegible]—July 26, at her residence, Lord's-place, Orange, Mrs. [illegible], of a daughter.

[illegible]—July 12, at Manono Cottage, Cleveland-street, Redfern, the wife of W. P. Butts, of Blackheath, of a daughter.

[illegible]—July 31, at Belgrave-street, Kempsey, the wife of [illegible], of a daughter.

[illegible]—July 28, at her residence, Carrabear, Murri Murri, the wife of Edward Blood, jun., of a son.

[illegible]—August 4, at her residence, Hutchard Grove, near [illegible], the wife of W. R. Gibbons, J.P., of a son.

[illegible]—August 5, at her residence, Underwood-street, [illegible], Mrs. J. R. Lawrence, of a daughter.

[illegible]—August 5, at her residence, post and telegraph office, [illegible], the wife of W. T. Lee, of a son.

[illegible]—August 3, at her residence, Raymond Terrace, the wife of Edward H. Richardson, of a daughter.

[illegible]—August 4, at 10, Wynyard-square, Mrs. Steff-[illegible], of a son.

MARRIAGES.

[illegible]—July 27, at St. James's Church, Morpeth, by [illegible] Child, Edward, eldest son of the late George [illegible], of Crickhowel, South Wales, England, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Tilmouth F. Dye, of [illegible].

[illegible]—BRUNNER.—July 11, at Newcastle, by the Rev. F. [illegible], Charles H. Hughes, of Uralla, to Annie, eldest daughter of Anthony Brunner, of Stanhope.

[illegible]—DAVIS.—July 31, at the residence of the bride's [illegible], by the Rev. A. A. Levi, Samuel Amos Rheuben, of [illegible], fourth son of the late Alderman Rheuben, of [illegible], to Phoebe M., eldest daughter of D. Davis, Esq., [illegible], granddaughter of the late Nathan Mandelson, Esq., [illegible].

DEATHS.

[illegible]—July 31, at his residence, Ferndale Villa, Arncliffe, [illegible], Edward James Bayman, youngest son of the late [illegible] Bayman, Totterdown Farm, Ingpen, near Hun-[illegible], England, in his 62nd year.

[illegible]—August 6, at his residence, Botany and Rag'an [illegible], after a long and painful illness, which he [illegible] Christian fortitude, Charles Chambers, aged 27 years.

[illegible]—August 5th, at his residence, Blue's Point, St. [illegible], George Hoyte Commins, aged 62 years.

[illegible]—April 9, at Rotterdam, Holland, Mrs. J. De Groen, [illegible] mother of Mr. S. De Groen, of this city, and Mrs. [illegible], of Brisbane, aged 73 years. May her soul rest in [illegible].

[illegible]—July 15, at her residence, Putty, very suddenly, [illegible], the beloved wife of T. W. E. B. Laycock, aged [illegible], leaving a loving family and a large circle of friends to [illegible] her loss.

[illegible]—August 6, at his residence, Arden-street, Waverley, John [illegible], in the 53rd year of his age.

[illegible]—July 31, at her parents' residence, Glenmore Oaks, [illegible] Alice, the beloved daughter of Robert Moore, aged [illegible].

[illegible]—June 26, and August 3, at their parents' residence, [illegible]-street, John James and William Forbes, the [illegible] sons of John and Frances Stirling, aged 20 and 18 years, [illegible] by all who knew them.

SHIPPING.

[illegible] AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).
OVERLAND ROUTE,
via Torres Straits and Singapore.
[illegible] and powerful steamship,
SOMERSET,
S. G. Green, commander,
[illegible] contract with the Government of Queensland,
will leave the Cosmopolitan Wharf,
[illegible]SDAY, August 7, at noon, taking mails, goods, and passengers, for Singapore and Hongkong.
[illegible] can now be sent down, and will be received up to [illegible] TUESDAY.
[illegible] can be booked for Venice, Brindisi, and [illegible], and forwarded by the Peninsular and [illegible] Company's steamers, or to Marseilles per steamers [illegible] Messageries Maritimes.
[illegible] of freight or passage apply to
[illegible]RIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents,
52, Pitt-street.

[P]ACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
[illegible] with the N.S.W. and N.Z. Governments.
AUSTRALIA,
3000 tons,
W. Cargill, commander,
will be dispatched
[illegible] p.m. on THURSDAY, 15th August, carrying her [illegible] mails and passengers to Auckland, Honolulu, [illegible] Francisco.
[illegible], payable in gold in San Francisco, issued by the [illegible].
[illegible] booked from Sydney to Liverpool, London, or [illegible] with special advantages.
[illegible] rate, from Sydney to Liverpool, first-class £70.
[illegible] rate of passage and freight, and for all other [illegible], apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents,
Spring-street.

[illegible] TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Pacific Mail Steamer
AUSTRALIA,
3000 tons, W. Cargill, commander,
[illegible] as above on THURSDAY, 15th August, at 3 [illegible] current rates.
[illegible] for Waiwera Hot Springs by P. M. Co.'s [illegible] forwarded free from Auckland to Waiwera.
[illegible] freight or passage apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Spring-street.

[illegible] CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS [STE]AM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAM-[illegible] will be dispatched from the Company's Wharf, [illegible], as follows, weather permitting:—

FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER:

Ship.	Date of Sailing.
[illegible] GRAFTON	TUESDAY, August 13, at 9 p.m.
FOR PORT MACQUARIE.	
[illegible]	MONDAY, August 12, at 2 p.m.
FOR MACLEAY RIVER:	
[illegible]RVING ..	TUESDAY, August 13, at 9 a.m.
FOR RICHMOND RIVER:	
[illegible]US	On SATURDAY, August 10 (detained at Richmond River Heads.

Passage rates to and from Grafton.

[illegible]		Steerage:
[illegible] £3 0 0		Single ticket....£1 15 0
[illegible] 5 0 0		Return ditto.... 3 0 0

JOHN WHITE, Secretary, Sussex-street.

[HUN]TER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO [NE]WCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND [TERR]ACE.
FROM SYDNEY.
[illegible] (Wednesday) MORNING, at 9, the MORPETH.
[TO-MOR]ROW Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAIT-[LAND].
[illegible]S WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AFTER 5 [illegible].
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
[illegible]—Foot of Market-street.

[NEW]CASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited [illegible] Reduced).—The s.s. KEMBLA, for NEW-[CASTLE], from Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, [THIS] (Wednesday) NIGHT, and TO-MORROW [illegible] NIGHT, at a quarter past 11.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.

[THE] AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
[LE]VUKA (FIJI).—Wentworth, this day, Wed-[nesday], at noon. Cargo received at the Company's [illegible] Wharf.
[ME]LBOURNE.—Alexandra, to-morrow afternoon, [Thur]sday, at 4.30; and City of Adelaide, Saturday [illegible], at 1. Fares and freights at current rates.
[NE]WCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and [MOR]PETH.—Collaroy, to-night, Wednesday, at 11; [illegible] Coonanbara, Friday night, at 11.
[BRIS]BANE.—Elamang, Friday afternoon, at 4.30. [illegible] and freights at reduced rates.
[MA]RYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, Wednesday next, at [illegible] p.m.
[GLA]DSTONE.—Steamer from Brisbane every Tues-[day].
[RO]CKHAMPTON. — James Paterson, to-morrow [illegible], Thursday, at 4.30.
[MAC]KAY.—Yaralla, from Brisbane, about Monday, [illegible] instant.
[BRO]ADSOUND, via ROCKHAMPTON. — James [Paterson], to-morrow afternoon, Thursday, at 4.30.

[POR]T DENISON [CLE]VELAND BAY [POR]T DOUGLAS (ISLAND POINT) [COO]KTOWN WHARF	Katoomba (without transhipment), Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
[illegible]DWELL [KEP]PEL BAY [FL]AT TOP ISLAND.	Katoomba, Monday afternoon, at 4.30.

[Cargo] is now being received for transmission to any of [the above] ports.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

[MAN]LY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY (weather permitting),
[Circular Quay] Wharf at 7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 5, 6
[From] Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 11.45, 2.30
[From] Manly Beach, 8.10, 9, 12, 3.15, 4.45, 6.
[NO] FREIGHT TAKEN AFTER 2.15 p.m.
[illegible] Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s. On Satur-[days and] Sundays return tickets, 1s. Extra late boats will [leave Sy]dney for Manly Beach on Wednesdays and Satur-[days]. [illegible]

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-night, at 11; and Friday, 9.15 a.m. and 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA and EDEN.—To-night, at 11.
TATHRA (for BEGA).—To-night, at 11; and Friday, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—Friday, 9.15 a.m.
MORUYA.—Friday, at 11 p.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—Friday, at 11 p.m.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.—PARRAMATTA, RYDE, ERMINGTON, and NEWINGTON STEAMERS, from KING-STREET, THIS DAY, at 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. From Parramatta, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE STEAMERS, from King-street, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.30, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 5.15, 11. FIVE-DOCK, ASHFIELD, and BURWOOD, from King-street, 7, 10, 12.30, 4.15, 6.15. From Five Dock, 7.45, 8.30, 11, 2.45, 5.15, 7.15. From Gladesville, 8, 8.45, 10, 11.15, 12, 2, 3, 4, 5.25, 6, 7.30. From Hunter's Hill, 8.15, 9.5, 10.15, 11.25, 12.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.30, 6.15, 7.30, calling at Cockatoo.

NEW MANNING RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S Steamer BEAGLE, Captain Harsee, for Manning River direct, twenty-four hours after arrival from Caledonian Wharf, King-street (weather permitting). Cargo now being received.
JOHN RITCHIE, Agent.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, NEWCASTLE, BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, and ROCKHAMPTON.
The M. S. S. CO. will dispatch their STEAMSHIPS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—

FOR MELBOURNE:		
YOU YANGS	Chas. Ashford	FRIDAY, 2 o'clock.
MACEDON ..	F. H. Stanford	TUESDAY, August 13.
FOR BRISBANE:		
THE CLARENCE..	J. D. Harley..	FRIDAY, 4 p.m.
EDINA	J. H. South..	FRIDAY, August 16.
FOR MARYBOROUGH:		
EDINA	J. H. South..	FRIDAY, August 16.
FOR ROCKHAMPTON:		
THE CLARENCE..	J. D. Harley..	FRIDAY, 4 p.m.

Carrying passengers and cargo. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE, available for three (3) months, by any of the Company's steamers, leaving every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and vice versa. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
These vessels have their SALOONS amidships, and are victualled by the owners. Steerage passengers supplied with bedding.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Bonded goods cannot be received for BRISBANE and NORTHERN PORTS after 3.30 p.m. on day of sailing.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The M. S. S. Co. will dispatch the steamship
YOU YANGS, 800 tons,
Chas. Ashford, commander,
on FRIDAY, 2 o'clock,
for the above port.
For particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO BRISBANE AND ROCKHAMPTON.—The M. S. S. Co. will dispatch the splendid steamship
THE CLARENCE,
J. D. Harley, commander,
for the above ports, on FRIDAY, at 4 p.m.
The saloon is amidships.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation of this splendid steamship.
For all particulars apply to
W. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW GUINEA.—The N. I. S. N. Company's Mail Steamship WILLIAM MACKINNON will be dispatched for PORT DARWIN and JAVA, on the 20th September, and call at PORT MORESBY to land passengers, if sufficient inducement offers.
ELDRED and CO., Agents,
62, Margaret-street.

NEW GUINEA GOLD-FIELDS.—The steamship COREA, 600 tons, will be dispatched for PORT MORESBY (via Brisbane, Townsville, and Cooktown), about end of August, if sufficient inducement offer.
For further particulars, apply to
CHARLES PARBURY, Gresham-street.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (Limited).
Fortnightly communication to all NEW ZEALAND ports.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Date of Sailing.
WAKATIPU.	1796	A. Cameron..	13th August, via Wellington.
ROTORUA ..	1000	M. Carey	28th August, via Auckland.

FREDK. W. JACKSON, 58, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND direct.—The S.S. EASBY, 2000 tons burthen, W. Anderson, commander, will sail for WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and PORT CHALMERS on or about the 17th August; also taking PASSENGERS and CARGO for transhipment to NELSON, WESTPORT, HOKITIKA, GREYMOUTH, &c. RATES of STEERAGE PASSAGE:—To Wellington, £4; Lyttelton, £4 10s; Port Chalmers, £5. For freight or passage apply to
FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, VIA EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—The fine steamship TASMAN, 720 tons register, will be dispatched from the GRAFTON WHARF, TUESDAY, 20th August, at 11 a.m.
For freight or passage apply to
T. and W. WILLIS, Agents, 48, Pitt-street.

ORIENT LINE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.
THE ACONCAGUA
will leave MELBOURNE on MONDAY, 12th August.
Passengers booking in Sydney will be franked on per steamer to join her.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Sydney.

ORIENT LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, FOR LONDON.
The following full-powered steamships will be dispatched for London, via the Suez Canal, as under:—

Steamer.	From Sydney.	From Melbourne.
ACONCAGUA.	—	August. 12.
LUSITANIA ..	September 4.	September 14.

These steamships, expressly built and fitted for carrying passengers on long ocean voyages, are each of about 4000 tons register, and make the passage in about 40 days.
FARES:
FIRST SALOON, 60 to 75 guineas.
SECOND SALOON, 35 guineas.
THIRD-CLASS (enclosed cabins), 20 to 22 guineas.
Open berths for men only, 16 guineas.
Canal dues, eight shillings.
Apply in London to F. GREEN and CO., and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO., Managers of the Orient Steam Navigation Company (limited); and in Sydney to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.
STEAM TO LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
Messrs. MONEY, WIGRAM, and SONS favourite passenger steamship,
SOMERSETSHIRE,
2312 tons register, 300 horse-power nominal (1500 indicated),
H. F. HOLT, Commander,
will be despatched from Melbourne to London, via the Suez Canal on
WEDNESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1878,
carrying saloon, second and third class, and steerage passengers, for which she has unrivalled accommodation.
FARES:
Saloon (according to accommodation required)
'Tween Decks .. .. £16 and upwards
A liberal allowance made to families.
For plan of cabin, dietary scales, &c., apply to
M. METCALFE and CO.,
9, Bridge-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE, for London.—Last ship for the NONEMBER SALES.
The favourite A1 clipper ship
CHRISTIANA THOMPSON,
1079 tons register, R. Murray, commander,
is now loading at the CIRCULAR QUAY, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on or about the 14th instant.
For terms of freight, apply to Captain MURRAY; or
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON, To follow the Christiana Thompson.
The A1 clipper barque
ASCALON,
938 tons register, D. Bain, commander, will be dispatched as above.
For terms of freight apply to Captain BAIN; or
MONTEFOIRE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR Friendly and Navigator Islands.—The Reconnaissance will clear at Customs on Friday and sail Saturday.

FOR TOWNSVILLE DIRECT.—The regular trader
HEATH,
A. Campbell, master, now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay, and will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN FRASER and CO.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The A1 barquentine ODALISK, 267 tons register, now loading at Dibbs' Wharf, will have prompt dispatch.
For freight apply to Captain, on board; or to GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., Agents.

ELLEN, for EDEN and TATHRA, on Wednesday. Freight payable to H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

S. S. WAKATIPU, from New Zealand Ports.—Cargo from the vessel will be landed TO-MORROW, at Smith's Wharf. Consignees must be prepared to take delivery as soon as discharged. The ship will not be responsible for any loss or damage to goods after being landed. All goods not removed by 4 p.m. will be stored at Consignees' risk and expense unless otherwise arranged for.
FREDK. W. JACKSON, Agent.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK, from San Francisco.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass Customs ENTRIES at once for A. S. N. Co.'s (late Campbell's) Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at the consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of cargo after it is landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained, before the goods will be delivered.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents,
Spring-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S S.S. OCEAN, from Hongkong.—Consignees are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for this Company's new wharf (late Campbell's). All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the consignees; and the Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage to cargo after same has been landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight and wharfage paid, and orders for delivery obtained from this office before the goods can leave the wharf.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

SHIP BEDFORDSHIRE, from London.—Consignees of cargo by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Smith's Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the consignees, and the ship will not be responsible for any loss or damage to cargo after same has been landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

Captain Warren will not be responsible for any debt contracted by any member of his crew without his written authority.

SHIP MATCHLESS, from New York.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES for Alger's Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for loss of or damage to cargo after it has been landed. Bills of lading must be presented, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned before goods can leave the wharf.
R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

Captain DAWES will not be responsible for debts contracted by the crew without his written authority.

SHIP GUY MANNERING, from Liverpool.—CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Smith's Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and bonded at risk and expense of consignees of same. Bills of lading must be presented, and freight paid before any goods can be delivered. The ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo occurring after same is landed.
LORIMER, ROME, and CO., Agents,
34, O'Connell-street.

Captain JOPP, of the above ship, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew, without his written authority.

SCHOONER JESSIE MATILDA.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel are requested to be sent in to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, or they will not be recognised.
CORRIGAN and RIEDY, 84, Sussex-street.

[CH]ARTERS.—TONNAGE wanted, to load in Sydney and Newcastle for foreign and intercolonial ports, at highest rates.
WM. LAIDLAW and CO.,
Exchange, Pitt-street.

FREIGHT.—Wanted VESSELS to load coal, Newcastle to Yengarie, Maryborough.
I. F. IVES,
Argyle Bond.

BOAT.—Wanted to purchase, a large OPEN BOAT or small LIGHTER. State price and where to be seen, to Sutton, Lee, and Johnston, general carriers, Castlereagh and Bridge streets.

FLOATING DOCK DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Mats, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

MARKET WHARF STORES.—The Undersigned begs to inform Corn and Flour Merchants, Consignees, and the mercantile community generally, that he has just completed the erection of a magnificent block of Stores on the Market Wharf, and is now prepared to receive and store flour, grain, and all descriptions of first-class goods on reasonable terms; also, having extended the wharfage accommodation of the Market Wharf, he is in a position to offer the very best facilities for coasting and intercolonial shipping.
A. KETHEL, Wharfinger and Lessee.

TO SHIPOWNERS.—Undersigned wants offers to hire with view to purchase, 10 knot STEAMER, about 120 feet long.
G. FARR, Secretary S. S. CO.,
Edithburg, S. A.

QUAY BERTHS vacant, first class wharfage and storage. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR SALE, cheap, two GAFF MAINSAILS, good order, 18 feet hoist. CARTER, Victoria Wharf.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MID-DAY PRAYER MEETING every day, except Saturday, from 1 to 1.50, Temperance Hall.
T. B. TRESS.
J. C. TUTING.

LONGUEVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Tea and Public MEETING, on SATURDAY, 10th August, at 3 p.m. Addresses by Rev. J. C. Kirby, S. Savage, J. F. Cullen, Mr. J. J. Neave, Mr. W. J. Green, and others. 'Buses from Milson's Point at 2.20, returning about 6 o'clock. Ticket for tea and 'bus, 1s 9d.

MR. HENRY VARLEY'S Visit to Sydney.—Christians to act as committee workers. Singers are requested to meet at St. Andrew's Church, near Cathedral, THURSDAY, 7.30 p.m. Mr. W. Corrie Johnston will give some details of Mr. Varley's work in Melbourne, and arrangements for meetings in Sydney to be considered.

WILLIAM-STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.
SERVICE OF SACRED SONG TO-NIGHT,
commencing at a quarter to 8 prompt.
WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq., will preside.
Principal Vocalists, Miss Wiseman, Miss Craven, Miss Wright, Mr. James Godfrey, and Mr. Harry Nell.
Organist, Mr. T. W. Craven.
Selections from "Eli," "Samson," "Creation," "Elijah," and other great works.
Admission 1s.
Proceeds in aid of Trust Fund.
D. TATE, Hon. Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of ill-health, Rev. Dr. SOMERVILLE will NOT be able to conduct the Service advertised for SABBATH next, in the THEATRE ROYAL.
DAVID WALKER, General Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, corner Pitt and Park streets.—YOUNG MEN are invited to attend. SPECIAL ADDRESSES by the Rev. H. A. LANGLEY EVERY EVENING this week, at 7.30. Subject to-night: "GOD'S CALL TO A REAL AND TRUE LIFE."
MID-DAY PRAYER MEETING EVERY DAY this week, from 1.15 to 1.45 p.m.
DAVID WALKER, General Secretary.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ST. PETER'S MUNICIPALITY.—EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY.—NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JOHN LAMBETH, of St. Peter's, builder, has been duly elected an Alderman for St. Peter's Ward, in the room of Alderman T. G. M'Cauley, deceased.
WILLIAM G. JUDD,
Mayor and Returning Officer.
St. Peter's, 5th August, 1878.

ELECTION OF ALDERMAN: BISHOPTHORPE WARD, Glebe.—The Friends of Mr. J. G. PURVES are invited to attend a MEETING at the University Hotel, TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 sharp.

SCHWEPPE'S MINERAL WATERS have been renowned for their excellence and purity for upwards of a century, and almost universally recommended by the leading medical men of the day—have always had the patronage of Royalty, and continue to be supplied to her Majesty the QUEEN.
At Hotels, Cafés, &c., ask for SCHWEPPE'S, and see that the trade mark—a fountain—is on the label over the cork. Sydney Office, 62, Margaret-street. Head Office, [illegible]

PERSONAL.

A. B. C.—All's well. Left for Melbourne on Sunday.

ARTHUR CUBITT, 203, Pitt-street, Sydney, Office for the discovery of MISSING FRIENDS AND NEXT OF KIN. PRIVATE INQUIRIES CAUTIOUSLY CONDUCTED; CERTIFICATES obtained of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; COPIES OF WILLS and other documents procured.
Agencies in LONDON, LIVERPOOL, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN, NEW YORK, CANADA, SAN FRANCISCO, HAMBURG, BERLIN, the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, and NEW ZEALAND.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Miss HALFIE to call at once upon Mrs. SLATTER, Milson's Point.

H.—HAVE you forgotten the Child's Music you promised to come or send. H.

IF this should meet the eye of the friends of the late SUSAN GROSS, please call at 70, Yurong-street, they will hear something to their advatage.

IF this should meet the eye of C. TURNER, late of Jabush Jabuck Creek, county of Roxburgh, near Bathurst, he will hear of something to his advantage on his sending his address to Box No. 64, Bathurst.

JESSIE SHINGLES.—Call at SPRAGG and ADAMS, 94, Oxford-street.

MR. JOSEPH LEVEY is requested to call on B. MOUNTCASTLE, on urgent business.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY NICHOLS will please call during the week on A. TORNING, 28½, O'Connell-street, with reference to the house in Phillip-street, or deposit will be forfeited.

WILL ELLEN M'CORMACK M'CONNELL, of Newtown, call 247, Forbes-street, and see friend.

WILL the young MIDSHIPMAN who defended the young woman in Hyde Park on Sunday evening oblige by calling at 372, Macquarie-street South. He will be rewarded.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, White Owl PIGEON. £1 reward returning to J. S. SLEDGE, 23, Myrtle-street, Darlington.

LOST, black baldhead PIGEON (hen). Reward. W. Bradley, jun., B., N., & L., Spring and O'Connell sts.

LOST, yesterday, a CANARY. Catherine House, Gordon-street, Paddington. Reward.

LOST, parcel of BOOTS, between Ashfield and Sydney. Reward at Callaghan and Sons, 397, George-street.

LOST, from 28, Wynyard-square, a black Terrier PUP. Reward.

LOST, a pair of Tweed TROUSERS, between Church-hill and Pitt-street. Reward. 147, Kent-st. North.

LOST, between St. Matthias' and Alton-street, Woollahra, a Jet EARRING. Reward. Rush, Piper-st.

LOST, MONEY in pocket handkerchief, bank notes; stopped. Reward. Mrs. Killick's, 311, Castlereagh-st.

LOST, on Monday, 5th, Retriever DOG; reward given. W. Wenman, Rosehill, near Boundary-st., Redfern.

LOST, on the 4th, a Gold BROOCH, near 'bus stand, Woollahra. Reward at C. Collin's, Point Piper Rd.

LOST, on Sunday night last, outside Our Boys Hotel, William-street, a Gold RING. Reward at 474½, George-street.

LOST, black Greyhound DOG, aged 10 months, white snipe on nose, white feet. Reward, on returning to AARON'S Exchange Hotel, Gresham-street.

LOST, on Saturday night, a SHAWL, between Surland Hotel and Half-way House. Please return to Mrs. J. LAW, Merton Estate Hotel, Balmain.

LOST, by a working man, a green Baize BAG, containing carpenters' bits. Reward at new store, Foxlow-place.

LOST, gold Albert CHAIN, between Woolloomooloo and Ultimo; a seal is attached, with the initials B. J. P. Anyone bringing the same to No. 6, Emily-terrace, off Harris-street, Ultimo, will be rewarded.

LOST, in King-street, between Pitt and George streets, a brown paper PARCEL, containing deposit receipts, &c., of no use to anyone but the owner. Reward, 160, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst.

LOST, last Monday, a Fawn-coloured Greyhound DOG, with cut over left eye and a scar on the hip. Any one returning him to M. D'ARCY, at L. Uhde and Co.'s, Haymarket, will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, between Wynyard-square and Council-chambers, Balmain, by Dock ferry, gold LOCKET, containing portrait. Reward on returning to J. Sleight, Barron, Moxham, and Co's, York-street.

10S REWARD.—Lost a Silver WATCH, near Petersham railway station. T. Carruthers, Petersham.

10S REWARD.—LOST, between Little Essex-street and King-street, a PURSE, containing £2 17s 6d. Apply to No. 20, Little Essex-street.

10S REWARD will be given by the undersigned to any person who will give information of the whereabouts of a COW, strayed from Coogee Bay; had a rope round her horns, and part of a hobble on near fore foot.
J. STARKEY,
138, Phillip-street.

STRAYED, from Botany Road, one Bay HORSE, bald face, white points. Any person bringing the same will be rewarded. M. MYERS, next Rice's, butcher.

STRAYED, into my paddocks, 2 red and white STEERS, piece cut out of both ears; if not removed within 14 days from this date, will be sold to defray expenses. W. M. H. GIBBONS, Sydney Road.
August 6, 1878.

FOUND, black and tan TERRIER. Owner can have it by paying expenses, at 256, George-street.

LECTURES.

ASHFIELD WESLEYAN SCHOOL.—LECTURE, THIS EVENING, by Rev. G. WOOLNOUGH, M.A. Admission free. Collection in aid of School Harmonium Fund.

TEMPERANCE HALL, Pitt-street.
Mr. THOMAS WALKER
will deliver a LECTURE, in the Trance State, at the above place, THIS VENING, at 8 o'clock.
Subject: "THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES; or, WHY ARE WE SINNERS?"
Relevant QUESTIONS will be answered at the close.
The Hon. J. BOWIE WILSON will preside.
Doors open at 7.30. Admission, 2s, 1s, and 6d.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, the Rev. W. BRADLEY will LECTURE in the Congregational Church, Petersham, on "Woman's Rights and Woman's Mission." To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Collection at the close, in aid of the Building Fund of the new Church.

POPULAR LECTURE.—The Rev. ANDREW GARDINER, M.A., will deliver a LECTURE in the Presbyterian Church, Glebe, on MONDAY EVENING next, 12th August, at 7.30 o'clock. Subject: "Dr. Guthrie, his Life and Work." Thomas Littlejohn, Esq., will preside. Admission free. Collection in behalf of the Building Fund of the new Church.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

BRIGADE ORDER, No. 96.
In consequence of the interruption of the Target Practice of the Torpedo and Signalling Corps by the inclemency of the weather, the Commandant is pleased to approve of an extension of time of the three squads now under musketry instruction to the 15th instant.
A fourth squad, consisting of men of the Torpedo and Signalling Corps, who have been on leave, or otherwise unavoidably absent, will be formed, to commence position drill at the Victoria Barracks, at 7.30 p.m., on the 19th August.
By command,
(Signed) THOMAS BAYNES, Major,
pro Major of Brigade.
Brigade Office, Sydney, 6th August, 1878.

4 BATTERY.—Armstrong Gun Drill TO-NIGHT, 7.30 sharp. W. COOPER, Captain.

7 BATTERY, V.A.—Special GUN DRILL TO-NIGHT, at 8, Dawes Battery.

NO. 8 BATTERY, V.A.— Gun DRILL TO-NIGHT, Dawes Battery, at 8. Charles H. Miles, Captain.

1ST REGIMENT (V.R.)—The Battalion will parade at Victoria Barracks, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. Full dress, belts without frogs or pouches. Officers in undress. Field officers dismounted.
By order,
(Signed.) W. CHATFIELD, Captain,
Adjutant 1st Regiment, V.R.

ENGINEER CORPS.—Hasty Defence DRILL, THIS EVENING. THOMAS ROWE, Captain.

GLEBE Company, V.R.—Parade, Victoria Barracks, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m. J. W. Mulholland, L. C.

A VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER for SALE. Y. Z., Herald Office.

LAND ORDERS wanted, highest figure; advances made. F. J. Shoppe, 474½, George-st., opp. markets.

MEETINGS.

BALMAIN REGATTA, 1878.—PRINCE OF WALES BIRTHDAY, 9th NOVEMBER.
A Public MEETING of the inhabitants of Balmain will be held at the School of Arts, Darling-street, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at 8 p.m., to form a Committee to carry out the Annual Regatta. The MAYOR of the Borough will preside.

RAILWAY EXTENSION TO THE SUBURBS.
MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.
A MEETING of Delegates from the various Suburban Municipalities will be held at the Town Hall, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.
GEORGE WALL, Hon. Secretary.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A General MEETING of the Members of the Royal Society of New South Wales will be held in the Society's Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING, August 7th, at 8 p.m.
Business: 1. Ballot for new members. 2. Paper on "Storms on the coast of New South Wales," by H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A., F.R.A.S., F.M.S.
Mr. W. MAC DONNELL will show the Microphone at work.
A. LIVERSIDGE, } Hon.
A. LEIBIUS, } Secs.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The usual Monthly MEETING of the Council of the above Society will be held in their Rooms, 227, George-street, at 11 a.m., THIS DAY.
HENRY M. WRIGHT,
Acting Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Monthly MEETING of the society will take place THIS EVENING, Wednesday, the 7th instant, in the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street.
Business: Exhibition of plants, flowers, &c., the reading of essays connected therewith.
The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.
J. GELDING, Hon. Sec.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—Members are hereby informed that a Balloting MEETING will be held THIS DAY, from 1 to 2 p.m.
August 7, 1878. J. W. HUTCHISON, Secretary.

MORT'S MEMORIAL.—A MEETING of the Working Committee will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, at 3.30 p.m.
F. H. DANGAR, } Hon.
JOHN R. STREET, } Secs.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., No. 2.—The Monthly MEETING of the above Co. is postponed till July 14, in consequence of the death of one of its oldest members, Mr. W. VIAL. By order of
W. CAMB, Superintendent.
G. LANE, Secretary.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The GAELIC BRANCH will meet at the Society's Room, Waterloo-chambers, George-street, opposite the Markets, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Business: Readings and Discussion.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Hon. Secretary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A PUBLIC MEETING, in aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will (D.V.) be held in St. Paul's Schoolroom, Burwood Heights, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, August 7, at 7.45.
Dr. P. SIDNEY JONES
will preside. The Revs. R. W. Young, G. G. Howden, C. W. Graham, W. J. K. Piddington, and other gentlemen will deliver addresses.
Collection in aid of Society's funds.

AMALGAMATED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS ASSOCIATION.—Usual Fortnightly MEETING, Hyde Park Hotel, THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock.
R. G. THOMPSON.

FREE-THOUGHT Society.—Committee meet This Evening, 8 o'clock, Foresters' Hall, Castlereagh-st.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—Free Temperance MEETING TO-NIGHT. Addresses, Pledges, &c. Pledges, daily.

GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Hon. J. S. FARNELL, M. W. Grand Master.—A Special Communication of the above Grand Lodge will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, at 8 o'clock. Officers, Masters, Proxy Masters, and Wardens are requested to attend.
The Board of General Purposes will meet at the same place at 7 o'clock.
NICHOLAS WEEKES,
Grand Secretary.

MASONIC.—Cambrian Lodge of Australia, 656, E.C.—Regular Monthly MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at 7.30 punctually. Business: Initiation, passings (and raising if time permits). Henry Long, sec.

MASONIC.—LODGE ST. ANDREW, 358, Scotch constitution.—Regular MEETING, 7 p.m., York-street Hall. 1st and 2nd degrees, and Provincial Grand Lodge Visitation.

58 L. O. L. meets TO-NIGHT, St. Paul's Infant Schoolroom, Regent-street, at 7.45 sharp.

A MEETING of Confectioners and Pastrycooks will be held in the Temperance Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING at 8. Business: Further consideration of Picnic. EDWARD STEDMAN, Secretary.

PITT-STREET LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.—THIS EVENING, at 7.45, adjourned debate: "Does universal suffrage work beneficially in the Australian colonies?" Mr. Frank Bladen will open in the negative. British Constitution Class next WEDNESDAY.
J. J. ALLEN, Hon. Sec.

ST. JOSEPH'S INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
Office: 99, Elizabeth-street.
TRUSTEES:
Rev. M. J. Dwyer, James Mullins, Esq., J.P., and P. R. Larkin, Esq.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Ellis and Makinson.
Shareholders are reminded that the MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held at the Society's Office, 99, Elizabeth-street, THIS EVENING, August 7th, 1878, between the hours of 7 and 8.30 o'clock.
TO DEPOSITORS.
DEPOSITS received in any sums from £1 to £1000. Interest allowed from 5 to 7 per cent. per annum, according to arrangement.
For the convenience of working men, domestic servants, &c., rules and every information relative to borrowing and investing can be obtained from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m., at the Society's Offices, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in each week.
EDWARD J. RUBIE, Manager.

NO. 3 STARR-BOWKETT B. BUILDING SOCIETY.—The Fourth Annual MEETING will be held at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th August, at 7.30 p.m. To receive report and balance-sheet, elect directors and auditors, and transact such other business as may be brought forward in accordance with rules. Candidates for office must be nominated in writing to the Secretary, at least seven days before the day of election.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Secretary.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifteenth Half-yearly GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Head Office, No. 64, Margaret-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet to the 30th June last; to elect two Directors in the room of Walter R. Hall and C. H. Humphrey, Esqs., who retire by rotation, and are eligible for re-election; also to elect an Auditor in the room of John Williams, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN B. C. MILES, Secretary.
64, Margaret-street, Sydney, 10th July, 1878.
Walter R. Hall and C. H. Humphrey, Esqs., have given the requisite notice that they are Candidates for the vacant seats at the Board.

GREAT VICTORIA GOLD-MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, August 8, at 11.30 a.m., at the Company's Office, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney, to receive Directors' Report and Balance-sheet for half-year ended June 30; to elect two Directors in lieu of Alfred Harcourt and James Vickery, Esqs., both of whom are eligible for re-election; and to transact general business.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE HARDIE, Manager.
July 11, 1878.

WILLIAMS GOLD-MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Company will be held, at the Company's Office, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, August 7th next, at 3 p.m., to receive Directors' Report and Balance-sheet for half-year ended June 30, &c., &c.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE HARDIE, Manager.

TENDERS.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.—TENDERS will be received, until 6 p.m. on TUESDAY, 13th instant, for 500 Tons (more or less) of WHITE METAL, broken or unbroken.
Sample to accompany tender.
C. A. VIVIAN, Council-clerk.
Town-hall, Newtown, 5th August, 1878.

FOR SALE BY TENDER,
THE LABOUR BAZAAR,
Nos. 285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Established in 1840,
and for many years carried on by the present proprietors, JAMES MULLINS and TIMOTHY MAHER, as Auctioneers, Furniture Importers, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, Ironmongers, and General Furnishing Warehousemen,
under the style of
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.
THE GOODWILL OF THIS LARGE and Extensive HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING and AUCTIONEERING ESTABLISHMENT
is for disposal by Tender, on account of the PRESENT PROPRIETORS RETIRING FROM BUSINESS;
with
RIGHT OF LEASE,
or
PURCHASE OF THE FREEHOLD,
as hereinafter mentioned.
FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.
The stock on hand, which has been well selected, and purchased for NET CASH, may be taken at cost price, per particulars to be obtained on application, in connection pith which the proprietors beg to state that it is replete with everything necessary for
from the HUMBLEST to the FIRST DWELLING in the land, abounding as it does with every article of luxury, ornament, or use, necessary or desirable for a
GENTLEMAN'S MANSION
or a
MECHANIC'S RESIDENCE.
THE AUCTION BRANCH.
since its foundation has formed a valuable and profitable adjunct, and is worthy of the consideration of investors in this class of business, not only for its direct profit, but for the many collateral advantages arising therefrom to the general transactions of the concern.
AS A WHOLE
the business, whether from its
LONG STANDING, its MAGNITUDE,
or EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE CONNECTION
is UNEQUALLED by
any of the kind in the Australian colonies, and, from the capacity of the premises to admit of its extension to meet the growing demands of the colony, it affords an opportunity rarely to be met with by a man of capital understanding the business to ensure a large and certain return upon his investment.
CONDITIONS.
The successful tenderer will be entitled to a lease of the premises for a period of seven years certain, at an annual rental of £1300; or longer, as may be agreed upon. Or the proprietors will be prepared to accept tenders for the purchase of the fee simple—on terms, say one-third cash, and the balance secured on the property, at 6 per cent. per annum interest, for a TERM OF YEARS TO BE AGREED UPON.
THE PREMISES are situated in the most central part of the city of Sydney, near Market-street, towards which the whole business of the city is tending. They embrace a frontage of 116 feet to Pitt-street, and about 135 feet depth to the rear of the property of Sir DANIEL COOPER, known as the WATERLOO WAREHOUSE, comprising an area of more than one-third of an acre.
The property, as now set forth, is in the market for bona-fide disposal to close the partnership, because, as stated, the proprietors are retiring from business. The right to continue the name of the firm, so well known since 1840, will be conceded to the purchaser without liability to the vendors; and tenders will be received up to 14th August next, addressed to
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.,
Labour Bazaar,
Pitt-street.
Sydney, 10th July, 1878.

FOR SALE BY TENDER
The business carried on by the late Mr. JOSEPH BECKER, at Bourke, under the style of "A. ROSS and CO."
The estimated value of Stock in the store is about £14,000. Ditto Stock on road, £4000.
Stock is now being taken.
Terms—One-third cash, balance by approved bills at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months.
The stores and buildings used in connection with the business will either be sold or leased. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Tenders to be sent in before the 9th August next, addressed to the Executors of the late Mr. Joseph Becker, care of ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, Solicitors, Sydney.
Sydney, 12th June, 1878.

PREMIUM OF £5: TO ARCHITECTS.—Wanted PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for a Gothic CHURCH; to be built of brick on stone foundation, and to cost about £700, and to consist of chancel, vestry, and nave, with accommodation for 150 people. The successful tender to receive the premium.
Plans and specifications will be received until the 2nd September, 1878, by the Rev. R. R. Eva, parsonage, Seven Hills; or Mr. P. A. Pearce, secretary building committee, Seven Hills.

No. 78-50. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, July 23, 1878.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TANK STREAM SEWER.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 13th August, for constructing a 5 feet 6 inch OVIFORM BRICK SEWER in Pitt and Bridge streets, to intercept and divert a portion of the Tank Stream Sewer.
Plans and specifications to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are invited for the erection of a Hall and Council Chambers for the Municipality of Darlington.
Plans and Specification may be seen at my office.
A. L. ELPHINSTONE, Jun., Architect,
305, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of Business premises for Mr. R. ANDERSON, in George-street West.
Plans and specification at my office.
A. L. ELPHINSTONE, junr.,
Architect, 305, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Cottage Villa, at Ashfield. Plans and specification at the office of the architect.
A. L. ELPHINSTONE, Jun.,
Architect, 305, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the whole of the works required in Building and Completing the Premises to be erected at the corner of King and Pitt streets.
Apply for plans and specifications to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be sent on on before TUESDAY, 13th instant.
J. J. DAVEY, Architect and Surveyor,
Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TENDERS are invited for laying Stone Footings for walls of a house to be erected in Johnson-street, Balmain. Apply for particulars to JAMES M'DONALD, Architect, Thames-street.

TENDERS received up to the 8th instant, for taking down house, coach-house, stables, &c. Particulars apply to ROBERT REYNOLDS, Eveleigh House, Eveleigh-street, Redfern.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection of large Chimney at Maryson Steam Brick Works. For further particulars apply on works.

TENDERS wanted, to purchase Drain Pipes, at Conlon and Co.'s Pottery, Broughton-street, Glebe.

TENDERS wanted, for Plastering five 4-story houses, Lower Fort-street.

TENDERS wanted, for Stopping and Painting St. Andrew's Scots Church. Alexander, Pitt and Park sts.

TENDERS required for Painting and Graining House, &c. Apply Camdenville Hotel, King-street, Newtown.

TENDERS wanted for Painting (labour only). W. COOK, Pyrmont Bridge, opposite new school.

TENDERS wanted, for Brickwork of House at Newtown. Seller, Brothers, University-st., Camperdown.

WANTED, TENDERS for Painting Cottage and Awning. Middleton, builder, Reynolds-st., Balmain.

WANTED, TENDERS for Painting outside of premises, 115, York-street. Smith, Phillips, and Co.

CURCIER and ADET have on SALE—V.D. Clarets and Sauternes, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4; Macaroni, finest Salid Oil, Mushrooms, Preserved Peas; Chollett's Compressed Vegetables, Guinness's Stout, and Bass's Ale.

EDUCATIONAL.

AVIS.—Mons. BRIOT, B.A. (Paris), 284, Crown-st., S. H. Evening classes. French, Latin, Mathematics.

ANY Lady, Gentleman, or Youth not improving in four lessons at Mr. NORRIS'S Writing Institute, no fee charged. 34, Park-street. Established 1861. Lessons any hour, day or evening. Letters written.

HURLSTONE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, ASHFIELD.
Principal—J. KINLOCH, M.A.
RESIDENT MASTERS:
Classics—M. C. HOWE, LL.D.
French and English Literature— —— LONG
Field Practice and Surveying—H. ST. J. BRIDSON.
VISITING MASTER:
Drafting, &c.—Mr. MALCOLM (Survey Department).
Drawing Class in course of formation.
Mr. KINLOCH'S arrangements enable him to devote enough time to the College Branch to prepare gentlemen for the UNIVERSITY LECTURES, and SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS, and for PROFESSIONS.

MISS WISEMAN, Teacher of MUSIC and SINGING, 198, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

MRS. W. MAINER.—Piano, Singing, Harmony. Schools attended. Shirley Cottage, Campeadown Rd.

MISS SAVAGE, Teacher of the Pianoforte, 115, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst; and at Paling's and Nicholson and Ascherberg's music warehouses. Schools attended.

PIANOFORTE and SINGING.—Miss KOSTEN, pupil of best masters. 75, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

A LADY, accustomed to children, would receive a FAMILY to Board and Educate, on moderate terms; satisfactory references given. 364, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

A LADY in the country wishes to receive a little Girl to educate with her own; comfortable home and every care; terms moderate. Mrs. MOSS, 3, Carlton-terrace Wynyard-square. Open for a month.

MILITARY GYMNASIUM, 451, Riley-st., S. H. New class forming. Lieut. W. P. Mulholland, Prin.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—W. Sargent, artist, 19, Hunter-st.; portraits coloured 1s each; lessons given in photo. colouring.

ALLEN, Silk and Wool Dyer, Scourer, and Hot-presser. Gent.'s clothes scoured daily. 310, Castlereagh-st.

A CARD.—SIMS and PARKES, Wholesale and Retail HERBALISTS; treat all diseases. 246, George-st. N.

ARCHITECT.—HAROLD BREES, Surveyor. Plans, water-colour Views. 352, Geo.-st., over Mouncastle.

A. SHADLER'S Bakery, 71, Hunter-street.—Daily delivery in town and all suburbs.

A. R. WALKER, Gas Stoves, Fittings, &c. 473, George-st.; Factory, 339, Pitt-st., side entrance.

A CARD.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist, wishes to inform his Patients and the Public that he HAS REMOVED from 277 to 149, Sherwin-terrace, Elizabeth-street, three doors south of Market-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INIMITABLE, and painless dentristy. Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, 6, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square. CAUTION.—Not connected with any other person. Avoid mistakes from similarity of names, as disappointment often ensues. Established 1853.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Those who wish to obtain the above, made on the latest English principles, should consult Mr. J. E. CARTER, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist (from London), who guarantees perfect fit, mastication, and natural appearance, at a very moderate cost. Painless extraction by the nitrous oxide gas. All dental operations skilfully performed. Consultations free, at Mr. Carter's residence, 25, College-street, Hyde Park.

ALFRED ALLEN and CO., AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE and LAND AGENTS.
☞ SALES of FURNITURE, LAND, HOUSES, &c., conducted on MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
AUCTION ROOMS, 49, MARKET-STREET between Pitt and George streets.

BALMAIN, corner of Stephen and Darling streets.—Teeth extracted, artificial teeth supplied, teeth stopped.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SONS, Dentists, No. 174, Pitt-street, two doors north of the old surgery. Artificial Teeth, Gold and Vulcanite, first-class work; gold employed 20-carat quality. Suction Plates. Teeth extracted and stopped. Observe—Surgery, first floor over Mr. Lees' printing office.

GEELONG Steam Rope Works, established 1852, M. Donaghy, proprietor. Wholesale orders executed for all kinds of Rope and Cordage; quality guaranteed. C. WRIGHT, Importer, 105, Clarence-st., agent for N. S. W.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY CENTRAL.
E. RAMSAY, House Agent,
412, George-street.
N.B.—ESTATES PURCHASED ON COMMISSION.

H. W. LOVEDAY, High-class Tuner and Repairer of Pianos, &c. Reading and Co.'s, 356, George-st.

J. MILLER, Plumber, Gasfitter, &c., 507, George-street. General repairs by competent workmen.

J. C. W. HINSCH, 160, Pitt-street, Importer of all kinds Island Trade goods, Prints, Beads, Knives, &c.

JOHN M. BRENNAN, Surgeon
(late Travelling Medical Referee to the Australian Mutual Provident Society),
Montague-street, off Beattie-street,
Balmain.

LADIES, make your dresses from Madame Demorest's Cut Paper Patterns. 140, Castlereagh-street North.

L. LABONDE, Decorative Artist and General Painter, &c., 103, Liverpool-street, Sydney. Pictures and Works of Art of all sorts most skilfully restored. A speciality. Work done to the trade.

LADIES' and Children's OUTFITS, Baby Linen, &c.—The cheapest house in the city for any article in Ready-made Goods, Costumes, Evening Dresses, Mantles, Jackets. E. WAY, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.

MR. HECTOR R. M'LEAN, T.C.L. (Organist St. James' Church), 137, Darlingh'st R., op. Alberto-ter.

MANGLING done in first-class style — sent home quick—at 117, Goulburn-st., corner of Wexford-st.

MARRICKVILLE, ST. PETER'S, COOK'S RIVER.—Dr. ALEX. PATERSON, for 10 years in practice in Brazil, and lately arrived from England, has commenced PRACTICE at Hill-crest, Stanmore Road, nearly opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, where he may be consulted from 8 to 10 a.m., and 7 to 9 p.m.

MR. JOHN SPENCER, 8, Wynyard-square, received the highest award in the section for Mechanical Dentistry, at New South Wales Agricultural Exhibition for 1878. Judges' memo: First prize for the greatest excellence of workmanship and material. Also the London and Philadelphia Centennial Medals for Artificial Teeth, against every competitor.
All orders perfected on the most approved principles, and at the shortest notice.
Painless extraction by aid of nitrous oxide gas.

M'COY, BROTHERS, for Sewed BOOTS of all kinds. 559 and 561, George-street.

PHRENOLOGY.—Written Character and advice, 10s, by Professor HAMILTON, 19, Hunter-street.

SPECTACLES, &c., First Prize Medal Exhibition, 1878. KEYZOR the Optician, 368, George-street.

SPECTACLES, 1s; tinted eye preservers, 1s; goggles, 1s; eye glasses, 1s; Brazilian pebbles, 10s 6d. Spectacles, &c., made to order. Mr. SOLOMON, the only qualified Optician in the colony, 689, George-street South.

SPECTACLES.—The newly-invented Patent Tinted Periscopic Spectacles give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective sight; 5s pair. To be had at ELLIS'S, 220, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer's.

T. H. RUTTER, appointed a Government Contract Draftsman. Office, 26, Bridge-street, Sydney.

W. G. HIBBLE, Painter, Newtown Road, awarded prize medals 1877-78 for decorations.

COUGHS and COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL of CARAGHEEN, or IRISH MOSS, is the only remedy which gives immediate relief in the most distressing cases. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, thereby causing a free and healthy expectoration. The great success of this medicine has caused several unprincipled persons to copy our label: we therefore caution persons to see that our name is on the bottle, and our registered trade mark—"Pectoral Oxymel of Carragheen, or Irish Moss."
A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists,
532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

THE LAND.
British and Foreign Gleanings on Agriculture.
Pastoral News of New South Wales and the Colonies.
Agricultural Societies, Metropolitan and Provincial.
HORTICULTURE, THE GARDEN.
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
Hunter-street, Sydney.
To be had of all News Agents.
Subscription: 6s 6d per quarter.

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AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

LYSTER'S ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY
Lyster's English Opera Company
Lyster's English Opera Company
Lyster's English Opera Company.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
Last Night But One
Last Night But One
Last Night But One
Last Night But One
of
LES PRES ST. GERVAIS
Les Pres St. Gervais
Les Pres St. Gervais
Les Pres St. Gervais.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of
Miss CLARA THOMPSON
as the
PRINCE DE CONTI.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING will be repeated the sparkling and elegant comic Opera, in three acts, adapted from the French of Victorien Sardon and P. H. Gille—by Robert Reece, and composed by Charles Lecocq, entitled

LES PRES ST. GERVAIS.

PRINCE DE CONTI......Miss CLARA THOMPSON
La Rose, sergeant ....Mr. H. Bracy
Harpin, tutor to Conti ....Mr. George Leopold
Nicole, glover, hatter, &c. ....Mr. G. A. Johnson
Gregoire, his apprentice ....Mr. C. H. Templeton
Sans Vergogne } Two soldiers { Mr. John Forde
La Terreur } { Mr. A. Farley
Adolphe, hope of the house of Nicole.........Little Georgy
Francois, a waiter........................Mr. W. Johnson
Friquette, a flower girl...............Miss E. A. Lambert
Angelique, beloved by Gregoire ....Miss Bessie Royal
Toinon, a domestic.....................Miss Blanche Leopold
Madame Nicole ....Mrs. J. H. Fox
MilkWomen, School Boys, Tutors, Market People, &c.

Scene—Paris, 1780.

In act third will be danced
LES PRES ST. GERVAIS QUADRILLES,
by the whole of the characters.

CONDUCTOR...........Mr. G. VAN GHELE.
STAGE MANAGER......Mr. GEO. LEOPOLD.

Box plan at ELVY and CO.'S.
Carriages may be ordered for 10.30 p.m.

Tickets for stalls and dress circle in packets of SIX still on sale

Price 15s. and 21s.
JOHN BENNETT.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,
Friday, 9th August,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
in aid of
THE BUILDING FUND,
SCHOOL of ARTS,
BURWOOD.

VICTORIA THEATRE
FRIDAY EVENING.

GRAND OPERATIC PERFORMANCE
in aid of the
BURWOOD SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Under the patronage of
His Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON,
K.C.M.G.,
the Hon. Lady ROBINSON, and Suite.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Lessee .... M. Hegarty.

EVERYBODY MORE THAN DELIGHTED
with that popular artist,
J. J. WALLACE,
EVERY NIGHT.

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS EVERY EVENING,

RORY O'MORE and THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

TO-NIGHT, Wednesday,
positively
THE LAST NIGHT of RORY O'MORE,
The Last Night of Rory O'More.

RORY O'MORE.
RORY O'MORE (with songs)....Mr. J. J. WALLACE.
De Lacy (an officer in the French service)
Mr. Charles Mortyne
Scrubbs (apothecary, attorney, and captain of yeomanry, his first appearance since his illness)..Mr. W. Andrews
De Welskin (captain of a French Smuggler)
Mr. Lachlan M'Gowan
Colonel Thunder...........................Mr. L. Booth
Shan Dhu (a smuggler)..............Mr. Charles Holloway
Bill Jones (a corporal) ....Mr. E. Ryan
Pierre ....Mr. H. Chriss
Flannerty ....Mr. C. Williams
Soldering Solomon...........................Mr. H. Flynn
Kathleen ....Miss Kate Douglass
Mary O'More...........................Miss Maud Douglass
Widow O'More.......................Miss Margery Wilson
Nellie Riley ....Miss Nellie Vivian
Mrs. Doyle ....Miss Annie Mavis
Betty Murphy ....Mrs. Lachlan M'Gowan
Soldiers, Peasants, Smugglers, &c.

To be followed with the favourite drama of the
IRISH EMIGRANT.
O'Bryan, the Irish Emigrant..........Mr. J. J. Wallace
Tom Bobalink, a drayman..........Mr. Charles Holloway
Old Sterling, a clerk.........................Mr. H. Flynn
Henry Travis ....Mr. Arthur Vivian
Williams.......................................Mr. Vernon
Polly Bobalink.........................Miss Kate Douglass
Mary Travis ....Miss Maud Douglass
Mrs. Grimgriskin....................Mrs. Lachlan M'Gowan

Prices of admission: Dress circle, 3s.; stalls, 2s.; pit, 1s.

Box office at Nicholson and Ascherberg's, George-street.
Doors open at 7.30, commence at eight o'clock.

LOOK OUT FOR THURSDAY EVENING,
that beautiful Irish Drama,
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.
Kathleen Mavourneen.

LOYAL ENDEAVOUR LODGE, No. 6—Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia, Grand Council of New South Wales.

The SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the above will be celebrated in the Lodge Room, Oddfellows' Hall, Ashfield, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant.

Procession will leave the Lodge Room at 10.30.
Full Brass Band of 12 performers engaged.

DANCING
in the Hall during the day, and to a reasonable hour at night.

TEA MEETING.
Tea on the tables at 6 o'clock.
Cricket, quoits, football, and other sports.
Tickets, 2s 6d and 1s 6d each; children under 10 years, half-price; may be obtained from Brothers H. Drake, A. Bryant, B. Newton, Ashfield; W. Langley and J. Smith, Burwood; Charles Feord and W. Rogers, Canterbury, or any member of committee.
NEIL W. QUIGG, Secretary.

SYDNEY POULTRY SOCIETY.

(Established June, 1878.)
PATRON:
His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G.
VICE-PATRONS:
The Hon. Sir John Hay.
The Hon. Sir George Wigram Allen.
PRESIDENT:
James Merriman, Esq., Mayor of Sydney.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
E. Greville, Esq., M.P.; W. Bradley, G. L. Lord, R. L. Tooth, J. S. Gordon, F. Gannon, Esqs.
COMMITTEE:

Mr. J. E. Pemell	Mr. C. R. Bedwell
J. Barnett	T. Tye
J. Thorne	J. Fountain
W. R. Sayers	F. Murphy
A. H. Maxwell	T. Cadell, jun.
R. N. Johnson	J. Weir.

HON. TREASURER:
Mr. Robert Marklove.
The above Society propose holding their FIRST SHOW during the first week in September.
Rules and schedules of prizes obtainable on an early date from
H. BUNTING, Hon. Secretary,
Raglan-street, Waterloo.

ADMISSION FREE.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock,
ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS'
FIFTH EXHIBITION and FLOWER-SHOW.
Entrance from Parker-street.
Admission by ticket only,
obtainable at 756, GEORGE-STREET only.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 8 p.m.
The Ladies of Sydney should not MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY of SEEING the most beautiful collection of Flowers, Shrubs, Pot Plants, Ferns, &c., &c.
Nothing has been offered like them before in Sydney.
Duplicates were shown in the PARIS EXHIBITION, and were considered one of the choicest sights.
CHOICE SHRUBS.
ROSES, CAMELLIAS, PANSIES, FERNS,
every kind of HOTHOUSE PLANTS,
PERFECT CONSERVATORIES.
TICKETS FREE on application at 756, George-street.
ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS,
Palace Showrooms, Haymarket, only.

THE Exhibition.—Open until 9 o'clock This Day, The Royal Furnishing Arcade, George-st. W. B. Campbell.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Lessee and Manager ....Mr. Samuel Lazar
Treasurer ....Mr. James Booty
Stage Manager ....Mr. B. N. Jones.

AN IMMENSE HIT
An Immense Hit
An Immense Hit.

OUR BOARDING-HOUSE
Our Boarding-house
Our Boarding-house
which must however be withdrawn after FRIDAY next, to enable Miss ANNIE FIRMIN and Mr. JOHN JACK, to fulfill their engagement at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne.

OUR BOARDING-HOUSE
Our Boarding-house
Our Boarding-house.

MAKE NO MISTAKE
Make no Mistake
Make no Mistake.

THE SUCCESS OF THE DAY
The Success of the Day
The Success of the Day.

Miss ANNIE FIRMIN,
Mr. JOHN JACK,
Mr. GEORGE D. CHAPLIN
(his last appearance but three in Australia),
Mr. B. N. JONES,
and
The Royal Dramatic Company,
followed by the screaming musical trifle,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

Miss ANNIE FIRMIN, Mr. JOHN JACK
and
Mr. J. A. SOUTH.

TO-MORROW (Thursday),
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
of
Miss ANNIE FIRMIN and Mr. JOHN JACK.

Prices as usual.
Box Office at Nicholson and Ascherberg's.
SAMUEL LAZAR.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN OUR BOARDING-HOUSE?

THEY ARE VERY PECULIAR PEOPLE IN OUR BOARDING-HOUSE.

EVERYBODY SHOULD SEE COL. M. T. ELEVATOR IN OUR BOARDING-HOUSE.

THE PROFESSOR "Oh Yes," "The Professor by all means," in OUR BOARDING-HOUSE.

ALL THE PRETTY GIRLS AT OUR BOARDING-HOUSE.

WHEN YOU DO SEE THEM YOU WILL GO AGAIN TO OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

MAKE NO MISTAKE—OH MY! THE WATERCRESSES AND SHRIMPS AT OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. COLVILLE IS THE BEAU IDEAL OF A LANDLADY AT OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. and MRS. ELIGIBLE ARE ALSO MOST ELIGIBLE PARTIES FOR OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

ALL THE YOUNG MEN ARE HANDSOME AND ELEGANT AT OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

THEATRE ROYAL.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY EVENING,
August 8th, 1878.

BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
Miss ANNIE FIRMIN
and
JOHN JACK.

GREAT DOUBLE BILL.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE,
and
SHAKESPEARE'S FALSTAFF.
5th Act Henry IV., Part 1st.
Sir JOHN FALSTAFF ....Mr. JOHN JACK
PRINCE HAL ....Miss ANNIE FIRMIN.

A prior engagement at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, compels these popular artists to close in the midst of their magnificent success.

ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE OF THEIR EARLY RETURN.

Box plan open at Nicholson and Ascherberg's.
TICKETS EVERYWHERE.

MADEMOISELLE ALICE CHARBONNET (of the Conservatoire of Paris) begs to announce that she will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, under the distinguished Patronage of his EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the Hon. LADY ROBINSON, in the GUILD HALL, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, on SATURDAY, 10th AUGUST, in AID of the SUFFERERS by THE LATE MASSACRE IN NEW CALEDONIA.

Mr. S. LAZAR has most kindly consented to allow the ARTISTS of the THEATRE ROYAL to play a COMEDY immediately after the conclusion of the Concert.

The following ladies and gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee, viz.:—
Joseph Hauschelberg, Esq.
P. A. Jennings, Esq., K.C.P.
J. Montefiore, Esq.
Herbert Montefiore, Esq.
Moritz Meyerfeld, Esq.
R. E. Wilkinson, Esq. (Bank of New South Wales)
W. A. Seward, Esq.
William Dolman, Esq.
D. N. Joubert, Esq.
H. F. Delarue, Esq.
T. M. Slattery, Esq.
Mrs. Fitz-Stubbs
Mrs. A. Casey (Arnott House)
Madame Goilet
Madame Veuve Charbonnet.

FULL PARTICULARS and PROGRAMME WILL SHORTLY BE ANNOUNCED.
BOX PLAN NOW OPEN at Messrs. ELVY and CO.'S.
Reserved seats, 5s.
Gallery, 1s 6d.
Ladies and gentlemen desirous of assisting as members of the Committee are respectfully requested to leave their names at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, as a full list of the Committee will be published in the course of a few days.

MASONIC HALL.
THIS EVENING, AUGUST 7TH, 1878.
Under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Robinson.

Miss EMMA ALBERNI WANGENHEIM'S
GRAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.—PART I.
1. Song—"Tom Bowling" (Charles Dibdin)
Mr. HARRY ACKLAND
2. Ballad—"Should he upbraid" (Henry Bishop)—Miss EVA DAVENPORT (first appearance)
3. Violoncello Solo—"Fantasia" (Il Trovatore)—Mr. E. S. DEANE.
4. Scena—Ah force è lui" (Traviata)—Miss E. ALBERNI WANGENHEIM
5. Ballad—"Good Night Beloved" (Balfe)—Mr. M. SALAMONS
6. Song—"Maid of Athens" (by request) (MissProcter) Miss E. ALBERNI WANGENHEIN.
PART II.
7. Duet—"Oh Maritana" (Wallace) Miss E. ALBERNI WANGENHEIM and Mr. M. SALAMONS
8. Duo—Violincello and Piano, Theme with variations, Opera 66 (Beethoven), Mr. E. S. DEANE and Mr. J. D. WHITWAM
9. Scena—"Ah non Credea" (Sonnambula), Miss E. ALBERNI WANGENHEIM
10. Ballad—"I Seek for Thee in Every Flower," Mr. HARRY ACKLAND
11. Ballad—"Savourneen Dheelish" (T. Smith), Miss EVA DAVENPORT.
Last appearance but two of
Mr. GEORGE D. CHAPLIN,
who has volunteered to recite (by kind permission of S. Lazar, Esq.),
"THE SEVEN AGES,"
from Shakespeare's "As You Like it."
Pianist ....Mr. J. D. Whitwam.
Doors open at 7.15; Concert to commence at 8 precisely.
Seats at Elvy's. Reserved seats, 5s; unreserved seats, 2s 6d; gallery, 1s.
Carriages, 10.15.
W. LE COUTEUR, Agent.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB SPORTS, to be held 24th August. 300 Yards Handicap, open only to members of the Sydney Amateur Athletic Club. Entries close and will be received at Aarons' Exchange Hotel, 8 to 9 p.m., SATURDAY, 10th August next. R. A ARNOLD, Hon. Secretary S. A. A. C.

THE steamer MINX will leave on the usual Schnapper Fishing Excursion on THURSDAY, August 8th. Circular Quay, half-past 7; Woolloomooloo, 8 o'clock; bait provided. Fare, 5s each. G. BARKER.

GRAND EXCURSION to ATHOL on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next. Albion Band engaged. The favourite steamer EVA leaves Circular Quay 2.15, and 2.45; Woolloomooloo, 2.30 and 3 p.m. Return tickets 1s 6d.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION to ATHOL on MONDAY NIGHT next. Albion Band engaged. The favourite steamer MINX leaves Circular Quay at 7.45, calling at Woolloomooloo. Return tickets, 1s 6d.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
Lessees and Managers—Messrs. ROCKEFELLER, HUDSON, BRAHAM, and KOHLER.

THE TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT.
CROWDED and DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER
of the Renowned
U. S. MINSTRELS
U. S. Minstrels.
16 STAR PERFORMERS.

The pick of the Minstrel Profession, who nightly present the most Enjoyable, Original, Versatile, and Refined Entertainment impossible to any other Ethiopian entertainment in Australia.

FIVE GREAT COMEDIANS.

Messrs. NORTON
BROWN
NEWLAND
HUDSON, and
HOLLY.

FIVE BRILLIANT SINGERS
BRAHAM,
RAINFORD,
HAWKINS,
ROCKEFELLER, and
AMERY.

SIX UNRIVALLED SOLO INSTRUMENTALISTS.
KOHLER, CONROY
SUTTICH, CHANDLER
THOMPSON, DEVEREUX,
EVERY EVENING, IN A MONSTER PROGRAMME.

Prices of admission as usual.
Seats secured at Nicholson and Ascherberg's, George-street.
Doors open at 7.15, commence at 8.
Carriages may be ordered for 10.15.
Free list entirely suspended.

TATTERSALL'S MIDWINTER RACES,
RANDWICK RACECOURSE,
SATURDAY, August 17, 1878.
Under the patronage of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.
Stewards: The Committee of Tattersall's Club.
FIRST RACE TO START AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Five Races—Handicap Hurdle Race, Midwinter Handicap, Selling Race, Sapling Stakes (first two-year-old race of the season), and Free Handicap.
For conditions, &c., see TOWN AND COUNTRY JOURNAL and SYDNEY MAIL.
Entries close MONDAY, August 12, at 4 p.m.
J. HERALD, Secretary.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 222, Pitt-street, open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Concert at 8.

NEW CHURCH.—CONCERT and READINGS, in aid of the building fund, to be held in the old Temperance Hall, FRIDAY, August 9, 1878, at 8 o'clock precisely. Dr. J. Le Gay Brereton, chairman. Tickets: Front seats, 1s; body of hall, 6d—can be had from secretary of the hall. First-class programme of music now ready.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NICHOLSON AND ASCHERBERG
Nicholson and Ascherberg
Nicholson and Ascherberg,
317 and 336, GEORGE-STREET
317 and 336, George-street.
THE LARGEST IMPORTERS
of
PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS
Pianos, Pianos, Pianos
Pianos, Pianos, Pianos.
Also,
ORGANS and HARMONIUMS
Organs and Harmoniums.

The grandest Showroom in the colony
for
PIANOS, ORGANS, and HARMONIUMS
at
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG'S,
317 and 336, George-street.

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY INSTRUMENTS
Two Hundred and Fifty Instruments,
now open for inspection.

NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG
have much pleasure in informing intending purchasers and the public in general that they have just received considerable additions to their splendid stock of instruments, comprising all the celebrated makers, as
Erard (Paris and London),
Pleyel, Aucher, Bord,
Collard, Broadwood, Challen,
Schwechten, Rönisch, Lipp,
Steinway, Herz, Schiedmayer,
and
E. Ascherberg (Dresden).

N. and A. wish to draw particular attention to the fact that it has been their practice to have all pianos inspected before taking delivery of them, by practical men at home, so that none but the very best instruments of every maker are shipped to them, and no inferior consignments are received into their warehouse.

NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG
have succeeded in engaging the best workmen in the colonies, who, under the supervision of
Mr. R. WALKER,
well-known all over the colony as the best tuner and repairer, will see that every instrument before leaving the Warehouse is thoroughly regulated and tuned.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION
is drawn
to the
ASCHERBERG PIANO
Ascherberg Piano
Ascherberg Piano.
This instrument is expressly constructed for N. and A. by Mr. E. Ascherberg, of Dresden, and is provided with all the latest improvements, as string plates, check action, full iron frame, &c., &c.
The prominent qualities
of the
ASCHERBERG PIANO
are a beautiful, rich, clear, and sweet tone, a light and pleasing touch, superior strength, and consequently greater durability.

NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG
can guarantee and recommend these instruments as the best and cheapest imported into this colony.
Numerous testimonials from all parts of this colony, Queensland, Fiji, and Victoria can be seen at the Show Rooms,
317 and 336, GEORGE-STREET.

THE FINEST CONCERT GRAND
The Finest Concert Grand
ever imported into Sydney,
manufactured by
STEINWAY (NEW YORK)
Steinway (New York)
Steinway (New York),
PRICE £500
Price £500.
This wonderful production of art is now to be seen at our Rooms. It is a full iron-framed Concert-Grand, and for sweetness, power, and brilliancy of tone has never been surpassed by any instrument heard here; and it proves best that the assertion made by people without experience, namely, that the iron frame makes the tone of an instrument metallic, is entirely wrong.

NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG
invite inspection
of their splendid stock of
IRON-FRAMED PIANOS.
These pianos are just as portable as the old style wooden-framed instruments, as they are not as clumsily built, and in consequence of their superior strength can support removals better.

ORGANS.	ORGANS.	ORGANS.
Organs.	Organs.	Organs.
Organs.	Organs.	Organs

by all celebrated makers, as GEO. WOODS, BURDETT, MASON and HAMLIN, and the famous

ESTEY.	ESTEY.	ESTEY.	ESTEY.
Estey.	Estey.	Estey.	Estey.

This Organ we can particularly recommend as the cheapest and best instrument imported. It has held its own on the Continent and England against all other Organs.
All Connoisseurs agree that the tone of the
ESTEY ORGAN
is the nearest approach to that of the real Pipe Organ.

NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG,
also draw attention to their grand stock of
MUSIC, MUSIC, MUSIC,
at half-price.
MUSIC, MUSIC, MUSIC,
at half-price.

THE TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM,
as introduced by
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG,
is applicable to
THE SMALLEST COTTAGE PIANO,
as well as
FULL CONCERT GRAND.
CONSIDERABLE ALLOWANCE made to CASH PURCHASERS.
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG,
317 and 336, George-street.

BORD'S, Aucher, Frères', and Erard's Pianos at wholesale prices. Edwards, Dunlop, and Co., 144, Pitt-st.

£24 NET CASH, PROMPT, will buy a new Walnut 7-octave Trichord PIANOFORTE, which, if delivered in town, will be tuned and regulated after delivery at purchaser's residence; if for the country, it will be forwarded without extra charge for packing.
W. B. CAMPBELL,
Royal Furnishing Arcade.

NEW ENGLAND ORGAN COMPANY'S CABINET ORGANS, for the Parlour, Church, or Schoolroom, superior to all others for volume of tone and beauty of finish.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO.,
York-street, Wynyard-square.
Sole agents for the colonies.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.
46, Oxford-street, 46.
The CHEAPEST establishment in Sydney.
To make room
To make room
for new Shipments of Pianos
for new Shipments of Pianos.
To Purchasers before deciding
to Purchasers before deciding
inspect WILLIAM ESOLD'S PIANOS
inspect WILLIAM ESOLD'S PIANOS,
46, Oxford-street, 46.
Regular Shipments of Pianos expected.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
A large assortment ex recent arrivals, affording buyers a choice of instruments from the following renowned makers (guaranteed genuine):—

ERARD	BORD
BRINSMEAD	SCHWECHTEN
CHALLEN and SON	TRAUMANN
COLLARD and COLLARD	BIESSE
CARL RONISCH	KIRKMAN
HAGSPIEL and RUSCH	LER, and others,

embracing instruments of the highest class, unsurpassed for TONE, POWER, FINISH, and DURABILITY
Also,
The celebrated CLEOPATRA Pianos,
and the CABINET PIANO, for small drawing-rooms, at £25; sound, reliable instruments, unequalled for value.
AMERICAN ORGANS and HARMONIUMS.
Second-hand Pianos at low figures.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Spring and O'Connell streets.

PIANOFORTES
at
W. H. PALING'S.

CABINET ORGANS
at
W. H. PALING'S.

HARMONIUMS
at
W. H. PALING'S.

The LARGEST,
MOST VARIED,
and
BEST SELECTED
STOCK OF INSTRUMENTS
in
THE COLONIES.

NOW OFFERING
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
to
MAKE ROOM
for upwards of
200 INSTRUMENTS
that are
NOW LANDING.

W. H. PALING
would
CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION
to
HIS STOCK OF HARMONIUMS,
WHICH HE IS NOW SELLING
at
CLEARING-OUT RATES.
Also
A FINE STOCK
of
GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
at
VERY LOW PRICES.
W. H. PALING,
Agent for Erard, Pleyel, Soufleto, Aucher, Hundt and Son Kirkman, Alexandre, Waters, Bell and Co.,
Clough and Warren, &c.
[illegible], George-street
opposite Wynyard-street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I have reason to believe that Mr. GANNON challenges my assertion "that I hold an authority for the alteration of the contract," and in order to set the matter at rest, I feel under an obligation to publish the following extracts from the correspondence which preceded the execution of the document. Appended is also a letter from Mr. S. C. Brown, who acted as my solicitor in the matter of the purchase.

Mr. Gannon's previous contentions may be summarised as follows:—

1. That he NEVER SIGNED a contract containing a provision that he should not engage in business in Sydney for three years.
2. That the document was ONLY A PROPOSAL.
3. By way of insinuation that the document was altered after execution without authority.
4. That he is not engaged in a similar business to mine.

Whether he has or not succeeded in establishing his assertions, I confidently submit to the former patrons of the Exchange Hotel, and I shall respectfully count upon their favours, under the conviction that my catering for their comfort will meet with their approval.

TELEGRAM.—Mr. GANNON to L. AARONS, Sydney, March 5, 1878:—"Your telegram accepts my terms as to price, but mentions other things not yet agreed upon. As to entering business, I undertake not to go into business in city of Sydney for three years, under a penalty of five hundred pounds, provided you are during that time proprietor of Exchange Hotel. If this satisfactory, appoint person to take inventory. You take possession 1st April."—(Signed) W. GANNON.

EXTRACT from LETTER of WILLIAM GANNON to L. AARONS, March 7, 1878:—"I also agree not to open an hotel in city of Sydney for a period of three years, provided you are during that time proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, under a penalty of five hundred pounds.—Yours, faithfully, WILLIAM GANNON."

EXTRACT from Letter of WILLIAM GANNON to L. AARONS, Sydney, 15th March, 1878:—"My dear Aarons, I herewith enclose contract, signed. You can get another made out in Melbourne. (A copy.) Sign it and forward it on to the Manager of the City Bank, together with cheque for £500, and I will call there; sign it, and deposit my amount likewise."

TELEGRAM.—L. AARONS to WILLIAM GANNON, Melbourne, March 18, 1878:—"Contract received. Cannot positively bind myself to first April. WIRE CONSENT TO ALTER DATE TO FIFTH. My interest to go soon as possible. Reply immediately."

TELEGRAM.—W. GANNON to L. AARONS, Sydney, 18th March, 1878:—"YOU MAY ALTER THE DATE TO SUIT YOURSELF. I will have an answer from directors to-morrow."

[COPY.]
"To Mr. Lewis Aarons, Exchange Hotel.
"Dear Sir,—The contract between Mr. Gannon and yourself for the sale of the Exchange Hotel (such contract containing an agreement that the vendor was not to enter into business as an hotel-keeper in the city of Sydney within three years from the date thereof under a penalty of £500) was placed in the hands of the late firm of Holdsworth and Brown to act on your behalf, AND NOTHING DONE BY THAT FIRM HAS IN THE LEAST DEGREE LESSENED YOUR RIGHTS OR REMEDIES UNDER THE SAME.
"The documents prepared were SIMPLY AN ASSIGNMENT of the furniture from Mr. Gannon to you, and a lease of the premises from the Exchange Company to you, NOT INTERFERING IN ANY WAY WITH THE STIPULATIONS in the contract as to the vendor not entering into business within the term specified.
"Yours truly,
"S. C. BROWN."

COPY OF CONTRACT.
"Contract between William Gannon, of the Exchange Hotel, Sydney (the vendor), of the one part, and Lewis Aarons, of Melbourne, Victoria (the purchaser), of the other part. The vendor sells to the purchaser, and the purchaser accepts the property sold, as the lease, license, goodwill and tenant's fixtures, furniture, goods, chattels, and effects, stock-in-trade now on the premises known as the Exchange Hotel, save and except the personal belongings and apparel of the vendor, for the sum of EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS, CASH, ON COMPLETION OF THE CONTRACT. THE VENDOR AND PURCHASER AGREE TO DEPOSIT THE SUM OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS ON THE SIGNING OF THIS CONTRACT IN THE HANDS OF THE MANAGER OF THE CITY BANK. The purchase is to be settled on or before the seventh day of April next; and if either party neglect or refuse to complete the terms of contract, the party so refusing shall pay to the other the sum of five hundred pounds so deposited as damages for such breach. But it is expressly understood that the penalty for non-completion within contract time shall not be enforced against the vendor by reason of his (vendor's) lessors refusing their consent to assignment of lease to the purchaser.
"No other matter, cause, or thing to be considered as a waiver of this contract. THE VENDOR HEREBY FURTHER AGREES WITH THE PURCHASER NOT TO ENTER INTO BUSINESS AS AN HOTELKEEPER IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY WITHIN THE PERIOD OF THREE YEARS FROM THE DATE HEREOF UNDER A PENALTY OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, PROVIDED THE SAID LEWIS AARONS, DURING THE SAID TERM OF THREE YEARS, SHALL REMAIN PROPRIETOR OF THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.
"Witness the hands of the parties, this fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.
"WILLIAM GANNON.
"LEWIS AARONS.
"Witness to the signature of William Gannon—FREDERICK GANNON, Solicitor, Sydney.
"Witness to the signature of Lewis Aarons—ALFRED BRAHAM."

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.
The following Subscriptions, received for the month of July, are thankfully acknowledged by the undersigned:—

	£	s.	d.
D. N. Joubert, Office, Bridge-street	1	1	0
Michael Metcalf, ditto	1	1	0
Messrs. Fairfax and Sons	1	1	0
Mrs. M'Cabe, Pitt and Liverpool streets	1	1	0
Messrs. Elliott, Brothers, Pitt-street	2	2	0
Messrs. Ross and Co., Margaret-place	10	10	0
The Hon. M. Fitzpatrick, Colonial Secretary	1	1	0
J. Marsh	1	1	0
Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co.	2	2	0
John Murphy, City Mutual	1	1	0
Bank of N. S. Wales, per Shepherd Smith	10	10	0
Judge Faucett, Chambers	2	2	0
J. Sullivan, George-street	1	1	0
Messrs. Myers and Solomon, George-street	2	2	0
Messrs. Richardson and Wrench	2	2	0
Messrs. G. M. Pitt and Son, George-street	2	2	0
A. H. Morehead, O'Connell-street	2	2	0
J. M'Cormack, Forbes-street	2	2	0
E. J. Hollingdale, King-street	2	2	0
Henry Buist, ditto	1	1	0
The Hon. Saul Samuel	1	1	0
Messrs. Brown and Co., Spring-street	2	2	0
J. Lawler, George-street	1	1	0
Hospital List:			
The Right Rev. Dr. Lanigan, Bishop of Goulburn	3	3	0
Miss Osborne, per F. G. M'Cabe	5	0	0
John M'Elhone	2	0	0
James Anderson	5	5	0
Oriental Bank Corporation, per Mr. Balfour	10	10	0
The Rev. Rabbi	1	1	0

ROBERT COVENY,
Honorary Treasurer.
August 7.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In consequence of the extent and character of the alterations needed at 428, George-street, it has been found utterly impossible to have them finished in time to open at the date first advertised, but on SATURDAY, August 10, the opening will certainly take place, when our friends, patrons, and the general public will have an opportunity of purchasing from a stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
(British, colonial, and Foreign),
which for extent, variety, and excellence, have never before been available in this city.
Date of opening—SATURDAY, August 10.
T. WILLIAMS and CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes,
294 and 428, George-street.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
A BRANCH of this Bank is now open at LISMORE, in this colony, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 27th July, 1878.

AUSTRALIAN DIAMOND ROCK DRILL COMPANY, 196, Pitt-street, Sydney.
PUBLIC NOTICE.—The above Company having purchased the patent right to the Diamond Rock Drill from the assignee of JEAN RODOLPHE LESCHOTE, of Paris, in the Republic of France, the original inventor, and having duly registered the same in the colony, hereby caution all persons or agents from using or making any machine or machines which would in any way infringe on their rights.
The patent above referred to consists specially of a hollow tube or rod, on or to the lower end of which is attached or fixed diamonds or equivalent cutters, producing a solid core, or otherwise caused by rotary and advancing motion on the material operated upon, and have been patented by the Company in the colonies, who are now manufacturing machines in the colony to bore to any depth up to 2000 feet. Plans and drawing of the different styles of machines can be seen at the Company's office, 196, Pitt-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Other and subsequent patents simply refer to modifications of driving machinery, or protection of core in core barrel, &c., &c.
All persons are therefore cautioned against infringement.
Purchasers of Diamond Drills from this Company will be guaranteed the right to use them against any pretended existing patent.
JOHN COGHLAN.

WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances made by the undersigned on wool and other produce placed in their hands for sale in the colonies for shipment to Messrs. Dalgety, Du Croz, and Co., their London firm. Advances made on stations and stock. Station stores supplied.
DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO.
Offices: Exchange-buildings, Pitt-street (next Messrs. W. Laidley and Co.'s), Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to execute Indents for every description of merchandise, on the most favourable terms.
GEORGE STARTIN, 309, George-street.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Shareholders in the SYDNEY FREEHOLD LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited) will please present their Scrip, and receive their Dividends on and after MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at the new Offices, Young's-buildings, corner of Park and Pitt streets.
A. W. GILLES, Manager.
Sydney, August 2, 1878.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The OFFICES of the SYDNEY FREEHOLD LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited), and THE NORTH ANNANDALE BUILDING SOCIETY, have been REMOVED from 108, Pitt-street, to Young's-buildings, corner of Park and Pitt streets.
A. W. GILLES, Manager.
Sydney, August 2, 1878.

NOTICE.—In consequence of numerous inquiries by his clients and others, the undersigned desires to intimate that he hopes to return to Sydney about the middle of August next.
WILLIAM BARKER, Solicitor, Hunter and Bligh streets, Sydney.
London, May 18th, 1878.

NOTICE.—Shopkeepers and others are hereby cautioned against giving credit to my WIFE, Mary Hinton, as I am no longer responsible for any DEBTS she may contract in my name from this date.
(Signed) J. HINTON, 4, Bligh-street, Sydney.
August 5, 1878.

REMOVAL.—Dr. BELGRAVE to 153, Elizabeth-street, five doors south of Market-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED will make liberal advances on WOOL or other PRODUCE consigned to their London House.
YOUNG and LARK.

WOOL, TALLOW, TIN, HIDES.—The undersigned are prepared to make liberal advances on all COLONIAL PRODUCE entrusted to them for SALE in the colony, or SHIPMENT to their London Agents.
HENRY BEIT and CO.,
62, Margaret-street.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS
and
CATTLE SALESMEN
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Homebush and Sydney.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on all Produce or Stock consigned to us.

THE UNDERSIGNED will make liberal advances on WOOL, TALLOW, OR OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE consigned to their friends in London, under whose personal supervision all sales are effected.
MASON, BROTHERS.

ADVANCES made on Wool, Metals, and other colonial produce, for Sale here, in London, or elsewhere. Credits granted for purchase of goods, and indents executed on the most favourable terms, through our London house, Messrs. John B. Watt and Co., 5, East India Avenue Leadenhall-street.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Lloyd's Agency.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
FURNITURE BUYERS, COLLECTORS of PICTURES, and other Works of Art are reminded that the Furniture for SALE at No. 2, Montague-terrace, Macleay-street, on THURSDAY, is open to public inspection THIS DAY, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Auctioneers.
☞ Catalogues obtainable at the Rooms.

NO. 4 STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, 286, Pitt-street.
The next BALLOT for the right to an advance of £200, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF INTEREST, will take place on MONDAY, 12th instant, at 8 p.m.
Every share issued will participate in this ballot.
Entrance fee, 1s; subscription, 1s per share per week.
THOS. MILLER, Secretary.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,
164, Phillip-street, Sydney, 5th August, 1878.
TO PROPRIETORS OF OMNIBUSES.—The Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company having withdrawn its vehicles from the line between Circular Quay and Darlinghurst, the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners direct it to be notified that they are prepared to receive applications from persons willing to take up this line. Any necessary information on the subject may be obtained at this Office.
W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

IN the ESTATE of WILLIAM PUCKERIDGE, late of Botany Bay, near Sydney, Limeburner, deceased, intestate.
PURSUANT to the Trust Property Act of 1862, NOTICE is hereby given that, all persons having any claims against the estate of the intestate are hereby required to send in such claims to me, the undersigned, on or before the 23rd day of August instant, as the Administrator will then proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then notice, and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.
Dated the 5th day of August, A.D. 1878.
THOMAS MICHAEL WILLIAMSON, Proctor for Administrator, Temple Court, King-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—TURKISH BATH, Bligh-Street.—Ladies' Bath will be closed for repairs next MONDAY, until further notice.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. TORR, Dressmaker, begs to inform her numerous customers that she has removed from 379, Pitt-street, to No. 5, Nithsdale-street, off Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

NEWTOWN ACCOUNTS owing to JONES, BROTHERS, must be paid at once.

FLOODED OUT. FLOODED OUT.
F. G. BENNETT, 89, King-street,
wishes to inform the public that they can have
GREAT BARGAINS IN
CUTLERY, CARPET and LEATHER BAGS,
PORTMANTEAUS, &c., &c.

NOTICE.
To all parties indebted to the Estate of JOHN REDGATE and SON.
Mr. B. GODDARD is authorised by us to collect moneys due to the above estate, and his receipt will be a sufficient discharge.
Mr. J. DYER is no longer in our employ.
(Signed) GEO. A. LLOYD, } Trustees in the
JOHN SEE. } Estate of John Redgate and Son.
July 23.

HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIBERS are informed that Mr. JAMES DRUCE, No. 147, Pitt-street, has been appointed COLLECTOR for the House Visiting and Relief Society, in place of Mr. Ramsay, resigned.
GEORGE F. WISE, Honorary Secretary.
Sydney, July 1, 1878.

CAUTION to MINISTERS and REGISTRARS.—I, ANTHONY VINCENT, of St. Peters, caution the above not to Marry my son (JOSEPH PATRICK VINCENT), he being under age.

NORTH SHORE.—Tickets for Milson's P. Ferry and Bianconi's 'bus line. Felsingham, 84, King-street.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, &C.

JOHN WETHERILL, Waterloo House 231, 233, 235, Pitt-street.

List of New Goods, just opened—
500 print dresses, 1s 9d, worth 3s 6d
Good cambric prints, 3½d, 4½d, worth 6½d
Paisley cretonnes, 4½d, worth 7½d
Plain and fancy batiste, 6½d, worth 9½d
Fancy printed muslins, 3½d, worth 6½d
Plain self colour ditto, 6½d, worth 9½d
French printed ditto, 8½d, worth 2s 6d
Good wide calico, 2½d, worth 4d
White sheeting, 10½d, worth 1s 6d
Linen damask, 1s 3d, worth 2s
Summer quilts, 4s 11d, worth 7s 6d
Good slate silesia, 4½d, worth 6½d
Ditto brown holland, 4½d, worth 7½d
Coloured glace lining, 1½d, worth 3½d
White damask dimity, 7½d, worth 1s
Good table napkins, 3s 9d, worth 7s 6d
White damask cloths, 4s 9d, worth 7s 6d
Heavy Welsh flannel, 12½d, worth 1s 6d
Blue and white damask, 12½d, worth 1s 6d
Turkish towels, 6½d, worth 1s
Good wide ticking, 4½d, worth 6½d
Black and fancy galoon trimming, 3½d, worth 9d
Coloured llama braids, 1s for 36 yards
Muslin edgings, 1½d, 2½d, 3½d, 4½d
Wide muslin flouncing, 1s 11½d, worth 5s 6d
Coloured satin ribbon, 1d, worth 4d
A variety of feathers, 6d, worth 1s
Ladies' silk ties, 4½d, worth 1s
Children's frocks, 12½d, worth 2s 6d
Ladies' felt skirts, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
Ladies' linen collars, 2½d, worth 1s
Ladies' costumes, 8s 9d to 60s
French coutille stays, 1s, worth 3s 6d
500 ladies' and girls' hats, 3d, worth 1s
4 x 4 China matting, 2½d, worth 6d
Fancy gold and silver buttons, 6d card, worth 1s
Black silk buttons, 1s, worth 2s 6d
500 pieces ribbon velvet, 6½d, worth 1s
Black lustres, 4½d, worth 10½d
Black silk velvet, 3s 9d, worth 7s 6d
Black satin, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
Black grosgrain silk, 3s 6d, worth 5s 6d
Plain and check wincey, 3½d, worth 6½d
300 fancy silk dresses, 42s, worth 70s.

RILEY, BROTHERS'
FIFTH
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.
CROWDED. CROWDED.
Every day. Every day.
Come early for the
BARGAINS.
Messrs. RILEY, BROTHERS, desire to remind the public that these Semi-annual Sales are an established periodical custom with their Firm, not a few articles selected and advertised for the purpose of making a sale announcement.
The prices quoted below are for first-class goods, and every other article in our establishments will show a like reduction.
To prevent inconvenience to the crowds that attend our Semi-annual Sales we have increased our shop space and doubled our staff of assistants, so that all may get every attention.
Please read this list of prices.

COME EARLY AND SECURE THE BARGAINS
Such as
HORROCKSES' WHITE CALICO, 2¾d
Stout gray calico, 1½d
White twill sheeting, 8½d
All linen damask 1s 0½d
All linen table napkins, 2s 6d half dozen
Stout cotton ticking, 3½d
Stout welsh flannel, 8½d
Good scarlet flannel, 8½d
Long lace and muslin curtains, 2s 11d per pair
Slate silesia, 3½d
Check, all linen, ginghams, 3½d
Large coloured table covers, 2s 11d.

LARGE WHITE MARCELLA QUILTS, 3s 11d.
LARGE WHITE MARCELLA QUILTS, 3s 11d.

LARGE WHITE BLANKETS, 4s 11d pair
Large white blankets, 4s 11d pair
500 straw hats, 1d each
Ladies' felt skirts, 1s 6d
The new matelasse dress material, 2½d
Ladies' nightdresses, 2s 9d
Ladies' drawers, 1s 4d
Ladies' chemises, 1s 4d
Men's west of England trousers and vest, 14s 9d
Men's complete suits, 19s 6d
Men's tweed trousers, 6s 11d
Men's white shirts, 2s 11d
Men's strong working shirts, 11½d
Men's felt hats, 1s 6d
Boys' felt hats, 1s
Youths' mole trousers, 2s 11d
Youths' cotton shirts, 11½d.

Business will commence each day at 10 o'clock. The shops will be closed from 1 to 2 to enable the shop assistants to have lunch and straighten departments.
The shops will not be permitted to become overcrowded.
PARCELS will be sent FREE to all parts of the City, Suburbs, and Railway Stations.
RILEY, BROTHERS,
Oxford-street,
near Bourke-street.
RILEY, BROTHERS,
Brickfield-hill,
George-street.

EARLY SPRING SHIPMENT,
ex s.s. Syria.
DISPLAY THIS MORNING
of Coloured SILKS,
New Shades. Also
Black SILKS, at 2s 11d, 3s 11d, 4s 9d, 5s 9d,
purchased direct from
the Manufacturers
FOR PROMPT CASH,
MODERATE and UNIFORM PROFIT.
PARIS MILLINERY!
Feathers
Crape Fichus, new shape
Scarfs and Ties
Real Lace Goods.
An inspection respectfully coveted.
M. J. MURPHY,
Pitt-street.
NB. —Patterns free by post.

FIRST DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS
for the
SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.
PEAPES and SHAW
having received "large shipments of New Goods," will be prepared to place before their patrons, THIS DAY,
"THE LARGEST, CHOICEST, and CHEAPEST"
SELECTION of FIRST-CLASS GOODS
they have ever had the pleasure of submitting to the public.

NEW SPRING DRESSES. NEW SPRING TRIMMINGS. NEW SPRING COSTUMES. NEW FRENCH MILLINERY. NEW SPRING FLOWERS. NEW SPRING FEATHERS. NEW SPRING HOSIERY. LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING. A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS and TIES, and MEN'S MERCERY. STYLISH and FIRST-CLASS WOOLLENS.	NEW GOODS in every DEPARTMENT, IMPORTED DIRECT FROM the best BRITISH and CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURERS.

PEAPES and SHAW,
GENERAL DRAPERS and SILK MERCERS,
TAILORS and GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
338, 340, 242, GEORGE-STREET.

HORDERN'S, in Pitt-street, WEDNESDAY.
WEDNESDAY, HORDERN'S, in Pitt-street.
HORDERN'S, in Pitt-street, TO-DAY.
TO-DAY, at HORDERN'S, in Pitt-street.

VICTORIA HOU[SE]
GENTLEMEN'S BRANCH.
NOVELTIES will be shown in our Gentlemen's fitting Department, THIS DAY, as under,
Fashionable Scarfs and Ties
Gentlemen's 2 Button Chevrette Gloves
Twill Silk Umbrellas, Paragon frame
Finest French Felt Hats
New designs in Fancy Silks and Cotton half Hose
Choice new Oxford Shirtings
New shapes in Linen Collars.
Also,
A large assortment of choice perfumery, including other of
PIESSE and LUBIN'S ESSENCES,
THE NEW PERFUME,
HOLY BAZIL.
This choice perfume has, after experiments extending 12 months, been perfected by Messrs. Piesse and [...] it is, indeed, most rare, being distilled from the Holy Flower of Hindu, so remarkable for its unique fragrance.
FARMER AND COMPANY,
Gentlemen's Mercers,
Victoria House,
Pitt and George streets.

NEW SYSTEM.—GLOVES AT WHOLE[SALE] PRICES.
The Sydney Glove House, 13, Hunter-street, has established to supply the Public with Gloves at wholesale prices.
2-button kid gloves 21s the half-dozen, sample pair [...]
2-button kid gloves 3s 6d per pair, 6 pair one guinea
HOBSON and WHITING, 13, Hunter-street.

PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street, [...] special attention to the following new goods:—
Rouillon's extra quality Josephine Kid Gloves, in all and most fashionable colours, 1, 2, and 3 buttons
Black Kid and light colours, in 3, 4, 6, and 8 buttons
White Kid Gloves, in 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 buttons
Gloves packed in sachets or glove-boxes, as required
Boots } White Satin Boots and Shoes
and } French button Kid Boots
Shoes. } Fancy dress and evening Shoes
Ladies' Bags, Purses, Card-cases, Fans, and Studs
Silk Hosiery, Scarfs, Toilet requisites, and Perfumery.

JUST LANDED, Black, Brown, and Drab [...] HATS. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 352, George-street.

LADIES.—TRY FRENCH'S BOOTS for children. Depend upon it you will find it a saving. Remember, they are all smooth-lined [...] E. FRENCH, Prize Bootmaker, 639, George-street, Haymarket.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The only genuine SA[...] BOOTS in this city is at FRENCH'S, 639, G[eorge-]street, Haymarket. A single pair at less than wh[olesale] price; no mistake about it. E. French does not put [...] per cent., therefore does not need to take it off again [...] his colonial Boots are all smooth-lined inside, and [...] finished.
FRENCH'S BOOT MART,
639, George-street, Haymarket.

FRENCH'S BOOTS are all smooth-lined [...] Ladies, try them for your children; they fit well, easy, and wear six months.

	s. d.		
Boys' clump soles	4 6	Gent.'s good E. S.	..
Children's E. S., our make	2 9	Gent.'s stronger E. S.	..
Children's larger sizes	3 6	Ladies' best kid	..
Girls' larger	4 6	Ladies' patent	..
Boys' larger sizes to	5 6	Women's leather E. S.	..
Boys' bluchers	3 6	Girls' enamelled	..
Men's bluchers, best	6 6	Boys' enamelled	..
Girls' enamelled	5 6	Boys' enamelled	..
		Lace boots	..

The boys' and girls' boots are with or without copper [tips,] and all smooth-lined inside. E. French can ensure [every] pair to wear well, generally six months.
E. FRENCH, Prize Bootmaker,
639, George-street, Haymarket.

LINOLEUM.

LINOLEUM.—The remarkable FLOORCLOTH.

LINOLEUM.—CARPET-LIKE APPEARA[NCE.] Unequalled for wear; warm and soft to the [tread.]

LINOLEUM.—EXTRAORDINARY SALES increasing. Sold by all Furnishing Houses.

LINOLEUM, CAUTION.—Ask for the STA[MPED] LINOLEUM, the original make.

LINOLEUM.—See that you get the ORIGI[NAL] CLOTH.

LINOLEUM.—Manufactured by the LINOL[EUM] MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Li[mited),] Staines, England.

LINOLEUM.—CAUTION.—Beware of dece[ption;] look for the Trade Mark on the back of the [cloth] And the words—
"F. WALTON'S PATENTS."

DRESSMAKING Establishment. Prices [...] Mrs. Hinchcliffe, 123, 125, and 127, Oxford-st[reet.]

FAMILY Mourning Establishment. Prices to [...] Mrs. Hinchcliffe, 123, 125, and 127, Oxford-stre[et.]

UNDERCLOTHING Establishment. Cheap[est in] Sydney. Mrs. Hinchcliffe, 123, 125, and 127, O[xford-street.]

BABY Linen Establishment. Goods marked in [plain] figures. Mrs. Hinchcliffe, 123, 125, and 127, O[xford-street.]

SCANDINAVIAN Fancy Ball.—Fancy Dresses [for] hire cheap. Sir Maurice Hotel, Riley-st., Wooll[oomooloo.]

NEW SPRING PRIN[TS.]
The grandest display of New Spring Prints are to [be] seen at
EDWARD HORDERN'S,
676, Brickfield-hill,
in scrolls, checks, sprigs, &c., &c.
10,000 pieces to select from, at the extraordina[ry] price of
4½d per yard.
Every piece warranted to boil in soda, to be [had] from the importer,
EDWARD HORDERN,
676, Brickfield-hill,
near Liverpool-street.
The only house of the name
No Branches.

MACHINERY.

BRICK MACHINE, for SALE, cheap, capa[ble of] turning out 10,000 per day. WILLIAM F[...]ING, 52, Clarence-street, Sydney.

AMERICAN IRONWORKING MACHI[NERY] from most celebrated manufacturers.—Engine [...] foot lathes, planers, bolt-cutters, drills, &c. BAR[RON,] MOXHAM, and CO., Importers, York-st., Wynya[rd-square.]

FOR SALE, 8-horsepower Vertical Steam ENG[INE,] cheap. H. VAUGHAN, Auctioneer, King-st[reet.]

AVERY'S SCALES for SALE, 8 cwt. and [...] nearly new. 188, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE, a hand BISQUIT-MACHINE, w[ith] sets of cutters, viz., abernethy, cabin, wine, and [...] also Brake, all in good working order. Will be sold [...] W. ARNOTT, Newcastle.

HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE and vertical [...] BOILER, 4 h.p., in first-class condition. [...] Manager, Atlas Works, Hay-street.

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REVIEW.

The Life of a Scottish Probationer, being a Memoir of Thomas Davidson, with his Poems, and Extracts from his Letters. By James Brown, minister of St. James-street Church, Paisley. Glasgow, James Maclehose.

There is a fashion in wit and humour as in everything else; and the hard school, or the dry school, or the cynical school appears at present, to be in the ascendant. Thackeray, tender-hearted as he was, led the van of the cynical school, and showed the seamy side of many social shams in a very absurd as well as contemptible light; the dry school was originally, perhaps, Scotch, but our American friends have greatly surpassed in grim humour, in absolute imperturbability of facial or mental muscle, the snuff-taking, whisky-drinking heroes of Dean Ramsay's collection. Nothing to them is sacred; neither birth nor death, nor heaven, nor hell; neither mother's love nor sinner's repentance. There is not so much play on words as strong conflict of ideas, and a great tendency to turn things topsy-turvy. Tenderness to women and to children is shown by Bret Harte, and by the author of "Helen's Babies," but to the taste of all non-American readers these are overdone, and one doubts if they are really sincere.

In England, the old vein of humour so peculiarly characteristic of the nation, is overgrown by men of talent, but all of inferior merit—the imbecilic, represented by the Dundreary type and "Burnand's Happy Thoughts," in which the principal character sets himself down an ass with variations—the silver-fork school, representing the opinions of society as to what constitutes good form, in which every little makeshift, which people who have less than £1000 a year to live upon are obliged to have recourse to, is a subject; as also the ludicrous futility of their attempts at showy hospitality, or to mix in a society where there is the dignity of ample means to keep up realities and appearances: and the burlesque school, in which every great thing that has been said may be taken off and every emotion may be exaggerated till it becomes ridiculous, in which slang takes hold of our best words, and parody rings through our greatest poems.

The old, playful, tender, rippling humour which Addison and Steele introduced, which Goldsmith excelled in, and which perhaps reached its highest development in the essays and letters of Charles Lamb, seems to us a thing of the past. When the quips in the writings of Lewis Carrol, the quaint new settings of old sayings, have that element in them, but as he is never off the ground of children's stories, there is no sufficiently wide field of comparison.

There never was so much humourous writing attempted as now. Far and wide, "Go to! let us be funny," is the order of the day. There are comic journals in every city. Everything serious is travestied. Even high comedy is burlesqued to make it more suited to the level of ordinary playgoers. Words are handled till they would not know themselves. In every form the language is tortured that it may elicit a joke, great or small, for the population that wants to be amused. On the stage, through the press, even in the Pulpit, the audience or the public demand something new and something amusing.

The humour, thus demanded, thus extorted, ceases to have the unconsciousness, the naturalness, which gave the subtle charm to our older worthies. And when one compares the letters of Lamb and those of Thomas Hood, not meant in any way for publication, but for the individual friend addressed, with the fun produced at so much per line, one cannot help seeing how greatly the latter system injures the article. A recent book, which has been much praised by reviewers, but yet of which no review has given the present writer an adequate conception, the life of a Scottish probationer, in its quiet strain, and especially in the familiar letters written to friends and fellow students, reminds much of the character and of the genius of Charles Lamb. Perhaps the inadequacy resulted from the quotations being too short and detached, for that peculiar flow of humour cannot be judged of by each individual bubble that rises to the surface, but by the rapid and varying succession, thrown up to the light by the play of fancy. We do not say the humour is equal to that of Lamb in its quaint and rapid alternations, but it is near of kin to it, and the life is of equal interest. In these days when, as Matthew Arnold says, people are materialised, vulgarised, or brutalised by the wide differences of condition; and when wealth or the appearance of wealth is strained after with deteriorating eagerness by all classes, there is a weighty lesson in this life of this son of a shepherd of Teviotdale, whose moderate ambition after successful struggling with far from ordinary gifts, of a charge in the United Presbyterian Kirk, with a manse and one hundred and fifty pounds a year, was disappointed by the close competition of other men of stronger lungs and more popular gifts. While he had health he was sent far and wide to supply vacancies all over Scotland; to the Lewis and the Hebrides, and the Ultima Thule, or at least as far as the Orkneys; to preach to the soldiers at Aldershot, and to the small Presbyterian congregations in the North of Ireland, who had not bent the knee to Baal, or accepted the *regium donum*, at an honorarium of a pound and a half for a week's service, twice on Sunday, and probably a weekly prayer meeting besides, with eight days' board and lodging, but generally no travelling expenses allowed. The Scotch probationer of this vigorous denomination had to keep a stout horse in old times, but railways have altered this form of expense, and extended his sphere of action. The courage and the patience with which this delicate and rarely gifted man endured his lot, and made fun of his hardships and his sufferings, and the manner in which his lamp burned bright till its final extinction, shows the wonderful compensations which are given to those sweet natures, whom at first sight we consider hardly dealt with.

In this book, the life of a peasant-born theological student, written by one of his fellows, whom all the upper ten thousand would look on as belonging to the lower orders, or what is worse, the lower middle classes, there is not one single trace of vulgarity. There is a delicacy and elevation of thought which we look for in vain in so-called higher spheres. I doubt, however, that the silver-fork or the burlesque school could see fun in the following narrative, because honourable poverty is not sacred from their ridicule. In 1864, Thomas Davidson had been preaching for some weeks in Dublin, and expected to be paid for his services to allow him to reach Callybackey, thirty miles beyond Belfast; but on the Saturday when he must start, when he applied for the money, the U. P. Treasurer said the Dublin Church was under the Home Mission Board, and not under his jurisdiction. However, he lent him a pound, which, if there had been a third-class train, would have sufficed, but there was only a first-class train, and the ticket cost so much he could not get forward without more money. At Drogheda station he met a man of the Dublin congregation, to whom he told his plight and borrowed 5s. But on reaching Belfast the last train for Callybackey had gone. He had to spend the night in a hotel; went to bed supperless; rose in the morning with 18d. less than his fare, after paying for his bed and a cup of tea and slice of bread for breakfast. Blushing scarlet, he ventured to tell his situation to a most unapproachable-looking man who was breakfasting on a mutton chop, but who lent him 1s. 6d., apparently glad to be rid of him so easily, and he got to the church just at the last minute, and into the pulpit. He found that, from his exertion and shame at having to be almost a beggar for money, his hands were wet when he got into the pulpit, for he had clenched his fists so tightly that his nails had cut into the palms, and he went through the service in a dread lest, having touched his face, he might have besmeared it with blood. On the Monday morning he wrote a letter to the Home Mission Society, pointing out the difficulties to which a preacher of moderate means was exposed through such arrangements, and indicating that he had blushed so that only his quite exceptional leanness had saved him from an attack of apoplexy.

He wrote songs as well as sermons, but I can see no record of payment for any, except for his prize poem of "Ariadne at Naxos," which only got the second prize, and which one of his friends, unknown to the author, sent to the Cornhill Magazine, and which Thackeray accepted and inserted with an illustration, in the December No., but sent him a cheque for ten guineas as well.

His first trial sermon was torn to pieces by hostile critics, and was ultimately rejected—most undeservedly, as competent critics now allow. Davidson felt this much, especially with regard to one young man, who had expressed himself with special severity. "I have broken bread with this man, I have cracked jokes with him, though, to tell the truth, I had generally to act as both legs of the nut-crackers myself, and even he has lifted up his heel against me."

From Callybackey, he writes,—

"A deputation of elders came to pay the customary fee, which is in the usual kind of coin, but the landlady, to whom I gave 25s., needed my assistance to count it up; there were five 2s. 6d.'s, nine 2s.'s, and I don't know how many pennies and half-pennies. You never saw such a droll-looking kirk-session in your life. All their hats put together would not have fetched sixpence in an old clothes shop. The principal spokesman was clothed in corduroy breeks, red with a year's damping in heavy clay soil, a black surtout coat, a red cotton neckerchief, and a pair of clogs. Saving the coat, which I believe he must have donned for the sake of upholding his dignity as chief speaker, the rest were arrayed in much the same style. On Sundays, the small farmers look very respectable, saving their hats. Ireland is a great field for the study of the human hat. . . . The psalms are given out line by line here, and they will not sing paraphrases."

The objection to paraphrases and hymns on the part of the old-school Presbyterians is, that they are man's words and not God's words like the literal version of the Psalms of David.

From Sixtowns, Ireland, he writes eloquently of smoke:—

"Mr. Kennedy discharges the threefold duties of schoolmaster, precentor, and hairdresser. The other day we had a number of the boys (so-called, because they are not boys but men) for the last named trade to be practised upon. Mr. Kennedy plays pretty tolerably a few 'chunes' on an instrument of his own making, which reminds me that he adds to his other trades the elements of cabinet-making and playing. The house is a new one, and it answers for church too. It is the dreadfullest house for smoke I ever lived in. Mr. Kennedy smokes, I smoke, and so does every chimney in the place. Indeed, we have to sit with the front door wide open. If we close it for a moment, there is a strike among the chimneys at once. Now, it happens to open at the back of my own door, consequently a wind sweeps across the floor of my room and up the chimney like the great Euroclydon. It is as much as I can do to keep my slippers from going up with it. To supplement this little laughing zephyr there are two panes out of the window, their places being but insufficiently supplied by a curious and ingenious combination of newspapers and pot-lids, between whose multitudinous interstices the wind plays pibrochs from morning to night, and again from night to morning. Occasionally it takes a momentary capricious fit and goes backwards, in which case a perfectly volcanic eruption takes place, clouds and volumes of half-burned peats and whitey-brown scoriæ come belching into the room, and, remembering the terrible fate of Pliny, I rush precipitately to the farthest corner, from which, when all is over, I cautiously emerge and brush my garments. I wear the smoking-cap my sister made me, to prevent my hair from being dishevelled and powdered with ashes. Thus fortified with cap and philosophy, I thoroughly enjoy the humour of the situation, though if Mr. Kennedy were to hear my cachinations (especially during the eruptions) he would have serious doubts of my sanity."

"Reading the Gentle Life, recommended to me as being like Bacon. Ye Gods! It is pleasant reading; very light, very skimming, very quotations, very pretentious;—does not know a good book from a bad one."

"Otterburn is a very wee kirky, but is exceedingly well filled with a congregation of farmers, well-to-do shepherds, their families, and their dogs. The colleys mustered strong on Sunday, and as the day was hot and the doors had to be left open, they enjoyed themselves greatly, walking up and down the passages to take the air, and occasionally going out for a minute to lift up their voices against any passing Sabbath breaker, who, they wisely thought, ought to have been worshipping in the kirk with decent folk."

Our probationer's father was a well-to-do shepherd, who was able to leave off his hard work with strangers and take a small farm of a few fields and a large orchard before his son had passed his divinity examinations, and this little place of Bankend, near the pretty town of Jedburgh, was the home to which the young preacher retired, and where he died, where he met with loving care and was surrounded with the sights, and sounds, and scents which he enjoyed to the last day of his life. There is many a Scottish shepherd who has found his way to Australia, who, by the exercise of no more industry and prudence, has amassed a splendid fortune, and who might despise the humble rise in life of Jonah Davidson; but the son took great delight in the beauty of the situation, and the home-feeling he had to bonnie Teviotdale and the romantic banks of the Jed, his conversance with every variety of Border song and legend, made him feel his lines were cast in pleasant places. He shuddered at the idea of dying and being buried in such a place as the Sandwick Kirkyard, in the Orkneys. He could not look at it without having a fancy feeling of the sharp sand and the salt sea-spray chafing and pricking every limb. One of his latest verses is:—

> "Tell me not the good and wise
> Care not where their dust reposes;
> That to him in death who lies,
> Rocky beds are e'en as roses.
>
> I've been happy above ground;
> I can ne'er be happy under,
> Out of Teviot's gentle sound—
> Part us not then, far asunder.
>
> Lay me here where I may see
> Teviot round his meadows flowing,
> And around and over me,
> Winds and clouds for ever going."

The minuteness with which he notes the state of the weather, shows that it was always of great moment to him. The winter expedition to Orkney, when the smoke in one of his stations beggared description, when he wept for hours together, and nearly rubbed the eyes out of his head, must have tried him severely. The long night walks across boggy moors in the face of driving storms, with uncomfortable lodgings, with smoky chimneys and strong draughts, sitting in chilly, shivering rooms of which he makes so light, were no light strain on a constitution never robust. It would be unjust to Thomas Davidson, writes his biographer, it would be still more unjust to the Church to which he belonged, to represent him as a professional failure. Men his inferiors were preferred before him, but there was a plethora of probationers for the number of vacancies at the time he was on trial, and of the two years and a-half he was on "the list," he was in failing health for half of the time.

The specimens of his sermons which are given, show thought and freshness and tenderness. He did not go into speculative questions, and had little taste for dogmatic theology, but he had strong religious convictions, and though he did not write much on such subjects in his familiar letters, there was an unconscious and steady faith bearing him up.

"Finish either of the hymns! No, I have cast them aside of set and deliberate purpose. I shall write no hymn till I am a minister for years; then, like Bertrand de Morlaix, I shall try to write one. What do I know of the dark side of life, its sorrows, its sins and sufferings, that I should put words of song into believers' lips or unbelievers either? It is overpowering to be a people's voice to God in prayer. Sometimes I feel stricken down with the weight. Preaching is nothing to it . . . . the time is past for open-air preaching. My heart does warm to the dear old square tea-caddy churches that our forefathers delighted to build; they seem to me to say, 'We were built by strong-minded men who dared to think,' but now-a-days I feel inclined to say with King David, 'Shall we dwell in ceiled houses when the tabernacle is beneath curtains,' *i.e.*, I do not like to see well-to-do people content with a shabby church. Hymn making and church building are much the same, you see. I would have for God's service the very highest thoughts that the mind of man can conceive, and the very finest work the hand of man can execute—but for this last no debt."

At Shapinshay, an isolated island in the Orkneys, where he stayed in an isolated manse, he was waited on by a peculiar little old body called Eliza, and in one of his dullest evenings

"Eliza made her appearance with the *Juvenile Missionary Magazine* and a threat of supper, which I knew were a mere apology for a *haver*. I can scarcely describe Eliza. I have called her dishevelled, and yet there is a certain show of orderliness about her too. She reminds me of some of the towzie little girls at country schools, bright-eyed and sprightly, with a lock of black hair hanging about their brows, and threatening to make them squint. Eliza is like one of them, suddenly turned 45 years old. That sounds absurd in the extreme, but does not in the least spoil the description, for Eliza *is* absurd. She has a good deal of shrewdness mixed up with much nonsense, for mentally as well as bodily she is dishevelled. She has continually recurring lucid intervals, which get mixed up with the other intervals beyond all possibility of disentanglement. She is like a male worthy of my acquaintance, who is said, with truth as well as humour, to be subject to frequent attacks of reason. When Eliza has a mind for a *haver* she folds her arms and paces to and fro for half an hour across the room, talking in her inimitable mixed patois of burr and Arcadian, in a wavering, uncertain, discursive, desultory manner on all possible things in Shapinshay and out of it, especially in it. During the last *haver*, for example, which was quite a short and mild one comparatively, she has contrived to touch on about fifty or sixty different points. She has told me of the fate of two broken eggs, which were intended to be converted into a delicious pudding for my dinner to-day, but which were destined to become the prey of the disreputable grey cat, who waited till everybody was in the kirk, and the yelling of the first psalm fairly audible, and then gobbled them up, the blackguard! But how did the eggs happen to be broken? Well, that question leads to another very fertile subject; for the eggs were trampled on by the pet ewe, who is Eliza's sole companion, with the exception of the grey cat. She has managed to get as much wool off the pet ewe as made five pairs of blankets. A treasure of a ewe! But that is not all. The pet ewe had two pet lambs, which sold, the one for 22s. and the other for 23s., last summer; and finally (I don't see why this should be marked down as an item in the pet ewe's good character, but Eliza does) the pet ewe had a *brother* who fetched no less than 45s.

"But another and intenser interest attaches to the pet ewe. One of my predecessors here (a fellow-probationer), being fond of the lower animals, made friends with the pet ewe by patting her head and stroking her face. This act of kindness was witnessed by a wicked wretch of a Morisonian (a schismatic on the look-out for U. P. scandals), and he went and spread the report that the preacher amused himself by riding in the fields on the ewe's back, and this vile slander, says Eliza sorrowfully, quite spoiled his usefulness in the place. Then, changing the scene from Shapinshay, she told me of the lang elder of ———. Porridge here interrupted the lang elder, but the story is too good to be broken off in that way. He is six feet five inches high, but for all that he married a very little wife, who had a very little sister—the two littlest women in all the island. And here comes the point of the story. The day he was 'kirkit,' being a gallant man, he took the little wife on one arm, and the little sister on the other, and so escorted them both to the kirk. But the people of ——— are a satirical generation, and said that 'he looked like a man wi' twa pails o' water.' Eliza also touched on the devil, but, as that subject is rather hackneyed, as well as serious, we will leave it."

Orkney is one of the strongholds of united Presbyterianism, and Dr. Paterson, who planted congregations in almost every hamlet in the mainland, or Pomona, was looked on as a bishop among the Orcadians. His church in Kirkwall accommodates about 1700, and is crowded both on Sunday and week-day services. On one occasion about midsummer a respected missionary, who had returned from India, was engaged to address the weekly prayer meeting, and as the hope of seeing a real live missionary was very attractive, he proposed to prolong the service and speak till it was dark, when he was checked by the elders, who said "You mauna do that, for it'll no be dark for six weeks."

In Davidson's wanderings, he saw many oddities, and had the power to have full enjoyment of their peculiarities. This is one of these descriptions:—

"A brother of strange aspect, the skin of whose face was yellow and wizzened, whose nose was like the tower of Lebanon, and the rays of whose eyeballs did differ in direction, as if one should stand on that tower and look with one eye down the Valley of Jordan, and with the other behold the great sea."

Having baffled Davidson by insisting on his going to a funeral, then the young preacher wanted to stay and write to a friend, that golden opportunity, if a funeral could be so called, was lost, but another came:—

"For fortune to show that if she have wrinkles on her brows, she hath also dimples on her cheeks, has so arranged the mutual relations of the flora and fauna of this locality, that the snails every evening make a raid *en masse* on the *brairding* annuals, incredibly destructive, notwithstanding the phlegmatic movements of the individual snail—so —— sallies forth every evening, and makes havoc of his soft enemies. He stabs them with a long needle or skewer, stringing his victims on the weapon, and when he has bagged a matter of forty or fifty of those small deer, he sticks the whole affair, skewer and skewered, into the ground, and calls the attention of all visitors to it as the prettiest flower in the garden. I always make a show of indignantly denouncing this mode of gibbetting alive; swift execution of course is necessary and laudable, but, after all, I never can get up a sufficient amount of steam on the subject. You see snails, to tell the truth, are not so highly organised as to command very much compassion, and I am not sure that even the Society for the Prevention, &c., would ever think of making a case for the skewered snails. However, it is comforting to reflect that he is gone into the garden, mad on the slaughter of his enemies, and as the evening is of a delightfully moist turn of mind, they will be in great force, and I don't know that one skewer will be enough for the slain.

"He believes himself to look very large in the eyes of all the parish, and in those of all beyond it who have ever seen or known him. He believes that all the good and righteous watch and approve his welfare, and that all the wicked and froward are continually plotting evil against him, or rejoicing when it befalls from any other source. He believes that all the women, whether they be righteous or wicked, are setting their caps at him. He believes that the importunity of the remarriageable widows in the parish will put his bachelorhood in peril of forcible abolition, that their hungering eyes are continually fixed on the manse door, and their hearts perpetually filled with schemes about the storming of it. Strangers of the female sex, he believes, come from far to spend the summer with friends from whose epistles they have heard the fame of him and his singleness. Every stranger of the male sex is attracted by the fame of his eloquence, and every soul within the four walls hangs flutteringly on his lips and answers like a flute the sound of his eloquence. (N.B.—His sermons *are* very good.) All the while, Clodpole is clodpoling as usual, with his head on his palm, and palm and head rising and falling together as they have done ever since Noah preached righteousness, and just as they will do when the last of his descendants is put to sleep by a drowsy preacher on a June Sunday."

At the close of 1866, Thomas Davidson returned to Jedburgh, hoping that a few weeks, or months, would recruit his strength; but he never was able to preach again, and gradually faded away, with no vain repinings and much enjoyment of life till the end came, in the month of April, 1870. His letters never were so brilliant as in that time of weary waiting for the betterness that never came. He cracked jokes with his leanness, his cough, his attacks of blood-spitting. After one sharp attack:—

"The family doctor fell on me, armed with a box of most remorseless pills, and in a little more than a week reduced me to a condition which was not merely lean, but utterly fleshless. This barbarous man, I cannot help thinking, must have had in his eye Sydney Smith's well-known warm-weather joke about taking off one's flesh and sitting in one's bones. Of course this is well enough for a joke, but it makes uncommonly sad earnest even when, as in my own case, a man is still allowed his skin to hold them together. To give him his due I must be honest enough that what he left of me was quite cured; in fact it could scarcely be otherwise, seeing that my complaint was neither a skin disease nor a bone one."

On occasion of the Queen's visit to Jedburgh, he remarks how the townsfolks are brushing themselves up.

"Rosie Purvis's house is, or rather was, as black as the proverbial wolf's mouth, and the oldest man does not remember when it was white, or even modestly tinted of brown.

"Yesterday, as I turned into the street that house sent a momentary thrill of terror through my bosom. It was as white as the undriven snow, but as the *theeum* is of the immemorial colour, you must think of meeting in a quiet country town a negro in a long white nightshirt, he would be a faint image of Rosie Purvis's house.

"—— wrote me a letter on his wedding-day, fluttered and ejaculatory, to be sure, but not without coherency of a kind. He now gives me to understand that he has got a very good wife, in fact one whose place in creation adjoins that of the heavenly bodies. If I were half as good I should think I was going to die, but heaven be praised our friend is always imaginative, and it is quite possible his wife may possess a reasonable quantity of little vices after all."

"The cold I brought back from your nasty old hill of storms of a city was a bad one, a rogue of a cold. He caught me first by the nose, which he pulled without mercy, just as Saint Dunstan did the Devil's. He caught me secondly by the throat, which he barricaded. He caught me thirdly by the lungs, from which he almost reft all power of inflation. Finally, he caught me by the stomach, which he rendered almost utterly indifferent to provender. I could look upon hens and never think of eggs; upon fat oxen, and forget there ever was such a thing as a beef steak; knives, forks, spoons, plates, pots, pans, became strange to me, they lost all significance. They positively refused to associate themselves with me."

A friend meeting him with an astonished stare, and owning that he was taken by surprise because he had heard that Davidson was dead, gave occasion for his characteristic poem, "On a certain premature report," in which he tenderly touched on the advantages and disadvantages of being really out of this present life, but concluded with an expression of joy and thankfulness to the living God that he still stood living,

> "In your living midst to-day,
> O teeming blooms and songs of May,"

and his life was really prolonged to see another Spring.

We conclude with his last finished poem on a new subject, handled with, to our mind, wonderful vigour.

A Doggerel Allegory of Hæmoptysis.

PART I.
[The Singer Catcheth Cold.]

> Last night I left my door ajar,
> To-day I much repent it;
> For there stepped one into the floor
> Unbidden and unwanted.
>
> "I'm Death," said he; "I know," said I,
> "I know already; bless you,
> The merest babe could ne'er mistake
> That wondrous want of tissue;
>
> "For I have seen your effigy
> On tombstones and on hearses,
> And all about you told at length
> In epitaphic verses."
>
> At that he bowed, and as he bowed
> I heard his back-bone creaking;
> I bowed in turn, then waiting stood,
> To learn what he was seeking.
>
> "I'm tired," he said, "I've trudged all day,
> Until I'm almost cripple;
> And seeing your door ajar, I thought
> I'd call and taste your tipple."
>
> "Hm, you mistake," said I, "the inn's
> A little up the water,
> They're decent folks, and you'll be served
> By their own pretty daughter."
>
> "The prettiest!—Pshaw! in fact I'm dry,
> Time 's short, we mustn't waste it;
> There's liquor in that cask of yours,
> And, by the Gods, I'll taste it."
>
> I yielded, bade him sit; he sate,
> I gave him drink, he drank too;
> At the first draught I shook to see
> The depth the liquor sank to.
>
> With one long shank he stirred the fire,
> Then threw it o'er the other;
> "And now we'll make a night," said he,
> "My lanky friend and brother."
>
> With that he poked me in the ribs
> And chuckled grim jocosely;
> I thought the fun one-sided, and
> I answered him morosely,
>
> That "drink and I could ne'er agree."
> (I own that I was fibbing.)
> "Oh, then," said he, "you'll draw and fill,
> And I will do the bibbing."

PART II.
[The singer remarks on the disadvantages of spitting blood.]

> What bag occult received his drink
> I know not; but the toper
> Shone through his form, and left a mere
> Gridiron on the paper.
>
> Perhaps it all went to his head,
> A common destination;
> Perhaps his fiercely burning throat
> Produced evaporation!
>
> But sad, and silent—drear and sad
> And silent was this revel;
> With gloomy eye upon the rim
> I watched its sinking level.
>
> O, dreariest bout I e'er sat out,
> (Or e'er in fancy fashioned;)
> What devil-revel e'er could match
> This orgie unimpassioned!

PART III.
[The singer is prescribed for by the doctor, and takes morphia.]

> But it fell about that night's mid-hour,
> That midnight hour full dreary—
> I was aware, though rough the air,
> Of a friendly whisper near me,
> A voice that whispered "Drug the wine,
> There is no trust like trial,"
> And of a hand that placed in mine
> A poison-freighted phial.
> So when that placid Bacchanal
> Again had drained the beaker,
> I handed a replenished cup,
> The poison in the liquor.
> Death put the beaker to his lips,
> I groaned, "'Tis now or never,"
> And heard through all his bones a kind
> Of desiccated shiver.
>
> He took the beaker from his lips,
> And in the embers cast it.
> Rose, clutched his scythe, and gasped at length,
> "Great Styx! what have I tasted?"
>
> "Indeed, Sir Death," said I, grown bold,
> "So low the wine was getting,
> I thought to eke it out, you know,
> Just to prolong the sitting."
>
> "Good friend," said he, "leave jokes to me
> When Death is in the question;
> I've known him give an ugly turn
> To such untimely jesting."

PART IV.
[The singer is cured, and is thankful.]

> "However, since your wine's as bad
> As e'en your joke, I'll spare it;
> Good-bye! I never crushed before
> A cup of thinner claret."
>
> And off he stalked. "Thank Heaven!" said I;
> "I'm still a living sinner,
> To keep such tapers from my tap
> I'd almost have it thinner.
>
> "At any rate, I'll keep at hand
> This most effectual bottle,
> So let us pray, Heaven send us health,
> And make grim death tee-total."

DISCOVERY OF ENCKE'S COMET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to inform astronomers through your columns that on Saturday evening last, the 3rd instant, I discovered the well-known comet of Encké. Considering the moon's presence, the low altitude of the comet, and the diffused twilight along the horizon, the comet was much brighter than I expected to find it. The discovery was effected with the help of Dr. Von Asten's Ephemeris, which came to hand on the 22nd ultimo. Last evening, clouds and rain prevented observation; but this evening, notwithstanding some clouds on the horizon, I succeeded in getting four determinations of position. According to Dr. Von Asten's investigations, the comet arrived in perihelion on the 26th ultimo, being then distant 31 millions of miles from the sun, and 121 millions from the earth. Its distance from the former is, of course, now increasing, but that from the latter is diminishing. Its distance from the earth this evening is 107 millions of miles. It is at present on the confines of the constellation Leo, and is rapidly moving east and south. As the comet is pretty bright in my 4½-inch equatorial, notwithstanding the moonlight, I trust to be able to get a good series of positions. At the comet's last return, in 1875, I only succeeded in securing positions on five different mornings. It is not at all likely that the comet has been seen in the northern hemisphere at its present apparition.

August 5. JOHN TEBBUTT.

MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR SYDNEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—A laudable degree of public interest has lately been manifested in your columns on the subject of medical education.

The question has been raised as to whether the time has arrived for the colony of New South Wales to attempt to furnish, with any prospect of success, a complete medical training in the various branches of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, for those who aspire to join the ranks of the medical profession. I venture to add my conviction to that of other correspondents that the time has arrived, and that immediate steps ought to be taken to lay the foundation of so important and patriotic an object.

This conclusion seems to rest—Firstly, on the fact that there are at the present moment young men of ability, natives of the colony, ready to devote themselves heart and soul to the study of medicine, &c., if only they had the opportunity to do so on the spot, as, with rare exceptions, they have not the means for a five years' residence at a medical school in Europe; secondly, on the fact that we have among us learned and experienced physicians and surgeons able, and, doubtless, willing to train such aspirants: and then, thirdly, we have in Sydney hospital accommodation for all present clinical requirements. All that seems wanting is that the necessary professorships should forthwith be endowed by our Government in connection with the University of Sydney.

The experiment has been already tried in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, and proved eminently successful. During a recent visit to Melbourne, I took the opportunity to examine this result. In doing so I made the acquaintance of some of the recent graduates in medicine of the Melbourne University, some of whom are now acting as house physicians and surgeons in the Melbourne hospital, and I am constrained to say that never in my experience as a medical student at Birmingham, Cambridge, London, and Paris did I meet with young physicians and surgeons better acquainted with their profession, both in theory and practice.

The same material that has been found in Melbourne exists, I am persuaded, in New South Wales; and it will be an everlasting shame and reproach to this, the premier colony of Australia if immediate steps are not taken to establish an institution for the training of N. S. Welshmen in every branch of medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

Yours faithfully,
16, College-street. W. FRENCH CLAY, M.D.

A Young Girl Murdered by a Black.—The Gayndah correspondent of the *Brisbane Courier* writes under date July 27:—"I regret to have to record a most atrocious murder, which was perpetrated at Knockbreke, in the police district of Gayndah, on the 4th July instant. The unfortunate victim of this revolting tragedy was a young girl aged 18 years, Miss Jane Sinclair, a daughter of Mr. Guthrie Sinclair, the owner of Knockbreke station. It appears, from the evidence adduced at the inquiry held at the court-house, Gayndah, before the police magistrate and another Justice of the Peace, that Miss Sinclair and one Mary Smith, aged 9 years, were sent by Mrs. Sinclair to a creek about 150 yards from the dwelling-house to bring home some clothes that had been washed the previous day. They were accompanied by three younger children, the time being about half-past 1 p.m. on the 4th instant. After they had been some time at the creek—sufficiently long to have bathed—the school-bell rang, when the children started off for the house, leaving Jane Sinclair behind in the act of dressing. Nothing further was seen of her till her sister Mrs. Keefe, hearing a loud call, went towards the creek by a path leading from the house; and, when at a distance of about 120 yards from home and about twelve from the track, she found her sister lying insensible in the bed of a dry creek, with her skull fractured. Evidence was brought forward to implicate an aboriginal black called 'Brandy' with having committed the deed, he having been seen at a blacks' camp a short distance from the house on the same morning, and tracks were afterwards seen near to where Miss Sinclair was found, and were pronounced to be those of 'Brandy,' no other adult blacks being near the station at the time. The poor girl remained in an unconscious state up to the time of her death, which took place early the following morning. A stone was afterwards found at a short distance from where the tragedy occurred, which was produced in Court and identified as being one that had been seen at the wash-house at the creek the previous day, the ground around the spot where Miss Sinclair was found being totally devoid of stone of any description. On information being given to the police, a warrant was granted for the apprehension of Brandy, who was speedily secured by sergeant Gallagher, and lodged in the lockup here. I could furnish you with the evidence *in extenso*, but do not think it prudent to risk prejudicing the case by so doing. The Bench was satisfied that a *prima facie* case had been made out, and consequently committed Brandy to take his trial for wilful murder at the next Court of gaol delivery, to be held at Maryborough in October next. Much sympathy is naturally felt for the Sinclair family."

New Pavement.—A new and rather novel sort of pavement has been introduced by Mr. John Young, the contractor, at the new stores of Messrs. Dalton, Brothers, Pitt-street. A layer of cement is first spread, over which blocks of wood are placed about one inch apart. Another coat of cement is then applied, which fills up the crevices, and forms a hard and durable surface. This, we believe, is the first pavement of the kind that has been tried in Sydney.

NOTES ON OBSERVATORIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following paper was read before the Astronomical Section, Royal Society, by W. J. MacDonnell, F.R.A.S.:—

"I have recently received the part of Messrs. André and Angot's work on Observatories in America, 'L'Astronomie pratique et Les Observatoires en Europe et en Amerique, 3me partie, Paris, 1877,' in which the marvellous success of astronomical pursuits in that country, and present high position of the science in the United States are graphically described; and perhaps this section will kindly bear with me whilst I make a few remarks on the subject. To the student of astronomy in Australia the lesson taught by the past experience of the States is one of great interest, and one from which we ought to gain much in advancing our favourite science.

"The progress of astronomy in North America was at first very slow. No results worthy of record are noted during the eighteenth century, with the exception, perhaps, of a few observations of the transit of Venus, 1769, and, in spite of the advocacy of such men as John Quincy Adams, the Congress was decidedly opposed to the construction or maintenance of a permanent astronomical observatory.

"The first attempt to found an observatory worthy of the name was that of Professor A. Hopkins, in 1836, in connection with the Williams College, Massachusetts, soon after the apparition of Halley's comet in 1835. Other observatories soon followed, viz., the Hudson Observatory, Western, Reserve College, Ohio, 1838, and the Philadelphia High School, 1840, and the first State observatory—that of the military college of West Point—was completed in the same year. Astronomy had by this time taken a firm hold in the States, and Congress withdrawing its objections, the magnificent national observatory at Washington (now known as the United States Naval Observatory) was commenced, and although little more than 30 years have elapsed since its existence, it now ranks as a worthy peer of the grand observatories of Europe, and is a brilliant instance of the perseverance towards success of American astronomers. I will now pass on to the erection of the Cincinnati Observatory. In 1842 the late Professor O. M. Mitchell gave a series of lectures on astronomy (since republished under the title of "Orbs of Heaven," one of the most fascinating astronomical works in print). The enthusiasm raised by this course of lectures was promptly availed of by Mitchell, and a Cincinnati astronomical society was formed, the object of which was to furnish the city with an observatory. 11,000 dollars, in shares of 25 dollars each, were subscribed, a site was given by a citizen, and Mitchell was deputed to visit Europe for the purchase of a telescope. He secured one at Munich of twelve inches aperture—one of the finest then in existence—at a cost of 9500 dollars. The observatory was completed in 1845, and at once began a career of usefulness which reflected honour both on founders and managers. The next observatory to come under our notice is that of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts. This is perhaps the most famous of all the American "Light-houses of the skies," as J. G. Adams calls them. A meeting of the leading citizens of Boston was held in March, 1843, to determine on the construction of an observatory. The question was settled in the affirmative, and 20,000 dollars, to defray expenses, were at once subscribed; it is a noteworthy fact that several Insurance Companies were subscribers for considerable sums. The observatory was built on ground purchased by the Harvard University, a splendid refractor of 15 inches aperture (only equalled by the Pulkova telescope) procured, and active operations, under the guidance of the two Bonds, were begun 1847. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the splendid services rendered to astronomy by this magnificent Observatory, which is still in active operation.

"Another well-known observatory, that of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, founded in 1853, is due principally to the liberality of one individual, Dr. G. Shattuck, who supplied the means for the acquisition of the site, purchase, and construction of the necessary instruments. This observatory is now under the direction of Mr. C. A. Young, who utilises the 9½-inch Alvan Clark equatorial in spectroscopic researches.

"In 1860 a certain number of inhabitants of Pittsburg and Alleghany city, Pennsylvania, undertook to provide an observatory for that city. A 13-inch equatorial was secured and the erection of a suitable building was commenced; but, funds failing, the whole was about to be seized for debt, when a rich citizen of Pittsburg, Mr. William Thaw (qy. Shaw), paid the debt due and completed the observatory, at a cost of 40,000 dollars. To secure the future of the observatory, he handed it over to the University of Pittsburg (Western University), with the sole condition that an efficient astronomer should be provided for by the University. Professor Langley, so well-known for his solar studies, is now in charge of this fine observatory. One curious event has happened to Professor Langley since his installation, and one fortunately without precedence in the annals of astronomy. During the night of the 8th of July, 1872, a thief broke into the observatory and stole the fine 13-inch object-glass of the equatorial. After some search it was found in the possession of a broker, who gave out that he had purchased it from some unknown person. Luckily it had not sustained much damage, and on being retouched by Alvan Clark, is now one of the finest glasses extant.

"In December, 1862, the Professors of the University of Dearborn, Chicago, having learnt that Fitz, of New York, had a fine objective of 14½ inches for sale, started a subscription for its purchase, and succeeded in getting 20,000 dollars. A Mr. Moyne was deputed to negotiate the purchase of the object glass, but hearing *en route* that Alvan Clarke had a splendid equatorial of 18½ inches aperture, and 23 feet focal length, on his hands, which the University of Mississippi had ordered, but owing to the war of secession, was unable to complete the purchase; Mr. Moyne at once secured the 18½-inch at a cost of 18,000 dollars, completely mounted. A wealthy public-spirited citizen of Chicago, Mr. J. Y. Scammon, promptly came forward with funds necessary for the installation of the telescope and the support of an observer.

"The city of Albany (New York) possesses a first-class observatory, also founded by private means. The total cost was over 200,000 dollars, of which Mrs. Dudley contributed 105,000 dollars in the name of her deceased husband, and hence the managers of the establishment have given it her name.

"Within the last few years, the United States Naval Observatory has added to the already fine collection of instruments it possesses, a refractor by Alban Clarke, the object glass of which is 26 inches in diameter, exceeding by 1 inch the great Newall refractor. But even with this magnificent telescope, American ambition is not satisfied; for finding that Vienna is on the point of obtaining a 27-inch achromatic by Grubb, of Dublin, a still larger one must be secured. Mr. James Lick, of California, has devoted 700,000 dollars for the establishment of an observatory, to be furnished with the largest telescope procurable. Mr. M'Cormick, of Chicago, has announced his intention of founding an observatory in connection with the University of Virginia, to contain amongst other instruments a 26½-inch equatorial. And finally, Alvan Clarke and Sons have a disc of glass from Feil (of Paris) in hand, for an object glass of 29·8 inches in aperture, which Mr. Winchester is having made for New Haven, at his expense.

"The private observatories of Rutherford, Draper, Burnham, and other astronomers need not be specially described. They are fully detailed in Messrs. André and Angot's work.

"Now is there anything in the history of American astronomy which is applicable to us in Australia? With the exception of the three Government Observatories, viz., Washington, Westpoint, and Annapolis (the latter a mere adjunct to the naval school established for the instruction of junior officers), all the observatories in the States are due to private enterprise either in the shape of a public subscription or to individual liberality. There is no appeal to the national Government for aid, and I am sure our worthy chairman will testify that much of the recent advance in astronomy is due to our American cousins. We have in Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide observatories provided with fine instruments, thanks to the openhanded liberality of our colonial Governments, to whom all honour is due for their support of science in these young countries, but ought no effort be made to procure a thirty or forty inch telescope for this colony. Have we no wealthy citizens desirous of emulating the example furnished by their *confrères* in the States and establish an observatory with a giant telescope. And, again, when small cities in the States, as they were thirty or forty years ago, determined to have their own observatories, with as large telescopes as were then procurable; why cannot we do the same here? Let our section originate, and our society sanction, an appeal to the public for the funds to procure one of the monster instruments now in vogue. I merely broach the idea (probably premature) for the consideration of the Astronomical Section of the Royal Society.

"Another thing may be considered, when the demand for large telescopes commenced in America, Alvan Clarke and Sons, Fitz-Young, and others, came forward to supply the wants of the community. The quality of the work performed by these makers may be judged from the fact that not only have they supplanted foreign opticians, but their instruments (especially those of the Clarkes) are sought after by English observers. Who knows, then, but that should an Australian demand arise, the same result will follow, and some colonial Alvan Clarke, or a Cooke, or a Grubb, emerge from his obscurity and find a fitting field for his talents.

LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT OBSERVATORIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Government.	Equatorial.
U. S. Naval Observatory	26-inch
Westpoint ditto	9½ ,,
Annapolis ditto	7¾ ,,
Private Observatories.	
Cincinnati	12 ,,
Dudley	13 ,,
Mr. Burnham's	6 ,,
Rutherford's	13 ,,
Dr. Draper's (reflectors)	15½–30 ,,
Projected Observatories.	
Mr. M'Cormick's	26½ ,,
Winchester	29·8 ,,
Lick's	
Glasgow University	12½ ,,

University and College Observatories.	Equatorial.
Williams College	7-inch
Western Reserve	4 ,,
Philadelphia High School	6 ,,
Georgetown College	5 ,,
Harvard ditto	15 ,,
Tennessee University	6 ,,
Amherst College	7¼ ,,
Shelby ditto	7½ ,,
Hamilton ditto	13½ ,,
Dartmouth ditto	9½ ,,
Michigan ditto	12½ ,,
Allegheny ditto	13 ,,
Scientific School, Sheffield	9 ,,
Dearborne University, Chicago	18½ ,,
Alfred Centre	9 ,,
Lehigh University	6 ,,

Presentation.—On the evening of the 24th ultimo, the members of the Young Australian band presented Mr. James Chambers with a massive gold albert and medallion, as a mark of their esteem, and in recognition of his services on many occasions in aid of charitable objects. Mr. Chambers returned his sincere thanks for this unexpected present.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—August 6.

SITTINGS FOR CAUSES.

BANCO COURT.

Before his Honor Sir William Manning and a jury of four.

WANT V. BENNETT.

The trial of this action was again resumed, and lasted all day without being concluded. The further hearing, at the rising of the Court, was adjourned till Thursday morning.

JURY COURT.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Faucett, and a jury of four.

BURT V. THE COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS.

Jury: Messrs. C. F. Stratton, G. A. Jeffries, H. Taylor, and W. Christie.

Mr. Butler, Q.C., and Sir George Innes, instructed by Messrs. Shepherd and Asher, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. M. H. Stephen and Mr. C. B. Stephen, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Ellen Burt sued the Commissioner for Railways for injuries caused by a collision. £1000 was claimed. The defendant pleaded not guilty. After the jury had been sworn, Mr. Butler, Q.C., applied to have the damages increased, as the injuries to the plaintiff were more serious than at first anticipated, and no further action could be brought. Mr. M. H. Stephen opposed; the application should have been made to a Judge in Chambers, or to the defendant. The case was prejudiced by the application being made before the jury, and would be still further prejudiced if it was granted.

His Honor thought that the application should have been made at an earlier stage in the case, he would not decide the point till the evidence had been given.

Mr. Stephen submitted that if the damages were then increased, it would be tantamount to his Honor telling the jury that £1000 was not sufficient—it would leave the question of amount more open if the damages were increased in the first instance.

His Honor thereupon increased the damages, at Mr. Butler's suggestion, to £1500.

The negligence alleged was admitted, so that the trial was resolved into a mere question of assessment of damages. The accident occurred at the Redfern railway station through some negligence in shunting the carriages. The plaintiff was a maiden lady, about 42 years of age, residing at Parramatta, and, till the accident used to assist her brother, Mr. W. W. Burt, a commission agent and Indian condiment merchant, carrying on business in Hunter-street. She also acted as his housekeeper, and had the care of two neices, of whom her brother was the guardian. She had enjoyed vigorous health in mind and body, and had been educated with a view of being a governess. The effect of the collision was to reduce her to a mere shadow of her former self, and left her to all appearances a decrepid invalid. After the accident on the 5th November she was taken to Dr. Dansey, who found that she was suffering from an incised wound on the left temple, and from some severe shock to her whole system; he advised her immediate return home to Parramatta, where he attended her at intervals till December. Acting on his advice, Dr. Brown, of Parramatta, was then called in, and took charge of the case. Dr. Dansey again saw her in last April, and found her in a worse state, showing decided symptoms of an affection of the spine, not able to walk, and suffering from excessive nervous prostration, from which she would most probably recover only after the lapse of many years, if at all. In all probability she would never again be able to do anything to earn her own living. Dr. Brown gave similar evidence as to the plaintiff's condition and chances of recovery. He found her suffering from spinal concussion and severe neuralgic pains. Evidence was given that an annuity of £100 on a life of forty-one years, last birthday, could be purchased for about £1500. No evidence was called for the defendants. After counsel's address and his Honor's summing up, the jury assessed the damages at £1250.

TOBIN V. THE CITY BANK.

The trial of this case was by a Judge's order, removed from the Jury to the Banco Court, to stand first on the list on Monday, the 12th instant.

JENKINS V. M'QUADE AND WIFE.

Caroline Rosetta Annie Jenkins sued Michael M'Quade and his wife for £20, lent to the wife before her marriage. The plaintiff did not appear, and a verdict passed for the defendants, for whom Mr. Pilcher, instructed by Mr. Leary appeared.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

Certificates of conformity were granted, on the usual condition of payment of all charges, as follows:—On the application of Mr. F. J. M'Carthy, to Walter John Carroll; on the application of Mr. Jaques, to William James Cusack; on the application of Mr. Ryan, to John Ward; on the application of Mr. Shorter, to C. Young; on the application of Mr. Brennan, to John J. O'Keefe; to Joseph John Tierney.

The certificate application of Charles Clarke, to which objections had been lodged by a creditor, was adjourned for a fortnight, liberty being given to amend certain of the objections by the 8th instant.

The certificate application of Henry Watson was adjourned for a month, insolvent being directed in the meantime to file a statement.

The certificate application of Hugh Mulligan was adjourned for insolvent to pay certain charges.

The certificate application of Thomas Flintoff was struck out of the list, there being no appearance on insolvent's behalf.

The certificate application of Martin Joseph Moore was further adjourned for three weeks, to allow the insolvent another opportunity to pay charges as directed.

In the matter of William Grounds, Mr. Leslie appeared in support of an adjourned application for a certificate, and read an explanation from insolvent. His Honor adjourned the hearing for a fortnight, to allow the official assignee, within ten days, to file any affidavits he may think necessary.

The adjourned certificate application of Patrick Gavan Buckley was also further adjourned.

The adjourned certificate application of James Dalby was further postponed for a fortnight for the production of a bill of sale, and perhaps for the examination of insolvent.

The adjourned certificate application of Francis Schedel was further postponed with a view to the examination of a witness.

SURRENDERS.

John Brennock, of Conerang, shepherd. Liabilities, £32 7s. Assets, £5 18s. 6d. Mr. Sandeman, official assignee.

Henry M'Grath, of Cambewarra, labourer. Liabilities, £85 15s. 4d. Assets, £5. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Henry M'Grath, of Cambewarra, labourer. Liabilities, £85 15s. 4d. Assets, £5. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.

Before Mr. District Court Judge Dowling.

Mr. E. B. Docker prosecuted for the Crown.

SENTENCES.

Margaret Owen, who had been found guilty of stealing jewellery, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The sentence passed on Christopher Clifford, of three years on the roads, was altered to two years and nine months in Goulburn gaol.

STEALING MONEYS.

Frank Wiggen was charged on three different counts with having stolen moneys, the property of Thompson and Giles. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Buchanan, instructed by Mr. Greer. The hearing of the case occupied the entire day. The particulars were published recently in the columns of the *Herald*, in connection with the Police Court proceedings. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was in the employ of the prosecutors, and was the last to shut up the premises on the Saturday night in question. He had charge of the keys, and amongst others one which opened a room on the basement, into which the shutters are lowered through a trap door; and it was alleged that he had obtained access to the room where the money was through this trap door, and forced open a drawer with a screwdriver. The prisoner received an excellent character. After a few minutes' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned until half-past 9 o'clock this morning.

The following is the list of cases for trial to-day (Wednesday):—David Cleary, inflicting grievous bodily harm; Edward J. Hall, forgery and stealing; Mary Hill, uttering a forgery (two cases); James Stewart Poustie, inflicting grievous bodily harm; Arthur Lambert, larceny; Thomas Beattie, obtaining money by false pretences; James Ryan and others, robbery with violence; Margaret Fridmore unlawfully wounding; Donald Ross, embezzlement; Margaret Stewart, stealing from the person; John Thompson and another, larceny; Thomas Walter Green, forgery, and stealing from the person.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Helsham, Paling, Mills, Palmer, Lester, and Smart.

Twenty-three persons were fined for drunkenness, one of whom, Mary White, was further fined £5, and another, Ann Miley, was fined £1, for using obscene language.

Thomas Hinds, 60, found guilty of vagrancy, was sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

John T. Hemming was summarily convicted of having stolen about 1 cwt. of tallow, valued at 20s. the property of Sarah Delaney, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Hugh Downey, alias Henry Walford, was charged with having been found by night armed with an instrument with intent to break into a dwelling-house to commit a felony. Constable Lynch deposed that, about 1 o'clock in the morning of the 30th July, he saw the prisoner on the top of a gate between the premises of Messrs. Jones and Tickle, York-street, and coming towards the street, and from his hand fell a mortice chisel (produced); witness arrested him, and charged him with intending to commit a felony; the gateway in question leads to four houses; the gate is about seven feet in height; prisoner said that he was going to his lodging-house; there is no lodging-house there. Witnesses were called to show that there is no access to any lodging-house by the gateway alluded to. Committed for trial at Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed. Mr. Driver appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

Before Messrs. Charlton, Lipman, Forsyth, Calvert, and Lindsey.

On the summons paper were seventeen cases, of which five were not prosecuted, and in one, the defendant not appearing, a warrant was ordered for his apprehension. On the prosecution of sub-inspector Anderson, Louis Uhde, James O. Armadale and Thomas Timmins were severally fined 20s. for Sunday trading; and a number of persons were fined in sums varying from 1s. to 20s. for offences against the Police Act. In Pratt v. Malroby, for assault, the defendant was fined 40s.

Licensing Business.—Before Messrs. Bailey, Dixson, and Palser. Colonial wine licenses were granted to Edward S. Wilson and John F. Baker.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Brown and Reading.

Ten drunkards were dealt with.

Ann Bowker, for making use of obscene language in the Domain, was fined 20s., or seven days in gaol.

Daniel Golder and John O'Neill, for riotous behaviour in George-street, were severally fined 5s., or two days in gaol.

Thomas Walter Green, alias Boulton was charged with stealing surgical instruments, of the value of £10, the property of John Ashley. The prosecutor in the case was a surgeon practising at Strand, and the prisoner was engaged by him as an assistant early in May. After acting in the capacity of assistant surgeon for some weeks the prisoner left the service of the prosecutor, and shortly after his departure the instruments in question were discovered to be missing; evidence was also given to the effect that the prisoner had pawned the instruments for about one-tenth of their value. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Jane Tracey, charged with having threatened the life of Edward Watson, was bound over to keep the peace for six months, herself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each.

LAW NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday, August 7.

In Equity: Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 10 o'clock.—Lloyd and another v. Vickery and another, part heard.

Banco Court: Dunnice v. Hardiman, Alderson and others v. Harris and another, Marks v. Matthews, Nicholson and another v. Henry.

Jury Court: Cashion v. Godwin, Stuart v. Palmer and another, Reynolds v. Read, Booth v. Blair.

Prothonotary's Office: Taxation of costs.—White and another against Oriental Bank, at 11 o'clock; Stevens v. Horwood, at quarter past 11 o'clock; Drysdale and another v. Cronan and another, at half-past 11 o'clock; Fitzgerald and another v. Mallon, at 12 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Business for Wednesday, 7th August: Taylor v. Baker, Webb v. Thompson, Lewis v. Dodwell, Shaw and another v. Rea, Bryce and another v. Powell, McLeod v. Murphy, M'Burney v. Kain, Gore v. Higgins, Smith v. Davis, Simms v. Thomas, Schoette v. Loughlan, Borough Woollahra v. Keys, Ziems v. Bowlell, Nicoll and another v. Davies and another, Sullivan v. Hamilton and another, Quirk v. Bruce, Berry v. Scholes, Coulter v. Brierley, same v. Hyam, same v. Goldsmith, Cover v. Stephens, Larkin v. Bell, Fleming v. Godwin, Fleming v. Bell, Howes v. Stanton, Graham v. Hoose, Crawford and another v. Johnston and another, Stewart v. Vial, Egan v. Dalzell.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, August 7, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Ingilby Webster, third; James Thorne, first; Thomas Berry, same; John Wesley Parker, same; Alcon Henry Webb, same; John Turner, first and only; Joseph George Clark and Joseph Aldred, same; Lee Som Tom, first; James Bush, senior, same; James Graham Love, same; Joachim August Tronler, same. Before the District Commissioner, at Tamworth: John Smith, first and only.

Thursday, August 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Orders Nisi for compulsory sequestrations—Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. v. James Jackson, James Richmond v. George Francis Cox, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney v. Henry Stephens, William Henry Byrne v. Patrick Bermingham, Bank of New South Wales v. Thomas Jenner, Farmer and Company v. O. Rowley; William John Stuart, application for order for imprisonment under 100 sec. of 5 Vic., No. 17; George Daunt, motion for release of estate; Ann Monahan, for ratification of directions; George Palmer, same; James Kingsbury, same. Before the District Commissioner: At Armidale, Joseph Page, second; at Newcastle, George Alfred Wilson, special, for proof of debt.

Friday, August 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Stacey, third; Edmund Moore, second; Peter Street otherwise Peter Streit, third; Christopher Porter, first and only; Charles Grace, special, for proof of debt and directions; William Henshaw Rowe, special, for proof of debt; Peter Griffiths, same; Edward Long, first; Kingsmill John Dobson, same; James Archibald Field, same; Joseph Chaffey, same; Thomas Russell Hughes, same. Before the District Commissioner: At Grafton, George Baker, first and only; Leonard Nervoon, same.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The letter of Mr. Davies in your issue of the 2nd instant gives us the written opinions of three of our highest legal authorities on certain portions of the Sale of Liquors Licensing Act. If I do not mistake Mr. Davies, he appears to put these opinions forward in support of the view, that magistrates have, by the statute 24 Vic., No. 14, an unlimited discretionary power to refuse a publican's certificate, whether the applicant has fully complied with the requirements of the Act or not, and though he be of good fame and reputation, and a fit and proper person to be licensed; and further, that magistrates, in the honest and conscientious exercise of the discretion conferred by the Act, may refuse a certificate to such an applicant, irrespective of evidence before the Court, on their own private belief or conviction, "that there are too many public-houses already." No one disputes that magistrates have a discretion within the law, which, of course, they have; but the point is, have they an unlimited discretion to go beyond the law for an objection not recognised by the statute? I contend they can have no such unlimited discretion.

Of the three legal opinions put forward, Mr. Davies may be surprised to hear that I claim those of the Hon. E. Butler, and the Hon. W. Foster, as directly supporting the view I contend for, viz., "that magistrates have a discretion which must be exercised honestly and conscientiously," that is, necessarily, within the terms and meaning of the Act. Sir William Manning touches the particular point in question when, after saying, "the exercise of such discretion ought not to be unreasonable," he adds, "I think Justices ought, in exercise of a sound discretion, to refuse licenses in many cases in which superfluous or unsatisfactory houses, &c., are the subjects of application." This appears to be added to the legal opinion of Sir William Manning, not as an integral portion of it, but as his impression, not necessarily based on the statute, as to how magistrates should exercise their discretion, and goes a very little way, if at all, to support the extreme view that magistrates, by the statute, may do as they please, and refuse all licenses irrespective of the evidence before the Court.

The 14th section says—"Every such original or adjourned annual licensing meeting shall be held in open Court, and the consideration of every application, and of every objection thereto, shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding; and any person may oppose any such application upon giving four days' notice in writing to the applicant. And the Justices may, and shall hear, inquire into, and determine all such objections, and may examine on oath any witnesses, and may grant to every such person as shall be approved of by such Justices, or the majority of them, a certificate, &c." All this elaborate and solemn procedure, it is well to observe, must be gone through in every case where there is an objection, because the word shall is imperative; but what is it all but mere parade and mockery, if the statute is interpreted to mean, that the Justices, in the conscientious exercise of their discretion, may ignore the sworn evidence before the Court, set it aside altogether, and refuse a certificate, from an outside notion, or even well-grounded conviction, "that there are public-houses enough already?" No doubt there are far too many, but the fact is not an objection recognised by the statute. The objections are duly set forth in various sections of the Act; but this is not among them, and the Justices cannot, in the honest exercise of their discretion, go outside the Act to find objections. By doing so, they would assume an unlimited discretion, and usurp a power not given and which does not belong to them.

In Sir W. Manning's written opinion the following is said,—"The 60th section expressly excludes from the otherwise general right of appeal all decisions concerning the refusal of certificates for the granting, renewal, or transfers of licenses. This enactment gives absolute finality to the exercise of the justices' discretion in refusing licenses upon any ground whatever;" but there immediately follows, "The exercise of such discretion, of course, ought not to be unreasonable." Those who would infer that the words, "upon any ground whatever," mean upon any ground not recognised by the statute, I venture to think, would grievously misunderstand the expression, for "the exercise of the discretion ought not to be unreasonable." Moreover, the finality spoken of should induce the Justice to keep all the more carefully within the strict limits of the statute, from the circumstance that there being no appeal, there is no ordinary remedy for a wrong decision.

My object in this and my former letter is to defend magistrates from charges unjustly launched against them on all sides for granting too many licenses, whereas the Act gives them no power to refuse on the simple ground "that new public-houses are not wanted." Those who fail to see I have succeeded, must at least confess there is great room for doubt, and agree in the necessity for an amended Act which shall speak with no uncertain sound on this most important point.

In conclusion, I think it would have been better if these counsels' opinions had been given to the public at an earlier date. They would have helped to form public opinion, and the ventilation of the matter might have led before this to an amendment of the law and a decrease in the number of public-houses. It is to be hoped that Mr. Davies and the friends of social reform (may their shadow never be less, and may they increase more and more) will now take energetic action towards an amendment. They will, I am sure, have no warmer supporters than the great body of the magistracy throughout the colony, but especially in the country districts. A wise and moderate reform of the law relating to the sale of liquors would be generally and gladly welcomed. It is one of the most important, though difficult social questions of the day, and perhaps the most urgent of all in the pressing, immediate necessity for its satisfactory solution. The successful accomplishment of the task would confer an inestimable boon on the people of this land, and remove one of the main stumbling blocks in the way of human progress, and a hideous blotch from the face of modern civilisation.

Perhaps the Ministry may be induced to make this question one of the leading features of their political programme for the ensuing session.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
Wivenhoe, August 5. H. A. THOMAS.

Dancing.—At the annual complimentary ball recently given by Mrs. E. Arnold, at the Oddfellows' Hall, to her pupils, an elegant gold chain, with appendages, and also a handsome album, were presented to her by them. The presentation was accompanied by an illuminated address, from the studio of Mr. Fitzjohn Hall.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 6.

James Paterson (s.), 626 tons, Captain Wynn, from Rockhampton 1st instant. Passengers—5 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

You Yangs (s.), 475 tons, Captain Ashford, from Melbourne. Passengers—Miss W. Gregory, Miss S. Gregory, Miss Laura Peters, Messrs. C. C. Kendall, J. W. Frazer, F. Gregory, Lewis, R. R. De Montford, and 13 in the steerage. W. H. Smith, agent.

John Penn (s.), 123 tons, Captain Holden, from Clyde and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mrs. M'Phail, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Small, Miss Arnold, and 3 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Matchless, ship, 1180 tons, Captain Dawes, from Melbourne 2nd instant. R. Towns and Co., agents.

City of New York (s.), 3000 tons, Captain Cobb, from San Francisco 8th July, via Auckland 1st instant. Passengers from San Francisco—Rev. J. Bixco, Rev. Mr. Kelly, Messrs. Chalkley, Grissom, E. L. Jones, Phineas Solomon and daughter, Mrs. Jessie Solomon, Messrs. W. Cameron, R. W. Wilkins, J. J. Bucket, J. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Colonel F. D. Grey, J. B. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss A. Rossfeld, C. Glenland, Misses Buckland (2), Mr. and Mrs. W. Hill-Gatrell, Masterand Miss Pickering and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Myers and 7 children, J. Poole, C. F. Connelly, J. Gray, H. Buckland, E. Isaacs, D. Mcavis, W. J. Davis, and 23 in the steerage. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Duke of Edinburgh (s.), 800 tons, Captain Lessing, from Launceston 3rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. Gardner, Rooney. E. Vickery, agent.

Monaro (s.), 302 tons, Captain Shead, from Twofold Bay 1st instant. Passengers—Mrs. C. Harper, Mrs. Osborn, Miss J. O'Connor, Mrs. Harper and family, Miss Steel, Messrs. Anderson, Stevenson and son, Twedie, J. Swan, J. C. O'Connor, Morrison, Jones, Bright, Keriston, Coner, and 19 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 6.

Tasman (s.), for Hobart Town.
Barrabool (s.), for Melbourne.
Victoria (s.), for Cooktown via Queensland ports.
Hero (s.), for Auckland.
City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 7.

Bell for Port Pirie; Berean, for Launceston; Henrietta, for Brisbane; Rachael Cohen, for Melbourne; Somerset (s.), for Singapore; Wentworth (s.), for Levuka.

CLEARANCES.—August 6.

Tasman (s.), 490 tons, Captain Lyon, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mrs. Dunderdale, Messrs. M'Dowall, R. Doolin, F. Brown, and 10 in the steerage.

Hero (s.), 880 tons, Captain Logan, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Steel, Miss Stone, Miss Hogg, Messrs. F. Goodfellow, H. Prince, Mrs. R. A. Dargaville, Rev. and Mrs. Ashwell, Messrs. Tugwell, Hawke, Miss Isaacs, and 12 in the steerage.

Berean (s.), 71 tons, Captain Noake, for Launceston, via Wollongong.

Barrabool (s.), 600 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. M'Keown, Mrs. Williamson, Messrs. J. M'Donald, H. Benjamin, A. Stewart, W. Bridges, M. Pike, J. Hewett, J. Bachus, Master Letheringtan, and 16 in the steerage.

Victoria (s.), 1245 tons, Captain Lake, for Brisbane and Northern ports. Passengers—Mrs. Armytage, Mrs. Sayce, Miss Wooster, Mrs. Bevan, Mrs. Norris, Rev. Mr. Tanganell, Rev. D. Mossop, Messrs. Sawyer, Armytage, F. Armytage, J. Sayce, C. Salter, R. Gibbs, Jolly, J. Ruxton, L. Schulze, J. B. Gill, R. Rooke, J. Langley, Douglas, William Burns, E. Morris, Bevan, Master Armytage, and 19 in the steerage.

City of Melbourne (s.), 837 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Kelly, Mrs. Samuel Cohen, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Macbellar, Dr. Ralph, Captain Osbourne, Captain Kenney, Hon. Finch Hatton, Lieutenant Wilkinson, Messrs. L. Jacobs, Jackson, R. Mackellar, C. Sutter, N. O'Neill, W. Hann, J. Archer, R. Rockelly, F. Green, W. Delany, R. Beveridge, W. Spawforth, F. Tate, J. Malcolm, E. Aitken, T. S. Churchill, George Swan, F. Payne, and 2 in the steerage.

Bell, schooner, 93 tons, Captain Hill, for Port Pirie, via Bateman's Bay.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 6.

Vibilia, Crest of the Wave, Industry, Atlantic, Bertha, and Margaret Chessell, from Newcastle, with 410 tons coal, 800 tons stone, 3 tons iron; Havilah (s.), from Wollongong, with 180 tons coal; Dairymaid (s.), from Shellharbour, with 90 kegs butter, 28 pigs, 40 calves, 4 cases eggs, 2 coops poultry, 70 sides bacon, 6 hides; Minnie Lowe, from Port Macquarie, with 37,500 feet timber; Tidal Wave, from Cape Hawke, with 57 girders; Thomas, from Hawkesbury, with 24 tons firewood, 13 bags arrowroot, 6 cases eggs; Novelty, from Brisbane Water, with 18,000 feet timber; Kembla (s.), from Newcastle, with 160 bales hay, 20 sacks pollard, 20 baskets fish, 6 cases biscuit, and sundries; Morpeth (s.), from Hunter River, with 176 bales hay, 4 bales old rope, 30 bags bonedust, 4 bags bones, 4 bags wool, 15 bags pumpkins, 8 bags maize, 51 hides, 102 pigs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 6.

Pelican (s.), Novelty, for Brisbane Water; Josephine, for Cape Hawke; Havilah (s.), for Wollongong; Vibilia, Atlantic, Cobra (s.), Crest of the Wave, Margaret Chessell, Bertha, Florence, for Newcastle; Thomas, for Hawkesbury; Echoolter, for Richmond River; Minnie Lowe, for Port Macquarie; Dairy Maid (s.), for Shell Harbour.

IMPORTS.—August 6.

[A special charge is made for consignees' announcements in this column.]

James Paterson (s.), from Rockhampton: 75 bales wool, 8 bales skins, 36 casks tallow, 383 hides, and 20 packages sundries.

Duke of Edinburgh (s.), from Launceston: 3000 ingots tin, 14 casks tallow, 4 kegs butter.

You Yangs (s.), from Melbourne: 560 bags flour, 1064 bags bran, 379 pieces ironwork, 10 cast-iron pipes, 48 cases sewing-machines, 100 bags chaff, 168 cases merchandise, 54 bags wheat, 100 cases jam, 60 steps, 85 hogsheads ale, 81 bags oatmeal, 92 packages tea, 14 cases tobacco, 68 pieces timber, 98 packages boots, 25 cases wax vestas, 1529 boards, 300 bundles wire, 160 drums oil, 20 casks tallow, 384 bags potatoes, 120 bags onions, 50 cases castor oil, 210 bags pollard, 63 bundles blocks, 44 bags rice, 75 bags coffee, 151 bags rice, 13 sacks oatmeal, 2 mares, and sundries.

Ex City of New York: 60 carat of first water Brazilian diamonds—T. M. Alcock.

Ex Samuel Plimsoll: 10 cases drugs—A. J. Watt and Co.

Ex Bedfordshire: 250 casks K. B. and S. cement—W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

Ex Guy Mannering: 20 cases G. O. iron; 6 cases plain ditto—W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

Ex Aconcagua: 8 cases druggists' sundries—A. J. Watt and Co.

Ex Bedfordshire: 29 packages fancy print and handkerchiefs, beads, knives, and muskets, &c.—J. C. W. Hinch.

Ex You Yangs: 424 bags bran, 210 bags pollard, 200 bags Warrnambool potatoes—Tate, Brothers, 85, Sussex-street.

EXPORTS.—August 6.

Tasman (s.), for Hobart Town: 1 piano, 56 bags maize, 1 iron safe, 2 cases drugs, 1 case books, 8 baskets fowls, 1 cage birds, 3 bundles bags, 1 bale leather, 1 bag nails, 1 case saddles, 1 bale mats, 4 cases condiments, 10 bags nuts, 13 empty casks, 7 bags oysters, 2 cases seed, 4 packages plants, 250 cases fruit, and sundries.

Bell, schooner, for Port Pirie via Bateman's Bay: 40,000 feet timber, to be shipped at Bateman's Bay.

Berean, schooner, for Launceston via Wollongong: 800 bags bone-dust, 6 cases wine; also 70 tons coal, to be shipped at Wollongong.

Barrabool (s.), for Melbourne: 4 cases wine, 6 cases bitters, 3 packages tea, 6 logs timber, 3 cases coolers, 1 trunk boots, 1 case stationery, 813 hides, 3 bales paper, 2 cases drugs, 2 pieces castings, 3 hogsheads tobacco, 44 bags oysters, 1 case drapery, 2 cases pictures, 1 case type, 15 bags nuts, 11 casks shale waste, 1 keg rennett, 1 case plants, 428 cases fruit, and sundries.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards, August 6: Alexandra (s.), 546 tons, Captain Phillips, for Melbourne; Bienville, barque, 705 tons, Captain Hambard, for Valparaiso; Kebroyd, brig, 353 tons, Captain Storey, for Wallaroo; Strathmore, schooner, 90 tons, Captain O'Hare, for Launceston via Wollongong; Bell, schooner, 94 tons, Captain Hill, for Port Pirie via Bateman's Bay; Berean, schooner, 91 tons, Captain Noake, for Launceston via Wollongong.

The James Paterson (s.) left Rockhampton on the 1st instant, at 11 p.m., and arrived in Sydney harbour on the 6th, at 5.30 a.m. Experienced moderate and strong W. and S.W. winds.

The You Yangs (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 5.45 p.m. on the 3rd instant, rounded Wilson's Promontory at 5.45 a.m. on the 4th, Gabo Island at 2.15 a.m. on the 5th, Cape St. George at 11.30 p.m., and entered Sydney Heads at 9.15 a.m. on the 6th. Experienced moderate S. and S.W. winds to Cape St. George; thence to arrival light N.W. winds and strong southerly current between Montague Island and Sydney Heads.

The John Penn (s.) brings 50 bags bark, 2 hides, 2 bales leather, 63 kegs butter, 2 bundles sheepskins, 3 bales wool, 8 bags oysters, 5 baskets fish, 60 cheeses, 18 pigs, 10 calves, 5 bags 3 cases bacon, 16 cases eggs, 20 bags turnips, 7 coops fowls, and sundries.

The American ship Matchless, which arrived yesterday morning from Melbourne, is originally from New York, and has on board a small portion of her home cargo. She left Melbourne on the 2nd instant, and has had fine weather.

The Bowen (s.), from Singapore, via Somerset, has on board 188 cases pearlshell.

The Duke of Edinburgh (s.) cleared Tamar Heads at 8 a.m., August 3; had moderate W. and S.W. winds to Kent Group, which was passed at 6 p.m. same day; calms and light easterly winds to Cape Howe, thence till arrival calms and light southerly and S.E. winds; entered Sydney Heads at 9 p.m., 6th instant. Experienced strong southerly current from Cape Howe to Sydney.

The Monaro (s.) left Twofold Bay, August 1st, at 8 a.m.; Merimbula, on 5th, at 3 p.m.; Wollongong, on the 6th, at 6.30 p.m., and arrived at Sydney at 1 p.m. Had moderate westerly winds with very heavy easterly swell along the coast. Cargo: 40 kegs butter, 6 packages, 4 bags potatoes, 3 bales leather, 5 casks tallow, 3 bundles sheepskins, 30 hides, 137 cheeses, 1 buggy, 15 bags bark, 8 bags cattle food, 2 bags bacon.

The P. M. s.s. City of New York left San Francisco July 8th at 12.30 noon, and discharged pilot off Heads at 2.28 p.m. same day. Experienced fine weather to Honolulu, with light N.E. winds, arriving July 15th at 8.4 p.m.; running time pilot to pilot, 7 days 5 hours 36 m.; left again July 18th at 11.17 a.m. Crossed the equator Sunday, July 21st, in longitude 166·15 W.; at 7·30 a.m. on the 24th Island of Tutuila bore W. 12 miles distant. Experienced fine weather with strong easterly trades up to the 25th, when wind changed to S.W., with heavy swell; crossed prime meridian of 180° the 28th; experienced strong southerly gales, blowing very strong all day on the 30th, ship battling it well; at 7 p.m. wind veered, and better weather set in; sighted Poor Knight's at 5.54 a.m., arriving at pilot ground July 31st, at 1.20 p.m. Time from Honolulu, 14 days 1 hour 43 minutes; from San Francisco, 21 days 22 hours 52 minutes. Left again August 1st, at 7.15 a.m. August 2nd to the 5th inclusive encountered strong westerly and south-westerly gales, sea running very high. Sighted a barque on the 5th, at 5 p.m., believed to be the Discovery from her signals. Clear weather set in on the 6th. Sighted Sydney Heads at 11.45 a.m. same day, and took pilot on board at 1.50 p.m. Time from San Francisco, 27 days 23 hours 52 minutes; running time, 26 days 7 hours 33 minutes.

H. M. S. Wolverine, Commodore Hoskins, will leave for Noumea and New Hebrides on the 11th instant.

The P. I. S. Co.'s new ship Commodore is now at Mort and Co.'s works having her machinery, &c., fitted. It is expected that she will be ready for active service in about three weeks.

NEWCASTLE.

[From our Correspondent.]

August 6.—The operations of the coal trade for the past week have still exhibited a marked firmness in the New Zealand market, all the available vessels of handy tonnage having been taken up in that direction. There has, consequently, been a considerable quantity of coal shipped hence for various New Zealand ports lately; but an active demand for light tonnage exists, and rates are well maintained. The foreign market is depressed, and little or nothing is being done. There has not been a single departure outside the colonies since the date of my last week's letter; but the ship John Kerr, 1793 tons register, for San Francisco; Macduff, ship, 1245, for Bombay; and Lady Kinnaird, barque, 680, for Hongkong, are loaded and ready for sea. The only shipping arrivals, beyond intercolonial traders, for the same period, were the Woollahra, barque, 941, from Sydney, to load for Adelaide; Ralph M. Hayward, American schooner, 605, from Sydney, for Hongkong, at 16s.; Ceylon, barque, 399, from Dunedin, uncertain, and Syria (s.), 1806, to load about 1900 tons coal for Shanghai, on ship's account. The harbour suffered somewhat of a clearing out at the end of the week on the taking up of the weather, when fifteen vessels, all engaged in the intercolonial trade, put to to sea, and four others left the following day. These were exclusive of Sydney coasters. The ship Manlesden recently arrived from Cardiff, with railway plant, has hauled under one of the hydraulic cranes, where she is rapidly discharging her cargo. The freights now ruling at this port may be quoted as follows:—Foreign—San Francisco, nominal; Hongkong, 16s.; Shanghai, 21s.; Bombay, 18s.; Manila, 16s.; Batavia, 10s.; Singapore, 16s.; Chee Foo, 20s.; Saigon, 15s.; Yokohama, Galle, Amoy, Padang, nominal. Intercolonial: Melbourne hay, 12s. 6d.; ditto wharf, 13s. 6d.; Adelaide, 15s.; Nelson, 16s.; Bluff, 18s. 6d.; Wellington, 16s.; Lyttelton, 18s.; Dunedin, 18s.; Auckland, 18s.

The export of coal for the week ending Friday last, amounted to 23,314 tons.

The total quantity of coal exported from the port of Newcastle, for the year 1877, was 1,300,822 tons. From the begining of the present year to the 26th July inclusive, the amount of coal dispatched was 777,230 tons.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

Brisbane.—Arrivals: August 5, Mountain Laurel, from London; Edina (s.), from Sydney.

Clarence Heads.—Arrival: August 5, Jessie Matilda, from Sydney. Departure: August 4, Mary Peverley, for Sydney.

Newcastle.—Arrivals: August 5, Result, from Geelong; Fleur de Maurice, from New Caledonia; Frederica, from Melbourne; August 6, Lallah Rookh, from Sydney. Departures: August 5, S. R. Lohrs, Emperor, Victoria, Wodonga, for New Zealand; August 6, Rosebird, for Melbourne; Lady Kinnaird, for Manila, with 205 tons coal; Sydney Griffiths, Greyhound, Annie Moore, for Melbourne; Macduff, for Bombay, with 1740 tons coal; Garibaldi, for Honolulu, with 842 tons coal.

Melbourne.—Arrivals: August 5, Ly-ee-Moon (s.), Avoca (s.), Aconcagua (s.), from Sydney. Departures: August 5, Yarra, for Newcastle; British Queen, Delaware, City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney. August 6, Armistice, for Newcastle; Mary, for Manila.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
August 6.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Fine.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto.
	6 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto.

High water at Fort Denison August 7.—2.2 a.m.; 2.42 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.—August 6.

South Australia: No telegrams to-day. Melbourne: Generally cloudy, light variable winds; barometers steady, but falling a little at Portland. New South Wales: Fine, calm generally; a little rain fell yesterday in the Northern districts. Queensland: Brisbane, fine, clear; Cape Moreton, fine, sea moderate from S.E. 3 p.m. Observations: Victoria: Barometers beginning to fall, fallen 0·15 at Portland, 0·09 at Melbourne; Cape Otway, wind N.N.W., 18, moderate sea; Portland, cloudy, smooth sea; Wilson's Promontory, N.W., 8, fine, smooth sea. New South Wales: Wentworth, warm, fine, N.W. wind; Deniliquin, N., light; Albury, W., cloudy; Goulburn, calm, cloudy; Forbes, calm, cloudy; Eden, line interrupted; Cape George, S., 20, fine, sea smooth. Sydney, barometer steady, W.S.W., 14, fine, some heavy clouds about; Newcastle, S., fresh, fine, little sea; Port Macquarie, S., 30, fine, sea moderate; Clarence River, S., 30, fine, sea smooth.

Astronomical Memoranda for August 7.—Sun rises at 6.49, sets at 5.25; moon rises at 12.3 p.m., sets at 1.30 a.m.; Mercury, 8.7 a.m., 7.25 p.m.; Venus, 5.4 a.m., 2.56 p.m.; Mars, 7.41 a.m., 6.25 p.m.; Jupiter, 4.10 p.m., 6.6 a.m.; Saturn, 9.6 p.m., 9.12 a.m. Full moon, 15th; new moon, 28th.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday Evening.

The Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	£3446	3	3
Wine (still)	107	12	3
—— (sparkling)	0	9	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	31	5	0
—— (in bottle)	261	3	0
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	283	0	0
Cigars	25	4	5
Tea	83	0	3
Coffee and chicory	28	0	0
Sugar (unrefined)	175	0	0
Opium	47	3	9
Rice	10	12	8
Dried fruits	146	6	2
Nuts	3	15	10
Malt	165	0	0
Sarsaparilla	6	19	0
Specific duty	1024	6	2
Gold	1	6	3
Pilotage	19	8	4
Harbour and light dues	39	8	0
Total	£5203	3	4

The R. M. S. City of New York arrived from San Francisco, to-day, bringing 1700 cases salmon, &c., and the English mails to June 20. The Matchless, from New York, via Melbourne, brings 2500 cases kerosene and other portions of original cargo.

The Stock and Share market maintains a very firm tone, and the high prices asked have a tendency to limit transactions. If it were not for these advanced rates a large business might be done in shares of most of the local companies, more especially insurance. City Bank sold to-day at £10 14s. to 10¾; Joint Stock at 13¾, and held for 13¾; Commercial had buyers at 98½, sellers at 100; and New South Wales were offered at 52. Union wanted at 57, sellers at 59½. Debentures remain steady. New South Wales long-dated fives had buyers at 108, sellers at 109½; no fours or interminables offered;—the former could be placed at 94, the latter at 101. Queensland fours had buyers at 92, sellers at 93½. Insurance shares exhibited hardly any change. General offered at 61s.; Mercantile wanted at 2s. 5d.; New South Wales held for 41s. 3d.; Pacific had buyers at 35s., sellers at 38s.; Sydney Marine held for 23s. 6d.; United wanted at 30s., offered at 31s. 6d. Steam shares unchanged. Mining stock quiet. Shale Oil had a slight decline; sales at 13s. 3d. to 13s., and sellers at the latter. Wallsend coal offered at 16¾; Waratah wanted at 7¾, sellers at 8. No disposition to purchase gold shares except at nominal rates.

We understand that the Sydney creditors of Messrs. Quinlan and Co., of Brisbane, acquiesce in the decision arrived by the meeting held there yesterday.

Messrs. Mort and Co., Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Mr. Bridge, Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Clark, and Mr. Barker, held sales of leather to-day. The attendance of buyers was rather thin, and, as competition was inactive, quotations were no better than those ruling last week. The prices obtained were—sole, 7d. to 10d.; kip, 15 d. to 17½d.; calf, 2s. to 2s. 7½d.; tweed, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 5d.; harness, 13d. to 16d.; kangaroo, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; bridle, 10s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.; bag, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; basils, 5s. to 8s.

Business in the Import markets has not yet improved, but holders are confident of an impending change for the better. There was a moderate inquiry for flour, to-day, with limited sales of Adelaide at £12 to £13 5s.; good Victorian offering at £12. Wheat remains inactive, and quotations can hardly be fixed. News to hand from San Francisco states that the new crop in California, though large, would not come up to the estimates formed prior to the harvest. There is a scarcity of rosin, and an advance of fully 10s. per ton has been established within a week. Rice is also looking up, as stocks of best quality are running low. The cargo of Japan, ex Orange Grove, is being transhipped for Melbourne per Alexandra (s.). There is a moderate inquiry for sugar, and at full rates, which are likely to be maintained until the new crop comes to hand more freely. Small lines of galvanized iron are moving at previous rates. The late improvement in castor oil is supported, and 5s. 1d. to 5s. 2d. is asked for trade quantities.

From San Francisco, under date the 8th ultimo, we learn that large sales of new wheat had been made for export at 1·60 to 1·62½ dollars per cental, as against 1·10 dollars on same date at New York. Coals were very dull; sales of Australian were made at the low price of 6 dollars, and English at 25 cents less. 1-lb. salmon in fair demand, at 1·30 dollars per dozen. Quicksilver quoted at 42 to 42½ cents; Sydney tin at 17½ to 18 cents per lb. The barque Quickstep had been chartered to load lumber at Burrard's Inlet for this port.

Our advices from London to the 20th of June state that shipments to Australia continued very heavy in the aggregate, but to Sydney were less than those reported by the previous mail. The declared value for the four weeks ending June 8th was £500,800, a decrease of £99,300; to Melbourne, £675,100, increase £43,900; to Queensland, £56,400, decrease £83,800; to Adelaide, £206,800, decrease £17,300; to New Zealand, £459,300, increase, £118,100; and in Tasmanian shipments there was an increase of £20,900. The principal items for Sydney, as per Stables, Straker's circular, were:—Drapery, £264,941; rails and machinery, £20,570; powder, 483 cwt.; hardware, £22,212; bar and rod iron, 457 tons; hoop, 31 tons; sheet, 67 tons; plate 171 tons; pig, 50 tons; galvanised, 703 tons; tin plates, 1380 boxes; wire and wire rope, 381 tons; linseed oil, 21,008 gallons; woolpacks, £1654; cornsacks, £783; slates 213 tons; cement, 2176 barrels; tobacco, 11,400 lbs.; bulk brandy, 20,674 gallons; case, 5501 gallons; rum, 27,969 gallons; geneva, 13,215 gallons; British spirits, 7848 gallons; red wine, 13,006 gallons; white, 4576 gallons; beer (in bulk), 112 barrels; in glass, 1287 barrels; malt, 1655 quarters; hops, 540 cwt.; bacon and hams, 102 cwt.; sardines, £917; other fish, £251; oilmen's stores, £6181; white salt, 1000 tons; rock, 180 tons; soda crystals, 153 tons; caustic soda, 48 tons; candles, 1668 cwt.; currants, 2231 cwt.; raisins, 661 cwt.

The latest Money market intelligence supplied by the London *Times* contains the following:—

Money continues in good general demand, and the ruling rate to-day for three months' bank bills has been 2 per cent. A further large withdrawal of gold has occurred, leaving the Bank as far as can be seen on the wrong side for the week ended to-day by £384,000. As the metal currency, however, contracts at this season, it is probable this export may be to some extent neutralised.

The funds remain in much the same inanimate condition as for the last two or three days. Consols, which opened at 95⅜ to ½ for money and 95½ to ⅝ for the account, close a shade flatter at 95⅜ to ½ and 95½ exactly, Reduced and New Three per Cents., having been unchanged throughout the day at 95½ to ⅝.

This morning's news from Berlin being thought less favourable, there were some realizations in the foreign market. The account being largely for the rise, the least uncomfortable feeling upsets prices at once. Egyptian bonds were freely sold, the Unified bonds touching 52½, and the Preference 69½. The communication with the French market has been very irregular, but it is believed a good deal of stock has gone back to Paris, and, as far as is known, prices there did not give way. Turkish, Spanish, Peruvian, and all the speculative stocks suffered; but at the close there was a little recovery, and prices leave off above the lowest.

A large sum of gold, amounting to £206,000, was withdrawn from the Bank to-day for Paris. During the week just ended, against £559,000 taken for the above quarter, 175,000 sovereigns were received, leaving an export balance of £384,000.

LATEST COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS

[From our own Correspondent.]

MELBOURNE, Tuesday.

A meeting of the Hobson's Bay Railway Company was held to-day, when a report was submitted showing 12 per cent. profit on the capital. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, and 2 per cent. was carried to the reserve fund. The question of the purchase of the company's property by the Government was reserved for a special meeting to be held on Friday.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of Victoria, the report showed a balance of £38,475 on the half year. A dividend of 10 per cent., and a bonus of 2 per cent. were declared, and £8400 carried to reserve fund.

The Australasian Insurance Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

The Plate Glass Company declared a dividend equal to 6 per cent.

At a sale by auction to-day of sugars rations were easier, and other sorts unchanged.

New Zealand oats are quoted at 5s. 3½d. to 5s. 4d.; maize is firm at 5s.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

MELBOURNE, Tuesday.

Flour is quoted at from £10 7s. 6d. to £10 10s.

Wheat sold at 5s.

MINING MANAGER'S REPORT.

Paxton's G. M. Co.—The mine manager reports under date 3rd August, as follows:—"During the week, our time has been employed sinking and stoping (south). The shaft was sunk to a depth of 7 feet, making total depth 192 feet. We have about 3 tons of stone at grass, in which coarse gold can be seen."

THE MAILS.

The mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Melbourne.—Overland, daily, at 5 p.m.

For Adelaide.—Overland, via Melbourne, daily, at 5 p.m.

For Hobart Town and Launceston.—Overland to Melbourne, and thence per steamer, daily, at 5 p.m.

For Hobart Town and Launceston, via Eden.—By the Tasman (s.), this day, at 10 a.m.

For Brisbane, and all Northern Ports of Queensland, India, China, United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.—By the Somerset (s.), this day, at 10 a.m.

For Levuka (Fiji).—By the Wentworth (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

For Merimbula and Eden.—By the Monaro (s.), this day, at 10 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Thursday, at 3.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Thursday, at 3.30 p.m.

THE LONDON WOOL MARKET.

[Helmuth Schwartze and Co.'s Wool Price Current.]

London, 17th June.—The following gives the total available for sale, the quantities catalogued up to the 15th instant, and the withdrawals:—

	Bales Available.		Bales Catalogued.		Withdrawals. Bales.
Sydney	52,300	...	32,014	...	2,025
Port Phillip	119,000	...	61,368	...	4,981
Adelaide	26,500	...	23,087	...	1,311
New Zealand	73,200	...	37,451	...	2,503
Van Diemen's Land	10,800	...	5,080	...	427
Swan River	7,000	...	4,957	...	5
Cape	36,000	...	15,818	...	1,551
Total	335,000		157,005		13,383

Since their resumption on the 11th instant the sales, though not very largely attended, have been marked by a decided increase of spirit, and by an advance in the prices of some important groups of wool. We mention specially the large class of medium greasy wools—middling Port Phillips and Sydneys and all Adelaides—as showing a rise of ½d per lb., in some instances even 1d per lb., or fully 5 per cent. upon previously current rates. Good quality is in particular request, and it is for this reason probably that the improvement is less noticeable in New Zealand wools than in the sorts abovementioned. Taken on the whole, middle class Australian greasy wools can now be quoted on a par not only with the closing, but with the good rates of the February series.

To superior sorts this recent rise cannot be said to extend. They sell no better than before the Whitsuntide holidays, and we may repeat the remark that, though lots of very great fineness still command extreme rates, superfine wools as a class are decidedly cheaper than last sales.

In middling Australian fleeces there is not much change, but scoureds are in strong demand, and prices, except for fine clothing sorts, show an advance of 1d per lb., especially in the case of shafty descriptions.

Among Cape wools Natal grease are ½d per lb. higher, and the same may be said of medium scoured at from 1s 5d to 1s 7d per lb. The other sorts remain unchanged, but are also rather firmer.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 13, Horses, Vehicles, &c.

G. M. PITT AND SON.—At Warrah, near Murrurundi, at 10.30, Durham Bulls.

S. PROCTER.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw; at 10, Wood; at the Mart, at 11, Poultry.

R. J. HUGHES AND CO.—On the premises, 455, Crown-street, at 11, Lease, Goodwill, Stock-in-trade of Boots and Shoes, Furniture, &c.

J. TAYLOR.—At his Yards, Parramatta, at 3, Horses, Vehicles, Bulls, &c.

HARDIE AND GORMAN.—At their Rooms, at 11.30, Land, Bondi, Lane Cove River, Queensland, Petersham, Glenmore Road, Balmain, Burwood; Houses and Land, Darlington, Concord.

W. INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11, Maize, Potatoes.

TATE, BROTHERS.—At the Corporation Yards, at 11.30, Pigs, Calves, &c.

G. COULTER.—At the Corporation Yards, at 11.30, Pigs, Calves, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.

GARLING AND FRASER.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.

L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Fencing Wire.

J. BRIDGE.—At his Warehouse, at 2.30, Wool, Sheepskins.

WELLS AND SMITH.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw; at 10, Wood.

MORT AND CO.—At their Wool Warehouse, at 2, Sheepskins; at 2.30, Wool.

H. L. DUNN.—At his Rooms, at 10, Watches, Jewellery, &c.; at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

J. RODD.—At his Rooms, at 10.30, Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.; at 11, China Silks, Mexican Greys, &c.; at 11.30, Tweeds, Matting, &c.

DENT AND HOSKIN.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Wood.

W. TINDALE.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, &c.; at 10, Wood.

SAYERS AND MILLS.—At Darling Harbour, at 9, Hay, Straw.

Fatal Accident on the Railway.—A sad fatal accident occurred at the Petersham station on the suburban line shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday evening. A woman named Dyason, residing at Alexandria, was crossing the line, with her four children when the 5.30 train from Sydney came up. The woman and three of her children escaped without injury, but the remaining child, a boy named William, five years of age, was run over by the approaching train, and killed. The body was conveyed to the morgue, and an inquest will be held to-day.

Fresh Food and Ice Company's Pure Country Milk, supplied in any quantity.—F. Salisbury, contractor, George and Hay streets.—Adv.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in Consumption.—The extraordinary virtues of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in Consumption, and its vast superiority over every other kind are now fully established. Administered in time, and steadily persevered in, it has not only the power of subduing all disposition to Phthisis, but of arresting the development of tubercles; or, when the disease has advanced to the developed form, it has accomplished in numerous instances a complete cure. Dr. Nedley, physician to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, writes: "Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it as the most efficacious kind." Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists and druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Agents at Sydney, Elliott, Brothers.—Adv.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the SYDNEY MAIL, desirous of encouraging AUSTRALIAN TALENT, have decided to offer the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for the BEST ORIGINAL TALE written for publication in the SYDNEY MAIL, subject to conditions given in full in the MAIL.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Profits divided equally with insurers yearly.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company's policies secure protection from all losses from lightning and gas explosions. Bonuses paid out of the profits to insurers every year. Fire risks at lowest rates.

KELSO KING, Secretary.
Head Offices—168, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1863.—Capital, £200,000. Marine risks on wool, merchandise and specie effected at lowest current rates.
A. L. PARK, Agent, 71, Pitt-street.

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.—Capital, £1,000,000. Offices, 71, Pitt-street.—Every description of Fire and Marine Insurance effected at lowest current rates. A. L. PARK, Agent.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY (FOR FIRE ONLY). Capital, £250,000. Reserves, £50,000. A colonial proprietary, with unlimited liability of shareholders. Offices—Pitt and Hunter streets.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT TO LIFE AND LIMB in THE AUSTRALASIAN ACCIDENT ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION (Limited). Offices, 294, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND. Capital, £1,000,000.
All Marine Risks taken at lowest current rates.
Policies granted in triplicate, payable in case of loss in London, or at any of the Agencies.
Full particulars upon application to the undersigned.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Agents.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), LONDON. Capital, £500,000.
All Marine Risks taken at lowest current rates.
Policies granted in triplicate, payable in case of loss in London, or at any of the Agencies.
Full particulars upon application to the undersigned.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Agents.

GALVANIZED IRON.—PHILLIPS AND HILL'S "STORK" for Sale. R. TOWNS and CO.

LADIES' DRESS BOOTS AND SHOES IN ALL THE latest styles, just opened. CALLAGHAN and SON., 397, George-street.

GENT.'S PATENT AND GLOVE KID DRESS BOOTS AND Shoes. CALLAGHAN and SON, 397 George-street.

BAKERS WISHING TO INCREASE THEIR CUSTOMERS try REDGATE'S extra strong superfine Flour.

NOBEL'S DYNAMITE EX WINDEMERE, ¾, 7⁄8 1-INCH Cartrages for sale. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents for New South Wales.

THE ECHO, AN EVENING NEWSPAPER, PRICE ONE PENNY. THE ECHO contains all the Latest News of the day, Police, Law, and Insolvency Courts, Intercolonial and Foreign late Telegrams on all topics of public interest. THE ECHO, having now attained an extensive circulation, offers great inducements to the advertising public. ADVERTISEMENTS received daily, for the evening's publication up to 1 p.m. Office corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 532 AND 534, GEORGE-STREET, Sydney. Established 1841. The largest Dispensing Establishment in the colony. The system of checking all prescriptions adopted by us precludes the possibility of any error. All new remedies kept in stock, and medical and surgical appliances of every description.
A. J. WATT and CO., 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

MR. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, DENTIST, CONSULTS DAILY, 8, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square. Caution—Not connected with any other person.

RILEY, BROTHERS' GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.—See price lists in another column.

DR. MOFFITT, HAVING RECOVERED FROM HIS severe illness, will see his patients as usual at his residence, 3, Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 3 p.m. After 3 p.m. outdoor patients are visited.

READERS IN THE COUNTRY DESIRING A NEWSPAPER for general news, information, and amusement, will do well to subscribe to the SYDNEY MAIL. It is the most useful family paper published in the colonies. Subscription, 6s 6d per quarter. Publishing Office—Hunter-street, Sydney.

GOLDEN SYRUP, IN BOTTLES, MANUFACTURED BY Swallow and Ariell. W. H. ARIELL, 119 and 121, Sussex-street.

BUY RECKITT'S FRENCH THUMB BLUE, AND SEE that each thumb is wrapped in paper bearing the name of Reckitt. Its splendid quality has caused many inferior imitations. Agents for New South Wales: VIRGOE, SON, and CO., Sydney. Sold by all respectable grocers, &c.

GAYEN'S GENUINE SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS MAY NOW be had, in any quantities, from the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, &c., throughout the colonies, or from the undersigned, in trade parcels only.
MASON, BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

ROYAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY, BULK AND CASE, can be obtained from the principal wine and spirit merchants, storekeepers, &c., throughout the colonies; or from the undersigned in trade parcels only.
MASON, BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

GREENLEES' LORNE WHISKY.—CONSUMERS OF Whiskies are warned that the much-puffed brands of Scotch Whiskys are put up in small bottles and of reduced strength. Ask only for GREENLEES' LORNE WHISKY, which is in full-sized bottles, and proof spirit.

MARTELL'S PALE AND DARK BRANDY, IN BULK; Hennessy's pale brandy, in bulk; Hennessy's and Martell's pale brandy, in case; thistle blend whisky, in bulk and case; key geneva, labelled and capsuled, medium and full contents; Cosens' and other sherries, in quarters and octaves; Roughton's and other ports, in quarters; Burnett's old tom; galvanized iron, pig iron, Muntz's metal and nails; coarse and rock salt; vinegar, in quarter-casks; Colman's mustard; Colman's white starch; soda crystals, currants, Eleme raisins.
CHARLES PARBURY.

FIRST CROP TEAS, EX S.S. KILLARNEY.
LORIMER, ROME, and CO.'S shipment of CHOICEST NEW SEASON TEAS, by above steamship, is now on SALE.

WOLONJERIE WINE, 5 YEARS OLD, AND OF THE best quality, at 4s. per gallon. J. J. BRENAN, Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay.

SODA CRYSTALS, IN 3 CWT. CASKS, TO LAND.
LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

COARSE SALT, NOW LANDING EX CANDIDA.
LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

FENCING WIRE, WHITECROSS, NOS. 4 TO 10.
LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

BIRDSEYE TOBACCO, EXCELLENT QUALITY, TWO Shillings per pound at T. SAYWELL'S, 4, Park-street.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD ATTACHED to villas and suburban residences require attention month by month, in preparing the ground, manuring, planting seeds and vegetables, pruning fruit-trees, &c., at the proper seasons. A special department for directions and information is devoted to the kitchen garden and orchard in the SYDNEY MAIL, which will be found most useful, especially where professional gardeners are not employed. SYDNEY MAIL; subscription, 6s 6d per quarter. Hunter-street, Sydney.

Fire in Prince Street.—The Flagstaff Hotel, Prince-street, which, as recorded in our issue of yesterday, was totally destroyed by fire, was the property of James Parle, of Miller's Point, and was occupied by Edward Linforth. The house itself was not insured, but the stock, furniture, and an additional room on the outside of the building were quite recently insured by the occupier in the office of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company for £500. The building, which was of brick and about five years old, was completely gutted, and the contents, with the exception of a few small pieces of furniture, were destroyed.

Loch Ard Disaster.—We have received from the printers and publishers, Messrs. H. Bethel and Co., of King-street, a copy of a pamphlet issued by them. It contains a narrative of the wreck of the ship "Loch Ard," at Cape Moonlight, Victoria, and all subsequent circumstances connected with this lamentable disaster. It is a rechauffé of the details connected with the wreck, which have appeared in the daily journals. Portraits of Miss Carmichael and Mr. Thomas Pearce accompany the pamphlet.

Australian Asbestos.—It is stated in one of the Southern papers that asbestos has been found in the Gundagai district by an old Victorian prospector, and that a sample of 5 cwt. has been forwarded to Melbourne with a view to testing its quality.

Command of Colonial Military Forces.—The *Advertiser* (South Australia) has had its attention specially called to the "Rules and Regulations for her Majesty's Colonial Service," from which it appears that "the Governor of a colony, though bearing the title of Captain-General or Commander-in-Chief, is not, without official appointment from her Majesty, invested with the command of her Majesty's regular forces in the colony," even though he may be senior in military rank to the officer in command. In peace times he determines the objects with which, and the extent to which her Majesty's troops are to be employed, but is required to consult with the officer in command, and "will incur special responsibility if he shall direct the troops to be stationed or employed in a manner which that officer shall consider open to military objection." "In the event of the colony being invaded or assailed by a foreign enemy and becoming the scene of active military operations, the officer in command of her Majesty's land forces assumes the entire military authority over the troops." In colonies possessing responsible government the commanding officer would communicate with the Ministry, though how far a colonial Ministry could control an Imperial officer in command of her Majesty's regular troops is a question open to discussion. The great error of the Molteno Ministry of Cape Town was that of supposing that the volunteers and regulars could be treated as two distinct forces, under separate commands, and employed without reference to each other, instead of being under one supreme command. The safety of the community demanded that a Ministry acting upon such an insane principle at a moment of great national peril, and when Parliament was not in session, should be dismissed.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

We beg to inform our advertising friends that, to secure insertion and proper classification in Saturday's paper, it is necessary that their advertisements should reach this office not later than 9 o'clock Friday night.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1878.

On the 9th of September, 1873, his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson informed both Houses of Parliament that "they would be invited to give their early consideration to the state of the representation of the people," and that "a Bill would be introduced to readjust the constituencies and to increase the number of members of the Legislative Assembly." At that time there were 140,443 names on the Electoral Rolls of the colony, and according to the rolls published last week, there are now 170,399, without including the gold-fields and the University. Every session for the last five years his Excellency has been made, by successive Governments, to repeat his promise, and still the electorates remain unreformed; and in five weeks it is expected the promise will be repeated once more. Is it too much to expect the present Parliament to cut this Gordian knot before its three years' life-time shall expire? The attempt of last session could scarcely fail to be an abortion, and some of the best supporters of its authors could not in their hearts wish it success. But it wasted much valuable time, and served as the excuse, if not the cause, for putting off several practical measures of great public utility. Probably Parliament will be in no mood to commit "the happy despatch" in its second session, with all these practical measures untouched, and no work to show since the last general election. On all hands it was taken for granted that nothing important should be attempted last session, and six months was all but wasted in doing that. The state of affairs is such that the country cannot afford another wasted session, and if the Government are not in a position to command success they are in a position to aggravate the evils of delay. They have already prolonged the promised recess of six weeks into sixteen weeks, for reasons best known to themselves, and unless those reasons are very strong, this extension of the recess negatives any sense of the urgency of legislation on the part of those who are responsible for the conduct of affairs.

Whenever this question of electoral reform is dealt with the measure should be complete and satisfactory after such frequent and protracted debates. Something more is needed than a mere numerical readjustment of the present representation. Our population is shifting, as in all new countries, and in a few years the most accurately balanced distribution of seats, based on present returns, would be disarranged. Equal electoral districts are no guarantee for good legislation, but the principles that are popular require some fair approach to equality in the distribution of electoral power. Judged by that standard, our present electoral system is about as inequitable as it well can be, and a redistribution of seats, unaccompanied by other machinery, would be only a temporary remedy. To have a new reform bill every few years is undesirable for many reasons. It upsets a well-known and established order of things. It aggravates local jealousies and makes good neighbours foolishly hostile to each other. It involves considerable expense in the readjustment of boundaries and the introduction of new machinery. Tested by the results of the last five years, it may become an instrument of virtual corruption in the hands of a necessitous Ministry, and of demoralisation in its influence on members of the Legislature. For these reasons, among many, it would be well to pass a measure that shall not only be equitable at the time of its passing, but also have some prospect of remaining equitable for a reasonable time. With that view several of the many bills Parliament has had to deal with contained provisions for a periodical readjustment of the electorates in accordance with the changes in the distribution of the population. The present Act has endured twenty years, and it was immediately after the last census year that the agitation for reform began to make itself felt. The inequalities have been increasing ever since, and so has the sense of injustice in many electorates, although it may be next census year before any remedy can come into operation. With triennial Parliaments there ought not to be many violent dissolutions; and if the electorates were readjusted after each decennial census by some permanent electoral machinery, every fourth Parliament would be returned on a wider basis, without wasting five sessions in fruitless legislation.

On another page we give the number of electors in each constituency, both in 1873 and at the present date, arranged in the order of the number of electors per seat, from the lowest to the highest, for the purpose of showing the changes of the last quinquennium, and the greatly unequal distribution of electoral power now in existence. Five years ago 41,388 electors returned 35 members, leaving only 34 to be returned by the remaining 99,055 electors of the colony. At the next general election, should it take place under the existing Act, 43,336 electors will be able to outvote by one member the remaining 127,063. One-fourth of the voters possess the majority of seats, and can impose their will upon the other three-fourths of their fellow-citizens. During the whole quinquennium these thirty smallest constituencies increased only at the rate of 56 voters per seat, against an increase of 824 voters per seat in the other twenty-seven constituencies, and now they have only an average of 1238 voters for each of their 35 seats, against 3737 voters per seat in the other constituencies. Eight of the smallest of them have only an aggregate of 6739 voters for ten seats, while the Bogan has 7872 voters for its one seat. England itself in the dark days of aristocratic nomination and pocket boroughs could scarcely surpass these instances of electoral inequality. That they have been endured year after year with no startling ebullitions of impatience proves how little the franchise is valued by large numbers of the people, and perhaps also it proves how little good they expect from the political machinery of the country. Possibly this indifference is itself the reason why legislation has been barren of results session after session, and is now almost hopelessly in arrears.

The increase of electors in some of the constituencies is remarkable. Within the short period of five years the Bogan has added 3234 to its rolls; Balranald, 2683; East Sydney, 2540; Liverpool Plains, 2435; the Murrumbidgee, 2384; the Murray, 2358; Canterbury, 2053; Northumberland, 2010; and Tenterfield, Paddington, West Sydney, the Gwydir, Orange, and the Hume, have each added over a thousand. The large decrease for Mudgee, and the comparatively large decreases for East Macquarie, Braidwood, and Wellington are to be accounted for by the fluctuations in gold mining. The less reason is there for continuing the special representation of the Gold-fields. As between the metropolitan and the country electorates, the figures show an increasing tendency of population to concentrate round the capital; for notwithstanding the growth in numbers of such immense electorates as the Bogan, Balranald, the Murrumbidgee and similar districts almost large enough to be provinces, the increase of electors per seat is 679 for the seven metropolitan constituencies and only 372 for the fifty country constituencies, the average for all being only 434. To discuss the comparative merits of the country and the metropolitan members would be an invidious task. The electors were asked to choose "fit and proper persons" to represent them in Parliament, and there is no power in the State competent to challenge the fair decision of the ballot-box. But to make that decision a fair one the pocket boroughs must disappear. As long as one-fourth of the electors return a majority of members, the other three-fourths may not unreasonably complain that the odium of bad legislation should not rest with them. Majorities are fallible, because "the whole is like its parts," but so are minorities, and society is not likely to mend matters by substituting the latter as the final standard of appeal.

The victory of the Beaconsfield Government in the House of Commons is one of the most decisive that has been achieved for many a long year. A majority of 143 in a House of 533 is a division which cannot be explained away. Six or seven years ago a Conservative majority of such magnitude would have been declared absolutely impossible; and any one who had predicted it in these days of advancing democracy would have been ridiculed as unable to read the signs of the times, and as totally ignorant of the strength and direction of the political forces of the hour. When Mr. Gladstone, somewhat suddenly and rashly, resolved to strengthen himself by a fresh appeal to the people, he little foresaw the defeat that was awaiting him; and even after he had had time to measure that defeat, he as little foresaw that on a great question of foreign policy, the Government he had lifted into power would be sustained by so large a majority as that which has refused to condemn it.

It is quite obvious that, to a very considerable extent, the ordinary party lines were effaced in this division. It is true that, so far as the Opposition leaders were concerned, the movement possessed the usual party character. The resolution, which was one of censure, was moved by the recognised leader of the Opposition, and he was supported by the principal debaters on the Liberal side. But a large number of the rank and file must have refused to obey the crack of the party whip. They have obviously treated the question as one of national interest, and in the discussion of which they should rise above party considerations. They regard the Government as having achieved a diplomatic triumph which has superseded the necessity for a costly military triumph, and they are not prepared in the hour of victory to pick holes in particular parts of the procedure. They look at the general result, and with that they are contented; and they consider that it would be ungrateful to reproach those who have done well, and would be a discouragement to future statesmen to strive to do well hereafter, while the moral effect in foreign Courts would be bad, if, while Europe was ringing with praises of the tact and firmness of the British Government, that Government were condemned by the British Parliament.

But while Englishmen in the flush and excitement of a national elevation refuse to be critical, there can be no doubt that the calmer analysis of the historian will find much to sustain the animadversions of the Liberal leaders. If there are two things more characteristic than others of British legislation, they have been its great respect for constitutional principles, and its philanthropic tendencies. The Liberal indictment has charged the Government with being out of harmony with these two established tendencies. The employment of Indian troops in Europe, without leave asked of the House of Commons, was not technically a violation of the Bill of Rights, for no such act was conceived of as possible when that Charter of English liberty was framed. But it is undoubtedly the spirit of the English Constitution that the Crown should not be able to control any vast military force without the sanction of the House of Commons.

The object of the Government was plain enough. Russia is a vast Asiatic Power, and would use that Power without scruple to forward its European policy. The transfer of Indian troops to Malta was an indication that Britain, too, was an Asiatic Power, and could, if pushed to it, employ its Eastern resources to support its Western policy. The number of men transferred to the Mediterranean was small, but they were enough to indicate a policy, for they represented millions left behind. This counter-move on the political chessboard was intelligible and defensible enough as respects Russia; but the English Liberals discussed its bearings on domestic policy. Although no Minister could land Asiatic forces in England, still he might occupy the fortresses of the Empire, which are scattered over the world, with Asiatic troops, and charge the expenses for the time on the Indian exchequer; and this would be a serious inroad on the right of the House of Commons to control the amount and disposition of the military and naval forces of the Empire. If, prior to moving the Indian troops, the Government had submitted a resolution declaring it to be expedient to employ them in defence of a policy which was really one of protection to Indian interests, the assent of the House of Commons would, no doubt, have been readily obtained. Technically it was not necessary to obtain such an assent, and what was done was strictly within the forms of the Constitution. But the spirit of the Constitution would have been better adhered to if, before beginning to wield or threatening to wield the immense military power of India the House of Commons had been made a party to the transaction.

The philanthropic aspect of the question has been fully developed by Mr. Gladstone, and that from the first has been the stronghold of his position. The Turkish Government was a bad one, worse than any other pretending to be civilised, and it kept a large Christian population in Europe in a state of invidious subjection to a Mussulman tyranny. Such a state of things was naturally repellant to all English instincts, and nothing but the fear of danger to our Indian Empire has kept public opinion from rebelling against it. The Beaconsfield Government did not from the first exhibit much sympathy with the fortunes of the oppressed population, and has throughout treated political necessities as overriding considerations of humanity and liberty. It has excused, assisted, and defended the Turkish Government, and, by the modifications it has introduced into the settlement of the question, has to some extent limited the emancipation of the Christian populations.

The British Parliament by a large majority has supported its policy, and there can be little doubt that it pretty fairly reflects public opinion. But we must not on that account assume that Englishmen think more lightly than they have been wont to do about constitutional guarantees, or that they think less than heretofore of civil and religious liberty all over the world. The fact is that two other considerations have for the time being predominated. The first is a sense of national dignity, and the second is a strong conviction of national interests. The Government has successfully resisted an attempt to put Great Britain aside, and to count it out of the Councils of Europe. The nation is gratified that the three Emperors have all been made to feel that England has not grown weak with its wealth, and that any despot who chooses to cross its path has still to reckon with the descendants of the men who won Waterloo and Trafalgar. And it is well that this should be understood, for the British Empire is not only a vast but a most valuable institution. Its interests scattered over the world are colossal, and what has been won by great effort is worth great effort to defend it. It will not serve to have this Empire even threatened by hostile Powers; and the conviction has evidently sunk deep into the British mind, that if the country is to hold its own, it must make it clear beyond the possibility of misunderstanding that it is prepared to exhaust itself in defence of its acquisitions.

Wedding in High Life.—We understand that the wedding of Miss Robinson, daughter of his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, will take place at St. James' Church, at half-past 12 o'clock, this day (Wednesday).

The Colonial Secretary.—Our readers will be glad to learn that the Hon. Michael Fitzpatrick is becoming convalescent, and it is hoped that his strength will soon be sufficiently recovered to enable him to resume full attention to the public business.

Appointment.—We notice by the *Government Gazette*, published yesterday, that Mr. Edwin Lee Scott, a gentleman who has been long connected with literary pursuits in this colony, has been appointed clerk to the Parliamentary draughtsman—a position which his pursuits and abilities doubtless will qualify him to fill.

Complimentary Concert to Mdlle. Charbonnet.—A number of gentlemen favourable to a complimentary concert being tendered to Mademoiselle Charbonnet, the eminent French pianiste, in recognition of her kindness to the charities of Sydney, met yesterday afternoon at the Royal Hotel, to discuss the matter. Mr. P. A. Jennings presided. It was arranged that the concert should be given at the Guild Hall on Monday, the 26th instant.

The New South Wales Coursing Club.—A committee meeting was held at the Royal Hotel yesterday to complete arrangements for the forthcoming meeting at Bathurst. Mr. E. Lee occupied the chair, and the details connected with the final meeting of the season were settled. All the nominations for the Lecholme Stakes have been already taken up; the Bracelet is nearly filled, and a good number of entries received for the Puppy Stakes. Mr. Johnson will act as judge, Mr. Wilson as slipper, and the field stewards who acted at the May meeting have all been elected.

The Chinese Famine.—With reference to the famine in China, a correspondent writes to ask whether any treasurer or committee has yet been appointed in Sydney to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers. In Melbourne, he says, the Mayor of that city, as treasurer, has forwarded £1200 to the English Consul at Shanghai.

Miss Raper.—Very many of our musical readers will remember Miss Raper, a young lady of Sydney whose musical and vocal abilities were a source of delight to many some few years ago, and who frequently gave her services in aid of benevolent and charitable objects. We notice by the Colorado newspapers that a complimentary concert was given to this lady at Denver, where she had been living for some time, on the occasion of her departure thence for Australia via London and Paris. Miss Raper is expected to return to Sydney in the course of a few months.

Sacred Concert.—Yesterday evening, a sacred concert was given in the Masonic Hall, in aid of the Redfern Congregational Church organ fund. There was only a moderate attendance. The chief feature of the programme was J. J. Harte's cantata "Abraham's Sacrifice," and it was very creditably rendered by a choir numbering about forty voices, and an orchestra having about twenty instruments; Mr. J. B. Mote being conductor, Herr Joseph Kretschmann leader of the orchestra, and Mr. W. F. Snell organist. The choruses, notably "Tis Abraham the noble head," a joyous piece of music, were well filled, and on the whole there was a harmonious blending of the vocal and instrumental parts of the entertainment. The solos also were sung very fairly, and if any may be selected for special notice, "Thou as thou sayest," "O Father, to thy will I bow," and "Again from heaven I hear the eternal word," were amongst the best rendered. Several trios, duets, and quartettes, and an instrumental piece, filled up a very pleasing composition, and its execution throughout was received with well deserved applause. The second part of the programme consisted of a miscellaneous selection of anthems and sacred songs and duets from eminent masters. "The Christian's good night," a melodious song, was rendered very effectively by a lady vocalist who was encored, and other pieces were also given, completing a successful entertainment in all respects, except that the audience was not very numerous.

Railway from Sydney to Newcastle.—A correspondent writes in reference to a route for a railway from Newcastle to Sydney, via Brisbane Water. He thinks that if the line were taken over the Lane Cove River and through the Field of Mars Common, over the bridge about to be erected, it would enhance the value of the common 200 per cent. at least. A line by this route would also do away with the necessity of the enormous expenditure in opening an entrance to Lake Macquarie. There are, he states, thousands of acres of the finest horticultural land in Lane Cove and Hornsby District now unoccupied, any five acres of which, properly managed, would be sufficient to support a family.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM v. TWENTY-TWO OF BUXTON.

[By Cable.]

[From our London Correspondent.]

LONDON, August 6.

A match was commenced, to-day between the Australians and twenty-two of Buxton. The Buxton team in their first innings scored 77. Spofforth took 12 wickets for twenty-eight runs. The Australians in their first innings have scored 72 with the loss of 8 wickets. Alexander Bannerman scored 29, and is not out. The attendance at the match was only moderate, owing to rain.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN 1873-4 AND 1878-9.

The following classification of the Constituencies is based upon the Electoral Rolls published by the Government. The Gold-fields and the University are not included in the official lists, and are omitted below because they are instances of double rather than local representation.

Seats.	1873-4.	1878-9.	Increase.	Decrease.
[illegible] Paterson	552	542	—	10
[illegible]	667	612	—	55
[illegible] (3)	1,457	1,223	—	234
[illegible]	565	626	61	—
[illegible] Canterbury (2)	1,398	1,426	28	—
The Lower Hunter	660	744	84	—
[illegible]	773	764	—	9
[illegible]	755	802	47	—
[illegible] Maitland	1,115	1,048	—	67
[illegible]	911	1,075	164	—
[illegible] Cumberland (3)	2,185	2,175	—	10
[illegible] Macquarie (2)	2,949	2,200	—	749
[illegible] Maitland	1,084	1,136	52	—
[illegible] Macquarie	1,336	1,139	—	197
[illegible]	1,209	1,208	—	1
[illegible] (3)	2,419	2,471	52	—
[illegible]	1,120	1,245	125	—
[illegible]	1,178	1,405	227	—
[illegible]	1,264	1,458	194	—
[illegible]'s Plains	1,591	1,480	—	111
[illegible]	1,220	1,509	289	—
[illegible] Williams	1,341	1,608	267	—
[illegible]	1,816	1,660	—	156
[illegible]	2,329	1,669	—	660
[illegible]	1,246	1,685	439	—
[illegible]	1,438	1,693	255	—
[illegible]	1,502	1,940	438	—
[illegible]	1,678	2,129	451	—
[illegible]	1,809	2,293	484	—
[illegible]	1,821	2,371	550	—
Total for 35 seats	41,388	43,336	4,207	2259
Argyle	2,384	2,549	165	—
[illegible]	2,039	2,670	631	—
East Sydney (4)	8,935	10,505	1,570	—
[illegible]	2,179	2,665	486	—
[illegible]	3,086	2,794	—	292
[illegible]	2,230	2,812	582	—
New England	2,964	2,969	5	—
Upper Hunter	1,874	2,975	1,101	—
[illegible]	2,796	3,178	382	—
The Hastings	3,016	3,231	235	—
West Sydney (4)	11,125	13,665	2,540	—
The Glebe	3,023	3,418	395	—
The Murray	1,145	3,503	2,358	—
The Gwydir	2,127	3,538	1,411	—
[illegible]	2,780	3,677	897	—
[illegible] (2)	5,300	7,353	2,053	—
The Hume	2,656	3,734	1,078	—
[illegible]	8,841	4,131	—	4,710
[illegible]	2,541	4,351	1,810	—
[illegible]	2,064	4,747	2,683	—
Northumberland	2,763	4,773	2,010	—
[illegible]	3,529	4,993	1,464	—
The Murrumbidgee	2,709	5,093	2,384	—
The Clarence	4,900	5,179	279	—
The Lachlan	4,400	5,219	819	—
Liverpool Plains	2,981	5,416	2,435	—
The Bogan	4,638	7,872	3,234	—
Total for 34 seats	99,055	127,063	32,907	5,002
14 Metropolitan Seats	36,922	46,423	9,501	—
55 Country ditto	103,521	123,976	20,455	—
Total	140,443	170,399	29,956	—
Metropolitan Electors per seat	2,637	3,316	679	—
Country ditto ditto	1,882	2,254	372	—
Total	2,035	2,469	434	—
No. of electors per seat in 27 smallest electorates returning 35 members	1,182	1,238	56	—
Ditto 27 largest, returning 34 members	2,913	3,737	824	—

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—It would relieve anxiety if those who are engaged in raising the necessary funds for the undertaking would give some information as to their progress in this behalf.

The complete commitment of the colony is now admitted on all hands, and to many who feel a pride and pleasure in [illegible] colonists the present state of suspense and uncertainty is very trying and, to say truth, somewhat humiliating. In my humble judgment, the needful guarantee fund will not be got together merely by Mr. A. buttonholing Mr. B., and repeating that operation on C. and D. The public must be directly appealed to, the whole of the subject detailed, and the question fully ventilated, in fact the [illegible] of the colony must be faced squarely.

The intelligence as to the action on Mr. Joubert's telegram informs us that it has been communicated to the Government. This shows that the inclination is still strong to lean on the Government crutch, rather than to strike out in the first instance on independent resources. I had hoped that the determination to secure considerable funds from private sources would have been abundantly realised. Then the promoters would be fairly entitled to go to the Colonial Treasury and asked to be backed up financially, if need be, and in the event of the Government declining to take the initiative, Mr. Greville, or some other honourable member interested in the prosecution of the enterprise, could give notice for address, and he would be briefed with a good case, and one that would command the sympathy and support of the Assembly. Seeing how short a time is before us, I entreat all who realise the position of the colony in this regard to be up and doing, unless we desire to be a laughing-stock "at home" and in our sister dependencies, and cast a slur on the fair fame of New South Wales, which has of late greatly augmented. Surely "the model colony" will not forfeit the reputation it now enjoys, but forthwith put forth its best energies and secure a successful result to this very important and responsible undertaking. CIVIS.

New Zealand.—A few more items of intelligence came to hand on Saturday. The Masterton correspondent of the *Otago Times* writes on the 23rd July: "A fire broke out early this morning, and destroyed the following establishments:—Williams's, Pirdle-[illegible], Wyllie's, Sellar and Hayes's stores, and the Masterton *Register* office. The fire began in the latter establishment. Its origin is unknown, but it is suspected to be the work of an incendiary. Previous to the fire being discovered an explosion was heard in the *Register* office; then the flames spread rapidly. The loss is estimated at between £20,000 and £30,000. The goods from Sellar and Hayes's stores were saved, but they are much damaged by the rain. The *Register* is totally lost. The following are the insurances:—William Cameron—National, £300 on the building and stock; re-insured for £250 in the London and Lancashire, and £100 in the Standard. Sellar and Hayes's: Stock—Union, £1000; re-insured in the North British for £500, Colonial £750, Northern £[illegible], Victoria £250, Royal £250, Standard, £1000; re-insured in the Phœnix for £100, South British £[illegible]; reinsured in the Imperial £500, and Transatlantic £500, and Victoria £600; North British, £[illegible]; building—Colonial, £400; South British, £[illegible]; New Zealand, £250; reinsured in the United, £[illegible]. *Register* office—Union, £500; reinsured in the South British, £250. About a thousand pounds worth of Sellar and Hayes's stock was saved, and most of William Cameron's goods; the estimated loss of Sellar and Hayes's stock was £10,000." From [illegible], it is reported, on the 22nd July last, that the contents of a waistcoat belonging to O'Connor, who was convicted of attempting to poison Light, the [illegible], have been analysed by Dr. Hector, and found to contain poison. A meeting has been called by the Mayor for this evening with the object of petitioning the Government to mitigate O'Connor's sentence, but this will probably now collapse. Last night Father Hennebery addressed a crowded congregation in the Catholic Cathedral, when he emphatically denied having made the statement that mixed marriages were no marriages at all, and denounced the accusation as a base and wicked falsehood. After the service was over he referred to the expense incurred in renovating the cathedral, and then told those who were willing to subscribe towards defraying the same to stand up, when the whole congregation stood up *en masse*. Father Hennebery and three priests then went amongst the people, and shortly announced that £1100 had been collected.

TALK ABOUT THE RAILWAY.

I.

[By our Special Reporter.]

Grumbling is said to be one of the characteristics of Britons, and you, Mr. Editor, seem to have been made very painfully aware of the British origin of this community over whose destinies it has become your duty to keep watch and guard. Grumblers are a very disagreeable set, and everybody detests them; but if a man has real cause for his discontent, why should he be persecuted as an offender against the peace of society? If his grievance affect the public why should he not complain until his wrongs be righted? If he only grumble long enough to be successful, he may find himself transmuted into a hero; but in that case, alas! his occupation will be gone. I have in my mind's eye, a few grumblers of this sort who are making a stalking horse of the railway, and who bid fair to ride into Parliament on the back of that rather slow going quadruped.

When Jones has complained to me that although he has paid for a first-class season-ticket for six months he often has to ride in the brake, that his train is always late, and so forth and so on, I have been able to give him my fullest sympathy (whatever the commodity may be worth), and to shunt him off with a recommendation to write to the editor, little recking what might be the consequences. In future I shall have more faith in the proverb, "Be sure your sins will find you out." If I could have guessed the rod in pickle for my own back I might have been much less "childlike and bland," or have referred the complainant aforesaid and all his tribe to the Postmaster-General, or any other man who is fond of receiving letters. I am convinced by profound reflection that Mr. Forster—or Sir John Robertson, was it?—did a wise and a statesman-like act when he forbade Civil servants to write to the newspapers, although, I confess to a lurking suspicion that he would have acted still more sagaciously if he had reserved forty or fifty pages of the *Government Gazette* for the valuable communications of those who are interested in Superannuation for example, or for the discussion of such knotty departmental questions as to how two days are to be converted into a week's vacation at Easter, &c. What a pity it is your railway contributors never thought of the *Gazette*. If I had but access to your waste-paper basket, I fancy I could furnish forth such a collection of funeral-baked meats as would gladden the eyes of many whose hearts have been made sick by hope deferred; but, with a prudent regard to space I suppose, you have refused to entrust me with editorial functions, and have cast me adrift to look for such causes of complaint as may happen to annoy an ordinary traveller on the Government railways. If you had only advertised your intention, for a day, I should probably have been able to compile such a catalogue of miseries as would have excited the compassion of your tearful readers, and possibly have affected the railway receipts; but left to my unaided resources, to grope about in the dark, what am I to do? A general smash just now would be an immense relief. In the absence, however, of anything sensational, let me write down such prosaic details as have come in my way. To be candid, I don't think anything very fearful is likely to happen to a man who travels on the railway, but if any of your subscribers, with surplus cash, think differently, let them seek consolation in an Accident Insurance Office.

My first essay in search of railway experiences nearly proved abortive, for, like many of the uninitiated, I almost lost the train. Waiting at the corner of King-street on a Saturday morning for a 'bus that was to meet the half-past 12 train out from Redfern, I found when the vehicle came up that both the driver and his man *Friday* were convinced that there was no more room—and this, by the way, was the first time I ever knew a 'bus boy to admit that the "coach" was full, Sir. Perhaps the Transit Commissioners' man was in sight, or may be there were already several passengers "hanging on by their eyebrows." Whatever the latter feat may consist in, I did not attempt it, and Jehu having only a quarter of an hour, hurried on. If I had had more nous, I should have walked down to the corner of Bridge-street or Hunter-street, as the knowing ones do. As it was, there was no alternative but to cab it, or lose half an hour. I hailed a cab; but as cabby had not change for half-a-crown, and there was no time to spare, I reckon that my blissful ignorance cost me 2s. 3d. Some of your readers may be so disgustingly rich as to regard half-crowns as mere trifles. To me half-a-crown means ten loaves of bread or thereabouts, and had time permitted I should have been mean enough to haggle about change. As it was, the martyr spirit began to be developed, and it would not have taken much to have persuaded me that I was a victim to the shameful rapacity of that shameless cabman.

At the second-class window there was still a crowd of men, women, and children, apparently panic-stricken lest they should lose the train, and struggling promiscuously each to be served first. This determined me to launch into the further extravagance of a first-class ticket, and at the same time allowed me to give myself a moral hug that I was not one of that unmannerly rabble. I have lived long enough in Sydney to know that it is the correct thing for any man who speaks at a public meeting or writes in a newspaper to say that Sydney people are the most order-loving and sober and so-forth in the world. This sentiment I used to regard as the peculiar property of Mr. Driver, but I believe it has been worn so threadbare that the learned member for Windsor has dropped it. I beg that you will not suppose that I entertain the smallest doubt in life of the virtues of my countrymen; but, if their generosity will permit, I only suggest that we are not all immaculate. People who have looked long distances say there are spots in the sun, and those who have travelled far and seen the populace of other civilised countries say (in private of course, and with bated breath as becomes the enunciators of such calumnious opinions), that there is too much rowdyism in this community. I expressly disclaim all responsibility for this opinion. In the United States, a country beneath the level of our contempt, people seeking admission to any public place form themselves in line and are served in turn; but there, of course, even the ladies are armed with bowie knives and pistols, and the good old English maxim which recommends you to tread on a man's corns if you wish him to make room for you might not be safe. The particular crowd in question reminded me of the mobs I had seen at the pit doors of a second-rate London theatre; and reflection, therefore, confirms me in the opinion that the besiegers in question must have consisted of a batch of newly arrived immigrants. If I could bring myself to think otherwise, and to admit the odious supposition that the people of Sydney did not know how to behave themselves in front of the ticket office, I should at once elaborate a reform. All reforms in this country take the direction of fences or restrictions; and accordingly, to be perfectly orthodox, let me recommend that the booking office be *fenced in*. It will be seen that my remedy is a humble one. If I lived at Newtown I should take a more elevated view of the subject, and urge the construction of a bridge in mid-air. However, the essential consideration is that the clerk should not be exposed to the distraction of half-a-dozen persons shouting for tickets to as many stations at the same instant; and the advantages, as far as the public are concerned, are that each person would have a chance of taking up the ticket for which he paid, and that frail women would not be squeezed out of existence merely by the eager young gentlemen behind them. Doubtless this is a point upon which you have received many heart-rending communications, and I should not be surprised if some people had not demanded to know why the ticket office was not open all day long as is the refreshment room, and why the railway authorities should not be held responsible for the disorder, seeing that they only open the windows a few minutes before the train starts. If your correspondents will only write to the *Government Gazette*, the Commissioner will be sure to honour them with an answer. Meanwhile, I pin my faith to a rail; but it must be a strong one, well braced with angle iron if it is to successfully withstand the stimulating effects of country air, which leads some folks to cut strange capers as soon as they begin to inhale its life giving properties. If country air be so exhilarating at Redfern, where there is a *certain* amount of contamination from dust and heat, what must it be at Parramatta, for example, where you take it in pure and simple? My railway journeyings have not lately taken me so far, but if there be any consistency in the law of progression (whatever that may mean), I shall expect to see these enthusiasts leaping from the train like acrobats hand over head, and finally turning about and twisting about and jumping Jim Crow. I have made some inquiries on this branch of the subject already. One informant says that the law does not allow you to get out till the train comes to a dead stop; and that the Commissioner for Railways has gone so far as to prosecute a man for breaking his own neck, lest the man with the broken neck should prosecute the Commissioner. There is a flavour of Hibernianism about this statement, however, which leads me to think my informant has not remembered the exact facts. As Mr. Dogberry would put it, surely that would be flat burglary. Under the circumstances, I am rather driven to accept (with a certain amount of reserve and modification which all experienced reporters naturally acquire) the statement of a regular traveller who exclaimed, "Why, man, you don't get there much under half a day, and you are stifled and jolted so infernally that all the spirit is knocked out of you." I resolved forthwith to cultivate that man, for I saw in him a mine of information which could be worked for the public good; but, woe to any trustful disposition. No sooner had I confided to him the important fact that I was a reporter of the *Sydney Morning Herald* than he cut me dead. My first impulse was to assure him that I did not mean to pick his pockets, but only to publish well founded grievances in your widely circulated journal. Expostulation was vain. Like many another cad, he quailed before the influence of that power whose existence he affected to ignore. Taking refuge in philosophy, I consoled myself that I was not the first philanthropist who had been misunderstood; but, to speak truly, I did not fully recover my equanimity until I had satisfied myself that that Parramatta barbarian was one of those whose letters or addresses you had rejected.

It will not, I hope, be supposed that all this occurred upon the stroke of half-past 12. As a matter of fact, I did not lose the train, but I feel that it is too late to go on now. To be candid, I am in Mr. Micawber's predicament, "waiting for something to turn up;" and as my railway experiences are like Jones's train, very slow in coming in, I will, with your permission, try and make a fair start another day.

NEW GUINEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to hand you a letter from Mr. Goldie, dated 1st May, just received per Captain of the *Colonist*. This is the letter to which Mr. Goldie referred, in his last to me, as containing a description of the new harbours "Port Glasgow" and "Millport," discovered by him on 21st April, 1878. Yours, &c.,

Balmain, 6th August. JAMES MACDONALD.

Dear Sir,—I have just returned from a very interesting cruise along the south-east coast of New Guinea, time will not permit me to write a detailed report as the *Colonist* sails to-morrow. One of the objects of my going to the eastward was to render assistance to Captain Ridlich, who was a passenger. Our mission, as far as his interests were concerned, was a failure further than we got valuable information from native sources of the causes of the massacre at Broker Island, and what is likely to result from it. I have no doubt that the cause of the Europeans being murdered was brought about by M'Court; in the eyes of the natives it would be just retribution. The ringleaders in the murder were two of Captain Ridlich's men, natives of New Britain. I refrain from writing the fact of the causes of the murders; still, I cannot pass over the matter without comment and without condemning the foolish system that is generally pursued by vessels engaged at work, such as these unfortunate men were. I learn since I arrived here that the Sandfly has gone down. It is a great mistake that they did not try to see us first. If they are not extremely careful, the natives will take her and murder all hands. This may sound strange that one of her Majesty's vessels should become a prey to savages, but when facts are known it is easily accomplished. The Sandfly is too small for such work. Among these islanders are men that can talk English, and know as well as I do the strength of the Sandfly. They are armed with Sniders, and they have got 8000 Snider cartridges. They have, likewise, five large revolvers; in all, about thirty stand of arms. They are desperate men, well armed, who know their position, and will value little their own lives. The Sandfly cannot anchor at Broker, without getting within range of their rifles. To send a boat's crew ashore, every man, from cover in the bush, could be shot without the slightest risk to themselves. I have likewise learned, from native sources, that they intend to take one of her Majesty's vessels—at least, try. They likewise run a danger from another source—rapid tides and calms. No vessel but one such as the Explorer could do what we have accomplished. The currents run at least five knots. For quite 100 miles we had to sweep her with the oars; it was impossible at times to get an anchorage, and we ran great risk of the current dragging us on reefs. We had three weeks of dead calms, and suffered great hardships for several days for want of water. We swept her to numerous coral islands in search of water, but could find none. We dared not call at any of the large islands near Broker, as they are all in the massacre. At last we found a haven of safety at a group of islands not on the chart, which I purpose to call Ridlich Group in honour of Captain Ridlich. The position and bearings of these fruitful islands I will send next opportunity. The nearest point to Broker we reached was about two miles. We saw the iron houses belonging to Captain Ridlich, but no natives visible with the glass, but we could hear them sound a threat of defiance, by means of a shell—a common custom in New Guinea. On Bramble Haven we found a part of Captain Ridlich's things. They were in the act of shifting the station to that place when the murders were committed. The native report is that they likewise killed two Straits natives that were left in charge there. We found near the wreck at Bramble Haven, among the ashes where there had been a fire, the rib-bones of a man; and I have no doubt that they have eaten the men after killing them, as all the natives to the eastward are cannibals. We called at Teste, and received great assistance from the London Mission Society's teacher placed there. We spent two days at South Cape on our way back, and received great kindness from the Rev. Mr. Chalmers and his lady. They have done wonders in the way of mission work the few short months they have been stationed there. They have a much inferior class of natives to deal with than the Rev. Mr. Lawes had—treacherous, bloodthirsty cannibals. Mr. Law's place in this field has been more than replaced. On our way down the coast I discovered two splendid harbours—the finest by far that I have seen on the New Guinea coast. In fact, the only harbour that I know equal to them is Sydney. I claim the right of naming them Glasgow and Millport harbours—the first in honour of the Earl of Glasgow, the second in honour of the port of Millport, in the Firth of Clyde. I have taken soundings and drawn plans which will be forwarded to the proper quarter. We likewise called at many places on the coast, more especially Cloudy Bay. We went up the Robinson River—took soundings, and corrected many errors on the Admiralty chart, took soundings all through the bay. I consider Cloudy Bay should not be entered by any vessels of greater depth than the Explorer. We discovered a new river on the west side of Cloudy Bay, which I have named the Blunden River, in honour of one of my assistants. I took bearings of many reefs all along the coast and placed them on the chart, which will be handed to the Admiralty for the guidance of others. I have in this trip collected 100 fresh skins of birds, different from those in the vicinity of Port Moresby, one especially, a beautiful parrot, the finest plumage bird of that class I have seen. I likewise collected a large and very valuable collection of curios, especially stone hatchets. I visited Kerepuna on our way back, 60 miles to the east of Port Moresby; at that point I first received news of the arrival of diggers at Port Moresby, the natives informing me of the arrival of Baroma pata pata, the Motua words for large pigs, they knowing no animal larger than the pig, so could not express themselves in any other way, while at the same time they held up their hands to show me their height. We reached Port Moresby on the 30th of April, having left that place on the 1st of March, and having sailed at least 1000 miles in unsurveyed waters. There were ten of us, all told—seven of my party, and three volunteers. The Explorer is only 8 tons, so there was not much space for comfort. Nearly every night there was heavy rain; often we had very bad anchorage; at night had often to lower away the awning we slept under in drenching rain, watching the land to see if we were dragging ashore, with the anything but cheering prospect of being feasted on by cannibals. In spite of our hardships, we have all returned in better health than when we left. I at present never enjoyed better health—a marked contrast from my first visit here. I am nearly a year here now, and have never had one attack of fever. I think a good deal of the appearance of the first prospecting party that the Colonist brought down. It will be wise if no others follow till they make a report. I intend to go inland with them next week if it is possible to ford the river. When I return I will sail for Thursday Island, in about two weeks from this date, when I will send to you a lengthened report of our trip to the eastward. I am, yours truly,

Port Moresby, May 1, 1878. Andrew Goldie.

Inquests.—An inquest was held yesterday morning by the City Coroner, at the Brecknock Arms Hotel, on the body of John Cowan, aged 72 years, a dealer, residing at 55, Gloucester-street, who was found dead at his residence on Monday afternoon. The medical evidence showed the cause of death to be syncope resulting from fatty degeneration of the heart. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. —An inquest was also held at Terminus Inn, Newtown, on the body of George Barstorf, a German, who was found dead in a closet. The cause of death was shown to be congestion of the lungs, together with valvular disease of the heart. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.—An inquest was likewise held at the Infirmary the same afternoon, on the body of John Pert, aged 49, who died in the institution on Monday. The cause of death was tetanus, induced by a compound fracture of the right leg caused by a fall in the street. A verdict was returned in accordance with the evidence.

Erratum.—A typographical error occurs in an article in yesterday's issue on "Wool rates on the Government Railways." In the last paragraph, the figures 39s. 6d. are printed instead of 30s., in reference to the rates charged from Aberdeen. The error is at once apparent by a reference to the table printed above.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL,

VIA SUEZ, AT ALBANY.

The following additional items of European news, by the R. M. S. Siam, were received from our special correspondent at Albany after we went to press yesterday:—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ALBANY, Monday.

The session of the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian Diet was closed last week. The Houses were warmly congratulated by the Emperor for their patriotic spirit in settling the terms of a compromise in the financial commercial questions which have so long occasioned discord.

A disorderly manifestation has been held by some young persons in Venice against the Austrian Consul of that city, in consequence of a report that he had prevented an excursion to Venice, organized by the young men of Trieste. They assembled before the windows of the Consulate and tore down the Austrian arms, with cries of "Trieste for Italy!" The Italian Government lost no time in expressing its regret and indignation at the occurrence, and promised to adopt severe measures against the instigators of the outrage.

In the municipal and provincial elections of Rome the clericals have lost ground, but at Genoa they have gained.

In consequence of the factious opposition of the Jesuits the Pope has threatened the General of the Order with the expulsion of certain Jesuits from Italy. Leo XIII. is endeavouring to turn out the nest of parasites established at the Vatican, while they are plotting to oust Father Pecci, the Pope's brother. The Pope has written a strong letter to Cardinal Monacola Valeta, censuring the suppression of religious instruction in schools and the abstention of Catholics from administrative elections.

Steps are being taken, through Cardinal Cullen, towards establishing relations between the Vatican and the English Government.

The celebrated Antonelli will case is to come before the Court again early in July.

The Municipal Council of Berlin has voted 60,000 marks for a painting by Herr Von Werner of a picture commemorative of the Congress.

An entertainment was recently given in the Zoological Gardens by the Berlin editors to the foreign journalists now in that city.

A national subscription towards a patriotic fund has been projected, to express gratitude for the Emperor's safety.

The Crown Prince has given a dinner at his country-seat, near Potsdam, in honour of General Grant; Mr. Bayard Taylor, the administrator; and the Servian and Roumanian delegates.

The assassin Nobiling still lies in a precarious state.

The trial of Woudd is fixed for July 8, and on behalf of the Crown 38 witnesses are subpœnaed. Prosecutions for treasonable language continue, and meetings are frequently interrupted by the police. All persons wishing to reside in Berlin must be provided with passports or papers of legitimation. The new legislative measures to be adopted against Social democracy are now under the consideration of the Ministers of Justice and the interior.

Riots have occurred at Kausch at the instigation of persons taking part in a Roman Catholic procession. The disturbance was repressed by the military, but not until thirteen persons were killed and the Jewish Synagogue and several shops were sacked. Eighty persons, among them several clergymen, were arrested.

A French journal reports the death of the Emperor of Morocco. Owing to a drought which has lasted an entire year, a terrible famine is raging in that country; crops have failed and flocks are perishing.

Recent news of the Kaffir war is favourable. Sandilli's body has been found. Magole, a noted leader and Sandilli's brother, Somta, have been captured, and Edmund Sandilli has offered to surrender. Blith's force, after six days' continuous fighting, completely defeated the Griquas at Mulgas on 5th June. They killed 52 rebels and captured 2000 sheep. 800 rebels also have been defeated, with great loss, at Griquatown, which has greatly discouraged the natives. Mr. Merriman's motion, in the House of Assembly, condemning the action of the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, with regard to the command of the colonial forces, was rejected by 37 votes to 22.

The King of Dahomey having refused to pay the balance of the fine of 200 puncheons of palm oil, has been informed that the bombardment of Whydah would be renewed. It is expected, however, that the fine will be paid by the French traders.

In American military circles apprehensions are entertained of a general Indian war.

The negotiations between Germany and the Vatican, which commenced on the accession of Leo XIII. to the Pontificate, have come to a dead lock. In reply to a letter from the Pope, the Crown Prince intimated plainly that the ways of the State could not be altered to suit the views of ecclesiastics.

The celebrated Vera Sassulitch has arrived at Geneva, and on Tuesday last was entertained at a banquet given by Henin, Rochefort, and other Communists.

Prince Frederick Charles and the Princess Louise left Windsor recently for the Continent.

Since the Whitsun recess the House of Lords has been chiefly engaged in discussing a bill dealing with intermediate education in Ireland, the Public Health Act Amendment Bill, and a measure for the further amendment of the Poor Law Act. A bill has been passed for legalizing the use of steam on tramways. A short discussion was raised by Lord Granville on the publication by the *Globe* of a secret document stolen from the Foreign Office. He understood that the memo. of agreement between Schouvaloff and Salisbury had been put into the hands of a copying clerk named Marvin, receiving the pay of 10d. per hour, and who was now under remand from Bow-street, charged with communicating the document to the *Globe*. He strongly censured the practice of calling in such aid where confidence and trust were of so much importance, and declared that nothing of the kind had ever happened during the twenty years he had presided over the Foreign Office. Lord Selborne and Hammond spoke to the same effect. As the case was sub judice, the Duke of Richmond declined to go into details.

In the House of Commons the principal measure of discussion is the Contagious Diseases in Animals Bill, which has given rise to a protracted struggle. An impression prevails that the provisions of the bill are intended to favour the producer at the expense of the consumer; and Mr. Forster proposed an amendment limiting the [illegible] of live stock at the port of debarkation, but after several nights' debate he was defeated by a large majority, and the bill passed into committee, where it will be much modified. Sir Wilfred Lawson's Permissive Bill has again been debated, and lost by a majority of 194 votes. The Coal Mine Explosions Bill, the Valuation of Property Bill, and the Indian Vernacular Press Act have been among the other topics engaging the attention of the House.

The annual Conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute was held at South Kensington Museum, and was largely and brilliantly attended. There were Indian princes, colonial divines, lawyers, merchants, colonists at home, and among foreigners there were several members of the Chinese Embassy. There were many special exhibits provided for the evening's entertainment, with a performance of choice music.

The new steamer Menmuir has sailed from the Weir, to commence a monthly mail service between Hongkong and Australia direct.

The Canadian rifle team has taken up its quarters at Wimbledon. There were more competitors this year for the Queen's and St. George's prizes than on any previous occasion.

The Australian cricketers are to be entertained at a banquet, at Willis's Rooms. A very influential committee has been appointed to make arrangements, and the affair is likely to be a great success.

Action is being taken in London to press upon the Home Government the necessity of at once annexing New Guinea.

In the correspondence laid before Parliament respecting the execution on board the Beagle, the Admiralty approve of Lieutenant Coffin's action in carrying out the orders of the Commodore, but suggest that when possible, offences should be left to be dealt with by the High Commissioner.

Retired bishops have not been invited to take part in the Pan-Anglican Conference. Dr. Jenner, late Bishop of Dunedin, has strongly protested against this in a letter to the *Times*. The Pan-Anglican Synod was opened at Lambeth Palace, nearly one hundred prelates from all parts of Christendom being in attendance. The communion was received at the hands of the Primate, and a sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York. On the previous Saturday thirty-four American and colonial bishops went to Canterbury by special invitation. On Wednesday, eighty bishops were entertained at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

During his visit to Paris Mr. Stanley has received the Cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and the Gold Medal of the French Geographical Society.

Mr. S. Birch, the Orientalist, is preparing a translation of the inscription on Cleopatra's Needle, which, when written on parchment and packed in a bottle, will be deposited at the foot of the obelisk.

Dr. R. Gregg, Bishop of Ossory, has been elected in succession to his father to the bishopric of Cork.

Special services have been held at all the metropolitan places of worship, and collections have been made in aid of the Hospital Sunday Fund. About £12,000 has already been paid in.

The funeral of Mr. Charles Mathews, the comedian, took place at Kensal Green cemetery. The large gathering included many of the oldest members of the theatrical profession, some of whom had travelled long distances to be present.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left London on a visit to the Duke of St. Alban's, near Nottingham. On the following day, according to arrangements, the Prince repaired to that town for the purpose of opening the Castle Arts Museum, established there for the benefit of the Midland counties. The day was kept as a general holiday, and multitudes thronged into Nottingham from the country around.

At the Royal Counties' Agricultural Show at Southampton, the Queen took the first prize in the Hereford class. At the sale of Cobham yearlings, sixty-one lots were offered, which realized 22,015 guineas. A colt by Carnival realized 2500 guineas.

Lord Granville, as Warden of the Cinque Ports, has turned the first sod of a direct railway between Deal and Dover.

An exhibition of fans, promoted by the Fanmakers' Company, has been opened in London.

The Great Crosby School, for the Merchant Tailors' Company, situated near Liverpool, and costing £12,000, has been opened.

A new Eddystone lighthouse is to be built at a cost of £105,000.

On Saturday last 600 Mormons left Liverpool en route for Salt Lake City.

The German ironclad, Konig Wilhelm, having completed her repairs, has returned to Wilhelmshaven. There is little chance of the Grosser Kurfurst ever being raised. Bodies are gradually being washed ashore.

Another unsuccessful attempt has been made to raise the Eurydice, and nothing further can be done for the present.

Three new vessels, the Belle Isle, the Cormorant, and the Emerald, have been commissioned; but owing to the changed aspect of affairs in the East, orders have been received at Portsmouth to reduce the hands and curtail the expenditure.

173 bodies have been recovered from the Wood-pit Colliery.

The carpet-works of Messrs. John Brinton and Company, at Kidderminster, have been burned, damage estimated at £30,000; also the mill of Donisthorpe and Company, wool and cotton spinners, at Leicester, damage £25,000.

The shooting lodge at Dalnamacin, belonging to the Duke of Athole, at Tunnel, near Schwelter, in Prussia, has fallen, and 27 persons were buried in the ruins.

An extraordinary series of violent thunderstorms have visited the metropolis and various parts of the country.

During the past fortnight numerous deaths from sunstroke are reported.

There has been serious rioting at Belfast.

Nearly all the cotton mills in the Blackburn district are in full operation. There has been a partial strike at Bury, and the spinners are still out. A projected strike in the carpet trade will, it is thought, be averted.

The wages of miners are being reduced.

Hanlon, of Toronto, the American rowing champion, has won the International four-miles sculling race at Brockville, Ontario, by ten lengths.

Harvard College beat Yale in the eight-oared race for four miles by twelve lengths.

A complimentary dinner is to be given to Higgins, the champion sculler, at the Alexandra Palace.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Electric Telegraph.]

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

[From our London Correspondent.]

RATIFICATION OF THE EUROPEAN TREATY.

LONDON, August 5.

The European Treaty was ratified at Berlin on Saturday. The Turkish ratification was exchanged by letter.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, August 5.

At the banquet given at the Guild Hall on Saturday, Ministers expressed a hope that the Eastern question was finally closed.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, August 5.

The armed resistance to an Austrian occupation of Bosnia is increasing. Seventy men were lost in an ambuscade attack at Maglaj.

Disorder is reported in Herzegovina. The Austrian troops are advancing.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

LONDON, August 4.

The European Powers have exchanged ratifications of the Treaty of Berlin.

RUSSIAN ATTACK UPON INSURGENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 4.

An attack by the Russians on the insurgents in the Rhodope mountains is imminent.

FOREIGN SHIPPING.

[Per the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association, Limited.]

SHANGHAI, July 6.

Arrived.—June 16, Cingalee, from Fremantle March 22.

FOOCHOW, July 12.

Sailed.—July 8, Jessie M'Donald, for Wellington; July 10, Bonita, for Adelaide.

MANILA, July 12.

Arrived.—July 16, Yvonne, from Newcastle April 9; June 27, Rochelais, from Newcastle April 18; July 1, City of Manchester, from Sydney April 18; July 7, West Australian, from Newcastle April 16.

Sailed.—From Zebu: June 22, Messina, for Melbourne.

HONGKONG, July 15.

Arrived.—July 4, Kate Telliam, from Albany May 13; July 12, Hiram Emery, from Newcastle May 9; July 13, Rosebud, from Newcastle May 17; July 14, Dirego, from Newcastle April 29; Hopeful, from Newcastle May 11; July 15, Athene, from Newcastle May 14; Albert Russell from Newcastle May 8.

SINGAPORE, July 19.

Arrived.—July 2, Sea Ripple, from Champion Bay June 6; July 16, Pallas, from Newcastle.

Sailed.—July 12, William M'Kinnon, for Sydney, &c.; July 15, Janet, for Fremantle, Illawarra, for Sydney.

[From our own Correspondents.]

WAGGA WAGGA.

Tuesday.

The River steamer Hero arrived here on Sunday. On the way up, near Buckingbong, a man named John Newry, a deck hand, while engaged cleaning lamps forward, stepped back incautiously, lost his balance and fell overboard. He got under the paddle-wheel and came up on the other side. William Carlion, the mate, was at the wheel, and, seeing Newry struggling past, he at once jumped into the river, but Newry sank before Carlion could reach him. As the drowned man could swim, it is thought that a blow from the paddle-wheel disabled him. A strong current was running, and the steamer was going at the rate of about eight miles an hour at the time. A boat was also put off immediately to the rescue.

WALGETT.

Tuesday.

The Sydney mail, via the Western road, came in by Cobb to-night, to contract time. The Northern mail is now twenty-four hours overdue again.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, Tuesday.

Authentic news from Cooktown states that six thousand Chinese are on the Lower Palmer and one hundred Europeans. Fighting has been going on amongst six hundred Chinese for claims. The Europeans have shot a Chinaman in the face, but the wound is not fatal. Sub-inspector Britton has applied to head-quarters for reinforcements of police. Chinese firms are still receiving telegrams confirming former ones.

The report of the Peak Downs Company will be submitted to the half-yearly meeting, to be held on the 14th August. It shows an estimated profit of £3000 on little more than four months mining, but the ore at grass is accumulating, owing to the deficient supply of firewood. This renders an increase of capital necessary, in order to carry a tramway into the thickly timbered country, and which will probably ultimately extend to the company's coal selection at Blair Athol. The directors estimate the present value of the company's property, clear of all charges, at £26,000.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday.

The Judges of the Supreme Court intend to promulgate a rule which will establish reciprocal relations in the matter of the admission of attorneys to practice in various colonies.

Mr. Berry, on being questioned in the Assembly this evening in reference to the P. and O. Company's contract, said that the recent decision of the Imperial Government to charge for the conveyance of mails beyond Galle leaves the postal question in a most unsatisfactory condition, inasmuch as it increases the net cost of the service from £15,000 to £25,000 a year. The Government would make no definite arrangement without consulting the House.

The Government do not intend to introduce this session a bill for the better management of charitable institutions.

The Budget speech has been postponed till next week, as there is no hope of a division on the Reform Bill taking place this week.

Mr. Francis reopened the debate to-night on the Reform Bill, and was followed by Mr. Richardson.

In the Legislative Council, the Constitution Bill was further considered in committee. The principal discussion was on an amendment to increase the number of provinces from 6 to 9. Sir Charles Sladen said if this amendment were carried the bill would have to be referred to a select committee, and he deprecated delay in dealing with the question at this particular juncture. The amendment was negatived on division by a very narrow majority, and the further consideration of the bill in committee was proceeded with.

In the Supreme Court to-day, the action—Commercial Bank, Sydney, v. Redelin—on a dishonoured bill, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for £175.

At the inquest on the body of Peter Merry, who committed suicide at Hotham, a verdict was returned that deceased hanged himself while of unsound mind. He had previously attempted his life.

The R. M. S. Tanjore cleared out to-day with a number of passengers, and gold and specie to the value of £283,000.

The City of Adelaide, yesterday, took a valuable shipment of high-class pedigree shorthorns from the stud of Mr. Joel Horwood, of Bridgewater [illegible], and intended [illegible] National Agricultural Show at Brisbane.

Dr. Somerville left Melbourne to-day for Sydney and San Francisco.

Laertes and Royalty have been scratched for the Melbourne Cup.

A meeting of the National Reform League was held last night. A motion was passed approving of the Government Reform Bill.

Writs for the vacancies in the Legislative Council will be issued to-morrow.

The weather is mild with rain.

QUEENSCLIFF, Tuesday.

Sailed.—At 6 p.m., Macedon (s.), for Sydney; at [illegible] p.m., R. M. S. Tanjore, for Galle.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday.

The twenty-first general meeting of the National Insurance Company of Australasia has been held, and a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum declared.

Mr. F. L. Smith has given notice of motion in the Assembly for opening museums and art galleries on Sundays.

Wednesday Morning.

In the Legislative Council, last night, Sir Charles Sladen's bill was further considered in committee. The proposal to increase the number of provinces from 6 to 9 was negatived by 12 to 11.

In the Assembly, the debate on the Reform Bill was resumed by Mr. Murray Smith in a strong speech against the bill. Mr. Mackay moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried. The discussion was resumed on the Wattle-bark and Oakleigh Railway Bills.

A destructive fire took place last night at Harvey's tannery, Collingwood.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, Tuesday.

To-day was observed as a general holiday.

The Rev. Charles Clark's lecture yesternight drew a crowded house.

ALLEGED SCAB IN TASMANIA.

[By Telegraph.]

[From our own Correspondent.]

MELBOURNE, Tuesday.

A deputation of stockowners and graziers waited on the Chief Secretary to-day in reference to scab in Tasmania, with a view of preventing the disease from being communicated to the flocks of this colony. The injury that would be inflicted on the breeders of choice stock by an obstruction to the trade between Victoria and New South Wales was pointed out, and also that the dealers in Riverina would seize eagerly upon an opportunity of stopping the large importation of Victorian sheep into that district. The object of the deputation was merely to secure the continuance of the free exchange between Victoria and New South Wales, and to shield the colony from the possible advent of a dangerous disease. Mr. Berry said he would adopt what he thought would meet the views of the deputation, and give instructions to the Chief Inspector of Stock to conform as far as possible to the regulations in force in New South Wales.

Presbyterian Tea-meeting.—The annual tea-meeting in connection with the Campbell-street, Presbyterian Church, Balmain, was held yesterday evening in the schoolroom attached to the church. There was a large attendance of members of the congregation and their friends. A public meeting was afterwards held in the church, presided over by the Rev. J. Cosh. The speakers were the Revs. J. and Andrew Gardiner and J. Wilkins, all of whom chose appropriate subjects for their discourses. It was stated that the church was in a sound position, financially. The choir gave effectual assistance by their rendering of several selections of sacred music.

Glebe Band of Courage.—The sixth fortnightly meeting of the Glebe Band of Courage was held in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening. The Rev. Andrew Gardiner occupied the chair. The church was crowded in every part, many being unable to obtain admission. After the opening exercises the children were examined on the history of Joseph; the answering was remarkably good. Instructive addresses were delivered by the Rev. Robert Collie, the Rev. James Gardiner, M.A., and Mr. R. B. Edward. Ten of the young people gave recitations, of whom four, who had done remarkably well, were awarded prizes by the votes of the children. Two pieces of sacred song, "The Gospel Rest" and "Go and tell Jesus," were well rendered by a few members of the choir. In the course of the evening the Rev. Robert Collie and the chairman each gave a humorous reading, and the Rev. James Gardiner gave an excellent recitation. As many as twenty-two boys and nineteen girls took the total abstinence pledge and received their cards.

Entertainment.—A vocal and instrumental concert was given last night, in St. Patrick's Hall, in connection with St. Patrick's Christian Doctrine Fraternity, and to raise funds for purchasing Sunday school prizes. There were several character songs in the programme, and the proceedings were also enlivened by some excellent step dancing and jigs. It was altogether a successful affair, and the attendance was large. The programme was opened by the members of the Imperial brass band, who played "The Flower of the Field" waltz, in a very creditable manner. Their efforts were succeeded by those of a number of lady and gentleman amateurs, who rendered in finished style, the "Gipsy Chorus." This was followed by a series of solos, amongst which were rich morsels, such as "Scenes that are brightest," and "Angels ever bright and fair." The second part of the programme was of a piece with the first, and equally well rendered. The accompaniments in each instance were highly satisfactory, and the directions of both the conductor and the manager agreeably carried into effect.

The Soldene Troupe.—It will be observed that a concert is to be given on Monday evening next, at the Masonic Hall, in order to raise funds to assist some members of the late Soldene troupe, who are desirous of returning to England, but who have been put to great embarrassment owing to the breaking up of the company to which they were attached. The programme issued is a very good one, and the principal parts will be sustained by Miss Wangenheim, Madame Fabris, Miss Bessie Harrison, Miss Mattie Daniels, Signor Stephani, and Messrs. Andrew Fairfax, Hinchey, Dawson, Broadhurst, and Maxted.

Miss Wangenheim's Concert.—It will be noticed that Miss Emma Alberni Wangenheim's first concert since her return from Europe will take place, this (Wednesday) evening, at the Masonic Hall. Miss Wangenheim had established for herself a reputation as a vocalist of no mean order before she left these shores, and her studies and practice during her residence in the old country have very considerably added to her powers. On this occasion she will be assisted by a galaxy of talent, both vocal and instrumental, and as an additional attraction Mr. G. D. Chaplin will recite Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

The British Constitution Assailed.—Professor Pearson (says the *Argus* of Friday) apparently has but a poor opinion of the British Constitution which Ministers are desirous of copying. He addressed himself yesterday to the plea that one principle of the Constitution is caution or delay. In reply, he read a list of measures from Magna Charta to the "infamous Gagging Acts," which had been passed with great speed, and he then turned to instances of delay. The horrors of the slave trade were prolonged for years "because delay was a principle of the British Constitution." Fourteen hundred people suffered death under harsh criminal laws, "because delay was a principle of the British Constitution." The working classes he, complains, are not represented in the House of Commons. Ornamental interests and wealth are represented, but the mechanic and the labourer not at all. Even this wretched House of Commons is obstructed, and is not allowed by the House of Lords to pass popular measures into law. "Why," asked Mr. Service, "do not the English people sweep the obstructive body away?" "Because," replied Professor Pearson, "they are a peaceful and law-abiding people," a remark which was received with applause from the Opposition benches. Mr. Francis dealt rather severely with the member for Castlemaine for his tone and manner. Mr. Francis said he had been taught to respect the British Constitution, and to regard it as a model; and when he finds it treated with contumely and sneered at, he feels inclined to lose his respect for professorial chairs, and to think that more humble and less educated men than University lecturers can do the State better service. Mr. Francis begged Professor Pearson not to aim at the reputation of a fast young man—a larrikin in politics.

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SPORTING.

... entry for the ensuing meeting of the Australian Jockey Club took place yesterday afternoon, when the appended list was posted at Tattersall's. Inclusive of the Melbourne entries, there are 13 in the Hurdle Race, against 16 for last year; 18 in the Trial Stakes, against 16; 13 in the Spring Stakes; 26 in the Epsom Handicap, against 31; 28 in the Shorts, against 30; 13 in the Maiden Plate, against 21; 17 in the Selling Plate, against 20; 20 in the Squatters' Handicap, against 15; 15 in the President's Handicap, against 10; 11 in the Craven Plate, against 6; 12 in the Three-year old Plate; 27 in the Sydney Handicap, against 26; 25 in the Members' Handicap, against 28; 25 in the Waverley Handicap, against 23; 11 in the Steeplechase, against 16; 15 in the Randwick Plate against 11; and 44 in the Free Handicap, against 42.

As will be seen at a glance the Victorian contingent is very weakly represented; and much disappointment was expressed when it was found that the anxiously expected telegram from Mr. Bagot only contained the names of A. T. and Noriess. At all our previous meetings Victoria has contributed pretty freely, and the almost wholesale withdrawal of support on the part of our neighbours upon the present occasion will deprive the coming re-union of much of its interest. The fact of Bosworth not having been entered for any of the races which closed yesterday makes it almost a certainty that he will not be brought over; and as a consequence, he has been knocked out of the Derby betting, for which His Lordship is now a firm favourite at a shade over even money.

The Secretary of the Hawkesbury Race Club has forwarded the following scratchings:—Mares' Produce Stakes: The Mavis and Albury. The Guineas of 1878: Freemason, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Myra filly, Sweetmeat, Verbena colt, Lightning, Nyx, Fiurna, Erica, Magnet filly, and Royal Oak. Maiden Plate: Freemason, Lilian, The Mavis, and Duckenfield.

Owners are reminded that acceptances for the Melbourne Cup must be made at or before 4 p.m. to-day.

The following are the entries, which closed yesterday, for the A. J. C. Spring Meeting:—

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31.

THE HURDLE RACE—2½ miles.

Mr. P. Glenister's g g Forrester, aged
S. Harding's b or br h Bravo, aged
J. Mackinnon's ch h Solicitor, 5 years
H. Herbert's br g Beacon, aged
D. T. Seymour's b g Standard, aged
—— b g Tomboy, aged
W. R. Cortis's b g Jupiter, aged
E. Terry's br g Pygmalion, aged
T. Ivory's ch g Nonsense, aged
J. J. Rochester's b g Poverty, 6 years
H. L. Roberts's b or br g Peter Simple, late J. F., aged
C. H. Roberts's g g Stranger, aged
P. W. Anderson's b g Ion, aged

THE TRIAL STAKES—1½ mile.

Hon. James White's ch c Soothsayer, 3 years
Mr. S. W. Knight's ch c Jasper, 3 years
P. W. Anderson's g c Clarendon, 3 years
J. Kerr's br f Doo Dee, 3 years
W. Kite's ch f Silverlocks, 3 years
—— b f Propriety, 3 years
J. Mayo's ch h Highlander, 3 years
W. S. Hill's br c The Mavis, 3 years
A. Loder's b f The Abbess, 3 years
F. Wentworth's ch f Mimosa, 3 years
C. T. Roberts's b h Bedouin, 3 years
J. S. Smith's b c First Lord, 3 years
T. Ivory's br h Andover, 4 years
—— bc Sweetmeat, 3 years
J. J. Silberberg's br c Sunset Vale Baroona, 3 years
John Tait's b c The Arrow, 3 years
Sir H. Robinson's br c Albury, 3 years
Mr. R. Rouse's br f Fatima, 3 years

THE SPRING STAKES—1½ mile.

Mr. S. Harding's b c Duke of Linne, 3 years
Hon. J. White's b h Chester, 4 years
—— ch c Soothsayer, 3 years
Mr. E. de Mestre's b h Calamia, 5 years
E. Readford's br c Woodlawn, 3 years
A. Loder's bl h Black Eagle, 4 years
T. Ivory's br g Macaroni, 6 years
J. Silberberg's br h Woodlands, 4 years
A. Cornwell's b h Auckland, 4 years
J. Tait's bl c K. C. B., 3 years
G. Hill, jun's, br h Cap-à-pie, 4 years
Sir H. Robinson's bl f Emily, 3 years
Mr. E. Drewitt's b f Neriasa, 3 years

EPSOM HANDICAP—1 mile.

Hon. J. White's b c Roo Dee, 3 years
Mr. E. de Mestre's bl c Vulcan, 3 years
G. Osborne's b h Crusader, 4 years
A. Eccles's b h Mikado, 4 years
W. Kite's br h Dockwood, 6 years
—— b h Glencairn, 4 years
H. Herbert's b h Priam, aged
G. Matthews's ch g Chieftain, aged
A. Loder's b h the Cardinal, 5 years
—— ch h Ginger, 5 years
C. T. Roberts's ch h Rosebery, 4 years
J. S. Smith's b h Viscount, 4 years
T. Ivory's br g Macaroni, 6 years
—— b h Vampire, 5 years
—— b h Lorton, 4 years
—— b h The Judge, 5 years
B. Richards's b g Jack, 5 years
J. Rochester's b h Milton, 4 years
C. H. Roberts's b f Reflection, 3 years
A. Battye's b g Get Back, aged
A. Cornwell's b h Auckland, 4 years
W. Forrester's bl m Kitty, 5 years
J. Tait's b f Thomar, 3 years
W. F. Brown's b r c Sir Andrew, 3 years
Sir H. Robinson's bl m Emily, 3 years
Mr. C. Edwards's b h A. T., aged.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

THE SHORTS—¾ mile.

Hon. James White's b c Roo Dee, 3 years
Mr. E. De Mestre's bl c Vulcan, 3 years
J. M'Carty's ch m Gipsy Queen, 6 years
Geo. Osborne's b h Crusader, 4 years
A. Eccles's b g Radical
J. Kerr's b f Doo Doo, 3 years
W. Kite's br h Dockwood, 6 years
—— ch f Silverlocks, 3 years
W. S. Hill's ch h Index, aged
G. Matthews's ch g Chieftain, aged
A. Loder's b h the Cardinal, 5 years
A. Snell's br h Linwood, 5 years
C. T. Roberts's ch h Rosebery, 4 years
—— b h Bedouin, 3 years
J. S. Smith's b h Viscount, 4 years
J. Harding's b h Bronzewing, aged
T. Ivory's b h The Judge, 5 years
—— br h Vampire, 5 years
B. Richards's br g Jack, 5 years
J. J. Rochester's b h Milton, 4 years
C. H. Roberts's b f Reflection, 3 years
—— g g The Stranger, aged
W. Forrester's bl m Kitty, 5 years
J. Tait's b c The Arab, 3 years
M. Moran's br g Richmond, aged
Sir H. Robinson's bl m Emily, 3 years
Mr. W. F. Brown's b or r c Sir Andrew, 3 years
C. Edwards' b h A. T., aged.

THE SPRING MAIDEN STAKES—1½ mile.

Hon. James White's b c Roo Dee, 3 years
—— ch c Soothsayer, 3 years
Mr. P. Anderson's g c Clarendon, 3 years
F. Wentworth's ch f Mimosa, 3 years
A. A. Dangar's b f Proserpine, 4 years
Sir H. Robinson's ch c Duckenfield, 3 years
Mr. S. Harding's b c Duke of Linne, 3 years
W. Kite's b f Propriety, 3 years
A. Loder's b f The Abbess, 3 years
J. S. Smith's br c First Lord, 3 years
T. Ivory's br h Andover, 4 years
J. J. Silberberg's br c Sunset, 3 years
Sir H. Robinson's br c Albury, 3 years.

THE SELLING PLATE—1½ mile.

Mr. John McCarthy's ch m Gipsy Queen, £50, 6 years
A. Eccles's b g Radical, £50
J. Kerr's b f Doo Dee, £100, 3 years
J. Mayo's br g Tarx by Barb—Don, £50, 4 years
Geo. Matthews's ch g Chieftain, £50, aged
S. Harding's bl c Alaric, £100, 3 years
A. Loder's b h The Cardinal, £50, 5 years
R. Read's b g Fisherman, £75, 8 years
T. Ivory's b h The Judge, £75, 5 years
B. Richards's b g Jack, £50, 5 years
H. H. Hillas's br h Stanhope, £75, aged
J. Trimble's b h Drum Major, £100, 4 years
A. Battye's b g Get Back, £75, aged
W. Forrester's bl m Kitty, £100, 5 years
J. Tait's b c The Arab, £75, 3 years
J. E. Onus's b h J. O., £50, 6 years
C. Edwards's b h A. T., aged.

THE SQUATTERS' HANDICAP—1 mile.

Mr. S. Harding's b c Duke of Linne, 3 years
Hon. James White's ch c Soothsayer, 3 years
Mr. S. W. Knight's ch c Jasper, 3 years
P. W. Anderson's g c Clarendon, 3 years
W. Kite's br f Lilian, 3 years
T. Mayo's ch c Highlander, 3 years
W. S. Hill's br c The Mavis, 3 years
—— b f Myrtilline, 4 years
J. Harding's bl c Alaric, 3 years
A. Loder's b f The Abbess, 3 years
F. Wentworth's ch f Mimosa, 3 years
J. S. Smyth's b c First Lord, 3 years
T. Ivory's b c Sweetmeat, 3 years
J. Silberberg's br c Sunset, 3 years
C. H. Roberts's b f Reflection, 3 years
J. Tait's b f Thomar, 3 years
—— bl c K.C.B., 3 years
Sir H. Robinson's br c Albury, 3 years
Mr. W. H. Kent's br c Napper Tandy, 3 years
R. Rouse's br f Fatima, 3 years.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

THE PRESIDENT'S HANDICAP—1½ mile.

Hon. E. K. Cox's bl m Habena, 4 years
Mr. W. Kite's b h Glencairn, 4 years
H. Herbert's b f Mileta, 4 years
A. Loder's bl h Black Eagle, 4 years
—— br h The Dean, 4 years
C. T. Roberts's ch h Rosebery, 4 years
J. S. Smith's b h Viscount, 4 years
T. Ivory's b h Lorton, 4 years
J. J. Rochester's b h Milton, 4 years
J. J. Silverberg's br h Woodlands, 4 years
J. Trimble's b h Drum Major, 4 years
A. E. Cornwell's b h Auckland, 4 years
J. Tait's b c Amendment, 4 years
G. Hill, jun.'s br h Cap-à-pie, 4 years
R. Rouse's ch m Colima, 4 years.

THE CRAVEN PLATE—2 miles.

Hon. James White's ch c Soothsayer, 3 years
—— b h Chester, 4 years
Mr. E. De Mestre's b h Calamia, 5 years
E. Readford's b or br c Woodlawn, 3 years
W. Kite's b f Propriety, 3 years
T. Ivory's br g Macaroni, 6 years
J. J. Silberberg's br h Woodlands, 4 years
J. Tait's bl c K.C.B., 3 years
G. Hill, jun.'s br h Cap-à-pie, 4 years

Mr. W. H. Kent's br c Napper Tandy, 3 years
E. Drewitt's b f Neriasa, 3 years

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD PLATE—...

Mr. S. Harding's ch c, by Cossack—Kiama mare, £50
J. Kerr's b f Doo Dee, £100
J. Mayo's ch c Highlander, £100
W. S. Hill's br c The Mavis, £100
Dr. Corti's blk c Alaric, £100
Mr. R. Read's br g Fisherman, £50
S. W. Knight's br c Highlander, £75
J. Trimble's ch c Lightning, £75
T. M'Carty's br g J. G., £75
J. Tait's br c The Arab, £50
Sir H. Robinson's br c Albury, £100
Mr. W. F. Brown's b or ro c Sir Andrew, £100.

THE SYDNEY HANDICAP—1½ mile.

Mr. P. Glenister's g g Forrester, aged
S. W. Knight's ch c Jasper, 3 years
E. de Mestre's bl c Vulcan, 3 years
P. W. Anderson's g c Clarendon, 3 years
G. Osborne's b h Crusader, 4 years
A. Eccles's b h Mikado, 4 years
W. Kite's b h Woolstone, 6 years
—— ch f Silverlocks, 3 years
John Mayo's ch c Highlander, 3 years
H. Herbert's b h Priam, aged
R. Snell's br h Linwood, 5 years
A. Loder's ch h Ginger, 5 years
—— bl h Black Eagle, 4 years
J. S. Smith's b h Viscount, 4 years
P. Read's b h Aristocrat, aged
T. Ivory's b f Vampire, 5 years
—— br g Macaroni, 6 years
B. Richards' br g Jack, 5 years
J. J. Silberberg's br h Woodlands, 4 years
—— br c Sunset, 3 years
W. H. Hills's br h Stanhope, aged
A. E. Cornwell's b h Auckland, 4 years
W. Forrester's bl m Kitty, 5 years
J. Tait's br c Strathearn, 4 years
W. F. Brown's b or ro c Sir Andrew, 3 years
W. H. Kent's br c Napper Tandy, 3 years
R. Rouse's ch m Colima, 4 years.

FOURTH DAY (SATURDAY), SEPTEMBER 7.

THE MEMBERS' HANDICAP—1½ mile.

Mr. S. Harding's b c Duke of Linne, 3 years
Hon. James White's ch c Soothsayer, 3 years
—— b c Roodee, 3 years
Mr. S. W. Knight's ch c Jasper, 3 years
E. DeMestre's bl c Vulcan, 3 years
P. W. Anderson's g c Clarendon, 3 years
E. Readford's b or br c Woodlawn, 3 years
W. Kite's br f Lilian, 3 years
John Mayo's ch c Highlander, 3 years
W. S. Hill's br c The Mavis, 3 years
—— br f Myrtilline, 3 years
W. R. Cortis's bl c Alaric, 3 years
A. Loder's b f The Abbess, 3 years
F. Wentworth's ch f Mimosa, 3 years
J. S. Smith's b c First Lord, 3 years
R. Read's b g Fisherman, 8 years
J. J. Silberberg's br c Sunset, 3 years
C. H. Roberts's b f Reflection, 3 years
J. Tait's bl c K.C.B., 3 years
Sir H. Robinson's bl m Emily, 3 years
Mr. W. F. Brown's b or ro c Sir Andrew, 3 years
W. H. Kent's br c Napper Tandy, 3 years
R. Rouse's br f Fatima, 3 years
E. Drewitt's b f Neriasa, 3 years.

THE WAVERLEY HANDICAP—1¼ mile.

Hon. James White's ch c Soothsayer, 3 years
—— b c Roodee, 3 years
Mr. S. W. Knight's ch c Jasper, 3 years
Hon. E. K. Cox's bl m Habena, 4 years
Mr. E. de Mestre's bl c Vulcan, 3 years
A. Eccles's b h Mikado, 4 years
W. Kite's br Woolstone, 6 years
H. Herbert's b h Priam, aged
—— b f Mileta, 4 years
George Matthews's ch g Chieftain, aged
A. Loder's bl h Black Eagle, 4 years
—— br h The Dean, 4 years
C. T. Roberts's ch h Rosebery, 4 years
J. S. Smith's b h Viscount, 4 years
R. Read's b h Aristocrat, aged
T. Ivory's b h Lorton, 4 years
B. Richards's b g Jack, 5 years
J. J. Rochester's b h Milton, 4 years
J. J. Silberberg's br h Woodlands, 4 years
W. H. Hillas's br h Stanhope, aged
A. E. Cornwell's b h Auckland, 4 years
J. Tait's b c Amendment, 4 years
—— br c Strathearn, 4 years
W. H. Kent's br c Napper Tandy, 3 years
R. Rouse's ch m Colima, 4 years

THE STEEPLECHASE—about 3 miles.

Mr. J. Harding's g g Garrent, aged
J. Mackinnon's b g Uncle Ned, aged
H. Herbert's br g Beacon, aged
D. T. Seymour's b g Standard, aged
W. R. Cortis's b g Jupiter, aged
E. Terry's r g Orion, aged
—— br g Pygmalion, aged
T. Ivory's ch g Nonsense, aged
H. J. Roberts's br g Peter Simple (late J. F.), aged
James Deane's b g Mustang, aged
P. W. Anderson's b g Ion, aged.

THE RANDWICK PLATE, 3 miles.

Mr. S. Harding's b c Duke of Linne, 3 years
Hon. James White's b c Roodee, 3 years
—— b h Chester, 4 years
Mr. S. W. Knight's ch c Jasper, 3 years
E. DeMestre's bl c Vulcan, 3 years
—— b h Calamia, 5 years
E. Readford's b or br c Woodlawn, 3 years
W. Kite's b f Propriety, 3 years
J. Mayo's ch c Highlander, 3 years
J. J. Silberberg's br h Woodlands, 4 years
—— br c Sunset, 3 years
George Hill's (jun.) br h Cap-à-Pie, 4 years
W. H. Kent's br c Napper Tandy, 3 years
E. Drewitt's b f Neriasa, 3 years.

THE FREE HANDICAP—1¼ mile.

Mr. S. Harding's b h Geelong, aged
P. Glenister's g g Forester, aged
Hon. James White's ch c Soothsayer, 3 years
—— b c Roodee, 3 years
Mr. W. S. Knight's ch c Jasper, 3 years
Hon. E. K. Cox's bl m Habena, 4 years
Mr. E. de Mestre's b h Calamia, 5 years
—— bl c Vulcan, 3 years
S. Mackinnon's ch h Solicitor, 5 years
George Osborne's b h Crusader, 4 years
W. Kite's b h Dockwood, 6 years
—— b h Glencairn, 4 years
—— ch f Silverlocks, 3 years
H. Herbert's b h Priam, aged
W. S. Hill's ch h Judex, aged
George Matthews's ch g Chieftain, aged
A. Sewell's br h Linwood, 5 years
A. Loder's bl h Black Eagle, 4 years
—— ch h Ginger, 5 years
C. T. Roberts's ch h Rosebery, 4 years
—— b h Bedouin, 3 years
J. S. Smith's b c First Lord, 3 years
—— b h Viscount, 4 years
E. Terry's b h Pomme de Terre, 5 years
T. Ivory's br h Andover, 4 years
—— br g Macaroni, 6 years
—— br h Vampire, 5 years
—— b h Lorton, 4 years
—— b h The Judge, 5 years
W. Archer's r g Rookwood, 6 years
B. Richards's br g Jack, 5 years
J. J. Silberberg's br h Woodlands, 4 years
—— br c Sunset, 3 years
C. H. Roberts's g g Stranger, aged
—— b f Reflection, 3 years
J. Trimble's b h Drum Major, 4 years
A. Battye's br g Get Back, aged
W. Forrester's bl m Kitty, 5 years
J. Tait's b f Thomas, 3 years
Sir H. Robinson's bl m Emily, 3 years
Mr. W. F. Brown's b or r c Sir Andrew, 3 years
J. E. Onus's b h J. O., 4 years
E. Edwards's b h A. T., aged.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The following are the entries for the Newcastle Jockey Club Mares' Produce Stakes to be run for at Newcastle in May, 1881:—

Mr. D. F. M'Kay's Maribyrnong—Hebe
—— Maribyrnong—Calm
—— Hawthornden—Psyche
A. Hallzard's Kelpie—Peeress
—— Goldsbrough—Lady Mary
—— Goldsbrough—Peeress filly
W. Dargin's Maribyrnong—Parachute
A. Loder's Fere—Novice
—— Fere—Lady Superior
—— Fere—Sunnyside
—— The Drummer—Agnes
Thomas Russell's —— —Pretty Flower
A. Town's The Tester—Rosedale (imported)
—— Fireworks—Awa
—— Maribyrnong—Paradise
—— Maribyrnong—Kingston mare
—— Maribyrnong—Tilopia
George Dine's Maribyrnong—Amethyst (imported)
W. J. Dangar's Hawthornden—Fairy Queen
—— Hawthornden—Algeria (imported)
—— Kelpie—Security (imported)
—— The Drummer—Wisterine
—— Maribyrnong—Keepsake
A. A. Dangar's Hawthornden—Mountaineer
John Eales's Kelpie—Queen's Head
—— Old England—Cerito
—— Old England—Princess Alice
—— Old England—Fairy Land
—— Old England—Storm Bird
—— Old England—Meditation
—— Old England—Queen of Beauty
—— Old England—Jessie
—— Old England—Mermaid
—— Old England—Vexation
—— Old England—Lollypop
—— New Holland—The Rose
—— New Holland—Deerfoot mare
—— Clifton—Syren
James Goldie's Kelpie—East Lynne
A. Herbert's Kelpie—The Fawn
P. Bowker's Hawthornden—chestnut mare, dam of Iago
—— Hawthornden—bay mare, by New Warrior
R. J. Yeoman's Hawthornden—Zenobia
—— Kelpie—Maizena
—— Kelpie—Ivy
F. Reynolds's Goldsbrough—Powder
—— Goldsbrough—Sea Bridge
—— Goldsbrough—Coriande
—— Kelpie—Ida
—— Kelpie—Mermaid
—— Kelpie—Young Emily
—— Kelpie—Iris
E. Cobcroft's Goldsbrough—Misty Morn mare
J. S. Smith's Julian Avenal—Ocyroe
—— Julian Avenal—Queen Bee
B. Richards' Prince Leopold—Miss Magus
—— Hawthornden—Fleetwing.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—On Sunday, a boy named James Baker, two years old, residing with his parents at Bullanaming-street, Redfern, was severely scalded by falling into a tin dish containing hot water. He was attended by Dr. Hodgson, but died in convulsions yesterday morning. An inquest will probably be held to-day.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, M.P., has almost recovered from his illness, and it is hoped that in a few days he will be able to attend to his parliamentary duties.

ALBURY.

AUGUST ...—The Albury Court of Quarter Sessions was opened on Thursday last, by His Honor Judge Forbes, Mr. Barton holding the briefs for the Crown. The cases dealt with were taken in order as follows:—Alfred Wright, charged with stealing money from a patient in the Albury Hospital, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Albury gaol; John Newman pleaded guilty to a charge of horse stealing, and was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Albury gaol. James Murray was charged with stealing a quantity of stores from Mr. T. H. Mate's, Brown's Springs, Station. The circumstances of the case were rather peculiar. The prisoner and his wife had been employed upon the station, and their sleeping room it appears communicated with the station store. Taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded the prisoner helped himself to a miscellaneous assortment of goods, including pickled mutton, sheep-shears, slippers, tallow, buckets, tea, &c., and on leaving the station actually had the effrontery to borrow the station dray for the conveyance of his impedimenta to Albury. Soon after his departure some of the goods were missed, and the station manager galloped into town, procured a search-warrant, and arrested the prisoner before he reached Albury. The case being clearly proved, the prisoner was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment in Albury gaol. John M'Laughlan was charged with stealing a silver watch, the property of a farmer named Vile, residing at Moorwatha. The prisoner in this case, it seems, had found the watch in a paddock, where it had been lost by the prosecutor, by whom M'Laughlan was employed. The evidence went to show that the prisoner must have known to whom the watch belonged, and he was accordingly found guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Quon Sing, charged with the manslaughter of another Chinaman, named Ah Wah, pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Brown, of the Victorian Bar. The particulars of this case I gave some months ago. The prisoner had a dispute with the deceased about some money matters, and was knocked down by Ah Wah; in the heat of the moment he retaliated, by striking Ah Wah with a brandy bottle, causing injuries which resulted fatally a few days afterwards. The jury being unable to agree were discharged, and the prisoner was discharged upon finding bail for his re-appearance if called upon—one surety in £100, and himself in another £100. The last case on the list was that of William Patterson, a selector at Cumberoona, charged with the fraudulent sale of sheep, over which Messrs. Hastings, Cunningham, and Co., of Melbourne, are stock agents. This case is still proceeding as I write.

The following selections were taken up at the local land office on Thursday:—Edgar Sheather, 40 acres, county of Selwyn, parish of Greg Greg; George Sheather, 40 acres, county of Selwyn, parish of Greg Greg; F. B. Coward, 40 acres, county of Goulburn, parish of Carabobala; C. Hall, 80 acres, county of Hume, parish of Hovell; Thomas Hodges Mate, 120 acres, county of Hume, parish of Burrumbuttock; W. M'Camey, 60 acres 3 roods 26 perches, county of Hume, parish of Round Hill; P. Daly, 72½ acres, county of Goulburn, parish of Woomahgama; M. Bradley, 40 acres, county of Selwyn, parish of Burra; Eliot Heriot, 320 acres, county of Hume, parish of Thugga; Trangott Hübner, 49½ acres, county of Hume, parish of Burrumbuttock. Total, 862¼ acres.

The Combermere Lodge of Freemasons, E.C., was formally opened on Tuesday last. The ceremony of installing the W.M., Brother J. J. Moody, was performed by P.M., Brother J. J. Bowman, assisted by Brother Cartwright, P.M., in the presence of a number of visiting brethren from Melbourne and other parts of the neighbouring colonies. Some of the district officers from Sydney had been invited, but were unable to attend. After the installation the members of the new lodge and their visitors sat down to a banquet, served in excellent style at the Rose Hotel by Host Powell.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following notifications appeared in the *Gazette* published yesterday morning:—

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Charles Edward Robertson Murray, of St. Leonards, barrister-at-law, as a magistrate of the colony; Mr. Edwin Lewis Scott, to be clerk to the Parliamentary Draughtsman, from the 1st ult.; Mr. Thomas Arkill Smith, to be coroner at Rockley, and for the colony generally; Senior-constable Thomas Henry Clark, to be acting clerk of Petty Sessions at Baradine; Mr. Terence Aubrey Murray, now a messenger at Deniliquin, to be junior operator at Hay; and Mr. John Graham, now a probationer at Tenterfield, to be junior operator at that place, vice Done; an order has been made empowering Mr. Alfred Allatson Turner, Police Magistrate, Wollongong, to exercise at Wollongong, within the police district of Wollongong, the special powers authorized to be given to Police Magistrates by the 2nd clause of the Clerks of Petty Sessions Act of 1857, for a period of two years from the 19th ultimo; Mr. Benjamin Lee, junior, Police Magistrate, Bathurst, to exercise at Bathurst, Oberon, and Rockley, within the police district of Bathurst, the special powers authorized to be given to Police Magistrates by the 2nd clause of the Clerks of Petty Sessions Act of 1857, for a further period of two years from the 24th instant; Mr. Henry M'Crummin Keightley, Police Magistrate, Moruya, to exercise at Moruya, Nelligen, Nerrigundah, and Bateman's Bay, within the police district of Broulee, the special powers authorized to be given to Police Magistrates by the 2nd clause of the Clerks of Petty Sessions Act of 1857, for a period of two years from the 1st instant; Mr. William Stewart Caswell, Police Magistrate, Wellington, to exercise at Wellington and Stony Creek, within the police district of Wellington, the special powers authorized to be given to Police Magistrates by the 2nd clause of the Clerks of Petty Sessions Act of 1857, for a period of two years from the 1st instant; Mr. Frederick Robertson Wilshire, Police Magistrate, Berrima, to exercise at Moss Vale, within the police district of Berrima, the special powers authorized to be given to Police Magistrates by the 2nd clause of the Clerks of Petty Sessions Act of 1857, for a period of two years from the 22nd ultimo; Mr. George Rupert Evans, clerk of Petty Sessions at Murrurundi, has been appointed agent for the sale of Crown lands at that place, to take effect from 1st June last.

TO THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Upon several occasions the Court has commented upon the number of persons brought up for passing what are known as "flash notes," and it is a fact not generally known that the imitation of any word, or other portion of a bank note or bank bill, is felony, and as such is punishable with penal servitude for the term of not more than fourteen years, nor less than three. This applies not only to the production of what are termed "flash notes," but also to the introduction in advertisements of words resembling those on bank notes.

For instance, of late years advertisers have shown a great fancy for offering goods in £5 or £10 parcels, and so attract attention. They have printed the sums as named in bank-note fashion, but the practice is illegal. Yours faithfully,

J. WALTER SMART.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF QUEENSLAND PORTS.—The *Herald* (Cooktown) does not agree with the dictum of the Colonial Secretary as to Townsville being the principal port in the North, for in an article on the annexation of New Guinea the following words occur:—"Geographically situated as Cooktown is, within three days' sail or two days' steam from Port Moresby, and being the principal port of Queensland after Brisbane, she might well," &c. If the importance of a port is to be decided by the Customs returns, the *Herald* is undoubtedly right and the Colonial Secretary wrong. The returns at the Custom-house, Cooktown, for the year ending June 30, 1878, were £70,714 4s. 7d., while at Townsville they were only £42,517 14s. 9d., and at Rockhampton £67,153 7s. 8d., while Maryborough could only show £32,401 12s. 6d.; consequently, after Brisbane, Cooktown is at the head of the list of contributors. Judging from this table also, and it is no doubt the guide accepted by the Ministry, St. Lawrence is a far more important—nearly 50 per cent.—place than Mackay, for while the returns at St. Lawrence show receipts to the amount of £9354 8s. 8d., those at Mackay only amount to £6316 4s. 10d. Port Denison is good for £4086 11s. 2d. At nearly every port there is an increase on the receipts for 1877.

VITAL STATISTICS OF QUEENSLAND.—The preliminary statement of the vital statistics of Queensland, for the year 1877, is (says the *Courier*) just to hand. In the accompanying letter the Registrar-General points out that, now that all the returns have been received, the total estimated population is found to be within 11 of the estimate previously prepared for the purposes of the Electoral Districts Bill. The estimated population at the close of 1876 was 11,883 males and 73,217 females, being a total of 187,100 persons. During 1877 the number of births registered was 7169; deaths, 2157 males and 1217 females, or 3373 persons in all; 1477 marriages were registered during the year. The estimated population at the end of 1877 was 203,084 persons—124,924 males and 78,160 females. In regard to a matter which is often the subject of discussion, we notice that the total increase by immigration over emigration was 12,186, while the natural increase by excess of births over deaths amounted to 3796 persons. In regard to the deaths occurring during the year very full particulars are given as to cause, several pages being occupied by tables giving the particular form of disease or accident from which each death resulted, showing also the period of life at which it occurred. The summary shows that 31·44 per cent. of the total number of deaths resulted from zymotic diseases; 13·09 per cent. from constitutional diseases; 27·94 per cent. from local diseases; 21·59 per cent. from developmental disease; 5·13 per cent. from violence, and 0·81 per cent. from unspecified causes. The report contains a large amount of information, and we shall take an early opportunity of reviewing it at greater length.

VISCOUNT SANDON, the President of the Board of Trade, has been admitted to a seat in the Cabinet.

Stations	Wind	Max	Min	Rain
Tenterfield	b	62	34	0
Grafton	b	72	31	0
Inverell	b	54	35	0·02
Bourke	b	65	38	0
Narrabri	c	51	42	0
Armidale	c	64	25	0·09
Gunnedah	b	62	37	0·05
Tamworth	..	..	..	..
P. Macquarie	b	63	42	0
Murrurundi	b	50	35	0·19
Cassilis	b	55	35	0
Muswellbrook	b	40	30	0
Dubbo	..	..	..	—
Mudgee	b	60	35	0·11
Maitland	..	..	..	..
Newcastle	u	60	42	0
Orange	u	40	27	0·02
Bathurst	n	45	30	0
Mt Victoria	n	46	29	0
Forbes	u	54	34	0
Sydney	b	47	44	0
Wentworth	b	65	36	0
Young	c	50	35	0
Wollongong	b	76	45	0
Moss Vale	..	..	..	—
Euston	..	..	..	..
Goulburn	b	50	27	0
Wagga	b	60	..	0
Cape Geo.	b	57	46	0
Queanbeyan	b	53	29	0
Deniliquin	b	58	32	0
Albury	b	56	28	0
Bodalla	b	65	36	0
Cooma	n	57	28	0
Eden	b	67	42	0
Gabo Isld.	g	55	47	0·08



MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

REPORT presented to the shareholders at the half-yearly general meeting, held at the Exchange, yesterday, August 5th, at noon:—

The directors have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their first report, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1878. The gross receipts in premiums from 12th January amount to £3192 16s 6d, to which add interest accrued on investments, £302 7s—£3495 3s 4d; less expenditure, as per balance-sheet, £2083 8s 4d, showing at credit of profit and loss account, £1411 15s, which the directors have applied as follows:—To reserve fund, £1000; interest to shareholders at 8 per cent. per annum, £400; leaving a balance to carry forward to next account, £11 15s—£1411 15s. The whole of the paid-up capital is now invested and bearing interest. The policies issued from 12th January number 971, and the amount of risk covered £669,173 13s. 4d. Sixty agencies have been established in the chief towns of this colony, a branch in Brisbane, and seven agencies in Queensland. The shareholders have to elect two directors in the room of Messrs. John Broomfield and W. H. Paling, who retire by rotation, both being eligible for re-election. Messrs. John Broomfield, W. H. Paling, H. A. Perkins, Russell Barton, and C. C. Skarratt, all duly qualified shareholders, have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for the vacancies. Messrs. J. C. Taylor and W. P. Manning also retire from the office of auditors, and being eligible for re-election, again offer their services. The directors have to thank several of the shareholders for the interest shown by them and the assistance rendered in furthering the Company's business. The interest is now payable.

LIABILITIES.

Dr.						
To Capital	£100,000 0 0					
Less amount not called up	90,000 0 0					
		£10,000 0 0				
Sundry creditors		11 14 6				
Profit and loss account		1,411 15 0				
		£11,423 9 6				

ASSETS.

	Cr.	
By Office furniture and fittings ...	£325 0 0	
Investments	10,000 0 0	
Interest accrued thereon	302 7 0	
Agents' balances with banks	264 19 4	
Cash in hand	11 3 2	
Balance at credit with Commercial Bank	519 15 0	
	£11,423 9 6	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To half-year's expenses—Advertising, printing, stationery, agents' commissions, rent, fees, salaries, forming company, and re-insurances	£2,083 8 4
Balance	1,411 15 0
	£3,495 3 4
By premiums received from 12th January, 1878	£3,192 16 4
Interest accrued on investments	302 7 0
	£3,495 3 4

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE fifty-second annual general meeting of the company was held at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 23rd April, 1878; Mr Colin J. Mackenzie, in the chair. The manager submitted to the meeting, and adopted the annual report by the directors as to the progress of the business; report on the books and accounts by the professional auditor of the company; balance-sheets of the company's affairs, certified by the auditor and three of the directors, in accordance with the Acts of Parliament constituting the company; a general and comparative statement explanatory of the progress of the business from 1825 to 1877. Results communicated in the report:—

Amount proposed for assurance during the year 1877 (2303 proposals), £1,746,941 2s. 10d.; amount of assurances accepted during the year 1877 (1878 policies), £1,354,879 8s. 11d.; annual premiums on new policies during the year 1877, £42,310 1s. 10d.; claims by death during the year 1877, exclusive of bonus additions, £419,875 2s. 7d.; amount of assurances accepted during the last five years, £6,357,738 10s. 5d.; subsisting assurances at 15th November, 1877 (of which £1,457,108 1s. 10d. is reassured with other offices), £19,902,838 11s. Revenue, upwards of three-quarters of a million sterling per annum; invested funds upwards of five millions and a quarter sterling.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

REPORT AND BALANCE-SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1878.

THE directors have much pleasure in presenting the shareholders with the annexed balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ending 30th June, from which it will be seen that both departments of marine and fire business have yielded satisfactory results.

In the loan department upwards of £90,000 is now invested, yielding an average of 7 per cent. per annum.

Balance brought forward from previous year	£17,501 10 2	
Total receipts for the year	44,289 6 8	
		£61,790 16 10
From which deduct—		
Amount added to reserve fund in August last	£2,500 0 0	
Dividend paid in August last	5,000 0 0	
Ditto ditto in February last	3,750 0 0	
Expenditure during year, including losses	26,645 6 0	
		37,895 6 0
Leaving a balance of		£23,895 10 8

This sum the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

Unsettled claims	£3,700 0 0
Unexpired risks	8,500 0 0
Dividend, 2s. per share	5,000 0 0
Addition to reserve fund	2,500 0 0
Unappropriated balance	2,895 10 8
	£23,895 10 8

With the above addition the reserve fund will stand at £30,000. The directors regret to announce the death of Mr. Ebsworth, one of the company's auditors. They have to report the appointment of Mr. W. S. Douglas in his place.

CAMDEN.—Our correspondent writes under date August 6:—"This district for many years has been under a cloud. What with rust in the wheat crops, and bad seasons, farmers have had great difficulty in holding their own. Matters fortunately have now assumed a brighter tinge, and farmers generally, since the late bountiful rain, look hopefully to the coming season, as one that will in a great measure recoup them for the past losses. We are having a splendid winter, and, though accompanied by many severe frosts, there still remains some good rough feed, and since the late downpour we can detect the young grass shooting up, and hail lingering an early spring. The old hands say that numerous and severe frosts usher in a good wheat year, and we hope their auguries will prove correct in the present instance. Our town is also coming to the fore. What with new buildings springing up and tree-planting in the streets, our pretty town is assuming quite a business appearance. The new police barracks will shortly be finished, and will look very neat. Mr. E. Simpson has almost completed his new building intended for the Commercial Bank, whose present premises, lower down the street, are not suitable. It denotes a confidence in the future of our district for a powerful and successful institution like the Commercial Bank to open a branch bank here; and, tending as it does to the material welfare of the district, we wish them success. Rumour states a handsome structure will shortly be commenced on a site overlooking the town, and intended for a local medico. Our present post and telegraph offices are a disgrace to the town, and we hear that a petition will shortly be presented by our worthy member, for a sum of money to be placed on the Estimates for the erection of suitable structures.

CUSTOMS REVENUE, NEW ZEALAND.

THE ordinary return of Customs duties levied during the June quarter, which completes the financial year, was issued on the 18th July.

The principal ports contributed during the quarter as follows towards the total of £303,342 for all ports:—

Dunedin	£79,339	Nelson	£8,021
Lyttelton	51,272	Hokitika	6,067
Auckland	51,188	Invercargill	10,284
Wellington	48,607	Wanganui	4,460
Napier	9,870	Greymouth	486

In the corresponding quarter of last year the total revenue was £303,550.

Auckland, Wellington, and Lyttelton show a slight increase, and Dunedin a slight decrease.

For the financial year the total Customs revenue was £1,274,438, the contributions of the several ports being as follow:—

Auckland	£219,042	Havelock	602
Thames	8620	Kaikoura	988
Russell	1674	Nelson	35,081
Mongonui	387	Westport	15,426
Hokianga	1866	Greymouth	39,277
Kaipara	311	Hokitika	29,639
Tauranga	1453	Lyttelton	225,456
Poverty Bay	10,792	Akaroa	87
New Plymouth	4725	Timaru	19,306
Wanganui	23,601	Oamaru	15,140
Wellington	185,893	Dunedin	346,283
Napier	40,706	Invercargill	34,727
Wairau	5279	Riverton	3786
Picton	1011		

The heads under which the duties were collected were as follow:—

Spirit, 115,776 gallons	£105,466	Tea, 709,006 lbs	19,335
Ditto, N.Z., 3237 gallons	971	Coffee, cocoa, &c., 167,880 lbs.	2,096
Cigars and snuff, 22,436 lbs.	5,609	Ditto, roasted, 48 lbs.	1
Tobacco, 264,544 lbs.	33,068	Sugar and molasses, 7,365,170 lbs.	32,042
Ditto, sheepwash, 7080 lbs.	96	Opium, 662 lbs.	613
Wine, 41,570 gallons	8,274	Goods by weight	19,320
Ale, beer, &c., in bottle, 80,128 gallons	5,006	Ad valorem, 10 per cent.	62,086
Ditto, in wood, 21,060 gallons	2,053	Other duties not specified in the above	9,239

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY ON THE NORTHERN RIVERS.—There are at present on the Clarence River in working order and in course of erection in time to work during the present crushing season (and irrespective of three very large sugar mills, the property of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company), twenty-three sugar mills, the property of individual planters, and the erection of numerous others is in contemplation. The success of sugar planting on the Clarence River has caused the extension of that industry to Richmond and Tweed Rivers, where it has already made rapid strides, and numerous individual planters there have erected and contemplate erecting mills, and the estimate of the greater portion of that part of the Northern Territory of the colony which lies between the Clarence River and the Queensland Border, and between the foot of the dividing range and the sea, is favourable to the cultivation of sugar-cane, and the manufacture consequent thereon. The statutes now in force in the colony in relation to distillation are adapted only to the manufacture of spirits in very large quantities, far beyond the capacity of small capitalists, and therefore entirely unsuited to the interests of the sugar-planters of New South Wales. In consequence of the absence of a Distillation Act suitable to their case, the sugar-planters have hitherto lost the entire of the profit which would otherwise accrue to them from the distillation of their refuse, for which they have no remunerative means of disposal. On the 8th February last, a bill, purporting to provide greater facilities for and regulate distillation from articles the produce of the colony, was brought in the Legislative Assembly by the honourable the member for the Clarence. The said bill was well suited to meet the requirements of small capitalists, but owing to some technicality, although looked upon with favour by the Legislative Assembly, it failed to become law. Until some such measure becomes law, the planters will continue to lose a considerable portion of the profits which would accrue to them from the cultivation of sugar cane if distillation could be carried on in connection therewith, and it is important, not only to them but to the colony at large, that the greatest possible measure of encouragement should be given, both by legislation and otherwise, to the full development of that industry in all its branches. The above were points embodied in a petition to the Colonial Treasurer, adopted at a public meeting, held at Rocky Mouth on the 29th ultimo.

THE VICTORIAN ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON EXTREME POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES.—We have already published in brief a telegraphic notice of the ultra-democratic views lately enunciated by the Attorney-General of Victoria. The *Argus* of Thursday supplies a fuller version:—Sir Bryan O'Loghlen made the sensation of the evening on Wednesday by a description of what a Government, with a firm and united majority behind it, and unable to carry a bill on which it had set its heart, might be driven to do under the Constitution as it now stands. "*Perhaps*," he said, "the deportment of the members of the Council might be necessary, or it might be necessary to invite the Governor to step on board a steamer in the bay." "When the country was face to face with facts (continued the Attorney-General), consequences might ensue which hon. members did not notice." Sir Bryan O'Loghlen went on to remind the House of the American rebellion, and was greeted with expressions of dissent from the Opposition Benches. "These are suggestions," said Mr. Murray Smith, and the word "treason" was also used. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen replied that he was pointing out possibilities, and not recommending them; but Mr. M'Intyre, who followed the hon. gentleman, charged him, amid some uproar, with going as near to treason as possible with hinting that the painter should be cut, and he warned the hon. gentleman that his "home rule" ideas would not go down in this colony. What gave significance to the episode was, that just before Sir Bryan O'Loghlen spoke Sir John O'Shanassy had complained that Ministers had not indicated how they meant to carry their reform bill. The Press had spoken of a visit of ambassadors to England. The member for Mandurang had assumed that such a visit would be paid, but suppose the Earl of Beaconsfield declined to adopt the bill? "I hear," continued Sir John O'Shanassy, "one member say, 'we will help ourselves.'" This statement was received with a warm cheer from the Ministerial benches. "I am glad to have excited that cheer," said the member for Belfast. "But how will you help yourselves? Will you declare the bill law at a public meeting, or will you declare a severance from the mother country?" On the Opposition benches the Attorney-General's declaration was accepted as a reply to these questions, and Mr. M'Intyre has challenged Ministers to disavow sympathy with their colleague.

RELIGIONS OF INDIA.

PROFESSOR Max Muller, on the 6th June, concluded the inaugural Hibbert's course at Westminster Abbey, with a lecture on "The Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India."

Indian philosophy as the last word of Indian religion was the special topic of the lecture. When (said the Professor) the Indian Aryans found that all their Devas of gods, their Indra, and Agni, and Varuna were mere names we might think they would have turned their backs in despair on what for ages before they had worshipped. But they had no Christianity at hand, like the Greeks and Romans when their temples were demolished, or like the Germans when they saw their sacred oaks felled. So instead of making a new start, like those nations, they toiled on along their old track, trusting it would lead them right, if they fainted not, in the search after the Infinite, the Invisible, the Divine. They threw away the names, but they did not part with what they had tried to name. Out of the scattered bricks of the altars of their old gods they built a new altar to the unknown God—unknown, unnamed, yet omnipresent. The Vedic poets never doubted the reality or the unity of that of which Agni, Indra, Varuna, &c., were but names. No less certain were they that it must not be called one as a masculine, like Prajapati, lord of living creatures, but as a neuter, in the antique sense, meaning not something material or dead, as we understand the word, but what was higher, not lower, than masculine or feminine. After resting awhile in the One, viewed as masculine, active, an *Ego*, but not yet a *Self*, we light suddenly on passages of a different character which transport us into a new world. The poets move about, as they say themselves, "as if enveloped in mist." Another says, "My ears go, my eyes, and the light also which dwells in my heart; my mind, with its far-off longings, leaves me; what shall I say, and what shall I think?" Or again, "Knowing nothing myself, I ask the seers here who know, ignorant myself, that I may learn; He who established the six worlds is he that One which exists in the form of the unborn Being?" These, said the lecturer, are the storms that announce a new spring. At last the existence of the One is boldly asserted, as existing by itself, existing before all created things, existing so long before the gods, that even they do not know whence this creation sprang. These and kindred ideas, which were illustrated by passages from the Vedic hymns, appear there like the first dim stars only, but grow in number and brilliancy with time, and form a perfect galaxy in what are called the Upanishads, the last literary compositions which still belong to the Vedic period, but whose influence reaches far beyond its limits. In these Upanishads, literally sessions, or assemblies of pupils round their teachers, all the religious philosophy of the Vedic age is collected. Without philosophical system, they contain guesses of truth, frequently contradicting each other, but all tending one way, the key-note of the old Upanishads being, "Know thyself," but in a much deeper meaning than that of the Delphic oracle. The "Know thyself," here means, Know thy true Self, that which underlies thine Ego, and find it and know it in the Highest, the eternal Self, that one without a Second, which underlies the whole world. This was the final solution of the search after the Infinite, the Invisible, the Unknown, the Divine, a search begun in the simplest hymns of the Veda, and culminating in the Upanishads, or as they were afterwards called the Vedânta, the end or highest aim of the Veda. Illustrative texts were cited, and to the objection that the extracts were no loger religion, but only philosophy, it was replied that, unless we are to be the slaves of language, the distinction between the two is formal, rather than material, since who can determine the legitimacy of the sentiment of the Infinite within and beyond the finite, which sentiment is the very life of religion, except the philosopher? The discussion of the question how people standing on such different steps of religious development could live together in one and the same religious community, led to a summary account of the constitution of Hindoo society, and especially of the life of its spiritual aristocracy, the Brahmanic caste. After the Brahman's long pupilage, and after his active life as a householder, he entered upon his third stage, or the forest life, when he was suddenly emancipated from all the fetters of the former two. He might carry on some outward forms for a time, might say his prayers, repeat the Scriptures he had learnt as a boy, but his chief object was to concentrate his thoughts on the Eternal Self, as revealed in the Upanishads. The more he found his true home there, could give up all he had once called his own, could strip off his Ego, and recover his true Self in the Eternal Self, the more all bondage to law, custom, tradition, and outward religion passed away. The Vedas now became to him the lower knowledge only; the sacrifices were looked upon as hindrances; the old gods, Agni and Indra, Mitra, and Varuna, &c.—all vanished as mere names; there remained only the eternal Brahman, and the highest knowledge expressed in the words *tat tvam*, Thou art it; thou, thy Self, thy own true Self, that which can never be taken from thee, when all else that seemed thine for a time disappears, when all that was created vanishes like a dream, thy own true Self is the Eternal Self; the Self within thee is the true Brahman from whom thou wast estranged for a time through birth and death, but who receives thee back as soon as thou returnest to Him or to it. Here is the end of the long journey; here the Infinite—felt in the mountains and rivers, in the sun and sky, in the endless dawn, in the Heavenly Father, in Visvakarman, the Maker of all things, in Prajâpati, the Lord of all living creatures—was found at last in the highest and purest form which the Indian intellect could reach. The sages waited patiently for the few years before death should release them. They did nothing to prolong their old age, but at the same time they thought it wrong to put an end to their life themselves. They had reached what to them was eternal life on earth, and they felt that no new birth and death could separate them again from that Eternal Self which they had found, or which had found them. And yet, as the lecturer showed, they did not believe in entire absorption or annihilation. This was not the highest goal to which the philosophy or the religion of the Indian dwellers in the forest looked forward. The true Self was to abide, after it had recovered itself. We cease to be what we seemed to be, we never cease to be what we are. If the child of a king—so the matter is illustrated in the Upanishads—is exposed and brought up as the son of an outcast, he is an outcast. But as soon as some friend tells him whom he is, he not only knows himself to be a Prince, but he is a Prince. So it is with us. So long as we do not know our Self, we are what we seem to be. But if a good friend comes and tells us what we really are, then we are changed as in the twinkling of an eye: we come to our Self, we know our Self, we are our Self; we know the Eternal Self, as the young Prince knows his father. There are still, said Professor Müller, old Brahmanic families in which, while the son learns by heart the ancient hymns, the father performs his sacred duties and sacrifices, but the grandfather, even though remaining in the village, has perceived the vanity of all ceremonies, has seen through the transient nature of all the Vedic gods, and seeks rest in the highest philosophy only, which has become to him the highest religion, the Vedânta. The three generations live together in peace; the grandfather not looking down contemptuously on son or grandson, least of all suspecting them of hypocrisy; the son, though bound fast by his formulas and ceremonial, does not think or speak unkindly of his father. Was there not in this one of the many lessons taught us by an historical study of religion? Protest as we may, and rightly enough in one sense, against the possibility of admitting the difference of religion, for our childhood, manhood, and old age, for the cultured and uncultured, yet it might be asked whether the religion of Bishop Berkeley was the same as that of a ploughboy? In some points, yes; but not in all. It was exactly because Christianity offered an expression of the highest truths in which the Jewish carpenter, the Roman publican, and the Greek philosopher could join without dishonesty, that it has conquered the best part of the world. It is through attempts to narrow and stiffen its outward sign and expressions that our faith is in danger of losing those who might be its best defenders, and of ceasing to be a religion of love and charity. Professor Max Müller wound up his last lecture with the following comprehensive survey of the whole ground covered by his course. Let us look back once more on the path on which we have travelled together, the old path on which our Aryan forefathers who settled in India thousands of years ago had travelled in their search after the Infinite, the Invisible, the Divine. They did not start with a worship of fetishes, nor did we find in their sacred books any traces of what is commonly meant by a primeval revelation. As to a religious instinct, apart from sense or reason, we saw no necessity for admitting it, and even if we had wished to do so, our opponents, who here, as elsewhere, prove always our best friends, would not have allowed it. In explaining religion by religious instinct or faculty, we should only have explained the known by the unknown. We, therefore, claimed no more for the ancient Aryan than what we claim for ourselves, and what no adversary can dispute—our senses, our reason, or in other words, our power of apprehending and comprehending as manifested in human language. We saw that our senses, while they supply us with a knowledge of finite things, are constantly brought in contact with what is not finite, or at least, not finite yet; that their chief object is, in fact, to elaborate the Finite out of the Infinite, the Seen out of the Unseen, the Natural out of the Supernatural, the phenomenal world out of the universe, which is not yet phenomenal. From this permanent contact of the senses with the Infinite sprang the first impulse to religion, the first suspicion of something existing beyond what the sense could apprehend, beyond what our reason and language could comprehend. Here is the foundation of all religion, which needs explanation before the explanation of that which should not have been satisfied with a knowledge of the finite sensuous objects; why the idea should ever have entered into his mind that there is, or can be, anything in the world besides what he can touch, or hear, or see, call it powers, spirits, or gods. When our excavations among the ruins of the Veda had once carried us to that solid rook, we went on digging to see whether some, at least, of the old pillars erected on that rock might still be discovered, and some of the vaults and arches laid free, on which the later temples of the Hindus rested. We saw how, after the idea had once laid hold of man, that there was something beyond the Finite, the Hindu looked for it everywhere in nature, trying to grasp and to name it: at first among semi-tangible, then among intangible, and at last among invisible objects. When laying hold of a semi-tangible object, his senses told him that they could grasp it in part only, yet it was there. When laying hold of an intangible, and at last of an invisible object, his senses told him that they could grasp it hardly, or not at all, and yet it was there. A new world thus grew up peopled by semi-tangible, intangible, and invisible objects, all endowed with certain activities, and out of some general epithets applied to such objects, we saw how at last such general conceptions as Asuras (living things), Devas (bright things), Amartyas (immortals), best known to us through the Greek θεοὶ ἀθάνατοι, the Italian *Dii Immortales*, the old German gods. We also saw how other ideas, which are truly religious, which seem the most abstract ideas that man possesses, are, nevertheless, like all abstract ideas, abstracted, deduced, derived from sensuous impressions, even the ideas of Law, Virtue, Infinitude, and Immortality. Lastly, we found how, by a perfectly natural and intelligible power, a belief in single supreme beings, or Devas, tended to become a belief in one God, presiding over the other no longer supreme gods—Polytheism; or a belief in one God, excluding the possibility of other gods—Monotheism. Still further, we saw that all the old Devas, or gods, were found out to be but names; but that discovery, though in some cases it led to atheism, led in others to a new start, and to a new belief in one Being which is the Self of everything—which is not only beyond and beneath all finite things as apprehended by the senses, but also beyond and beneath our own Ego—the Self of all Selfs. Here, for the present, we had to leave our excavations, satisfied with having laid free that lowest stratum of solid rock on which in India all the temples rest that were erected in later times for worship or sacrifice. I thought it right to warn you again and again against supposing that the foundations which we discovered beneath the oldest Indian temples must be the same for all the temples erected by human hands. In concluding, I must do so once more. No doubt the solid rock must be the same everywhere; some of the pillars also, and the ancient vaults, may be the same everywhere, wherever there is religion, faith, or worship. But beyond this we must not go—at least, at present. I hope the time will come when the subterraneous area of human religion will be rendered more and more accessible. I trust that there lectures, which I have had the privilege to inaugurate, will in future supply for that work abler and stronger labourers than I can pretend to be, and that the science of religion, which at present is but a desire and seed, will in time become a fulfilment and a plenteous harvest. When that time of harvest has come, when the deepest foundations of all the religions of the world have been laid free and restored, who knows but that those very foundations may serve once more like the catacombs, or like the crypts beneath our old cathedrals, as a place of refuge for those who, to whatsoever creed or religion they may belong, long for something better, purer, older, or truer than the statutable sacrifices, services, and sermons of the days in which their lot on earth will be cast. Though leaving much behind of what is preached or worshipped in Hindu temples, in Buddhist Viharas, in Mahomedan mosques, in Jewish synagogues, and Christian churches, each believer may bring down with him into that quiet crypt what he values most—his own pearl of great price—the Hindu his innate disbelief in this and his unhesitating belief in another world; the Buddhist, his humility and gentleness, his willingness to wait and see; the Mahomedan, if nothing else, at least his sobriety; the Jew his faith through good and evil days in the One God, whose name is I am; the Christian that which is better than all, if you will but try it, our love of God, call Him what you like, the Infinite, the Invisible, the Immortal, the Father; manifested in our love of man; our love of the living, our love of the dead, our living and undying love. That crypt, though as yet small and dark, is visited even now by some who shun the noise of many voices, the glare of many lights, the conflict of many opinions. Who knows but that in time it will grow wider and brighter, and that the crypt of the past may become the Church of the future?"

THE OMNIBUS COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—May I address to you, as zealous of every useful progress in this town, the following remarks on the principal features of the omnibus system of Paris—without doubt the most perfect in existence. My remarks are suggested by your *compte rendu* of the Sydney Company's establishment in your issue of Saturday last.

I may say that I speak *pro bono publico*, and also in defence of the Sydney Company's just rights.

With the goodness or imperfection of the system of omnibus traffic of this town I will not now deal. My immediate object is to point out to this company a system which is of old-standing in Paris, and which enables the great omnibus company of that capital to work its carriages cheaply and effectively, whilst paying steadily 12 or 15 per cent. profit to its shareholders. Briefly, the principal features of the Paris omnibus system are as follows:—

1. There is a carefully considered division of the town into omnibus districts, together with a system of "correspondence" between their carriages. And this last is most important.

2. Waiting-rooms, or offices, in each district, with employees in each; these are so arranged that some of the company's omnibuses, passing by on their journey, may take up passengers waiting for a seat for a suburb or part of the town in another omnibus than that which has brought them there.

3. Patent indicators, registering unerringly the number of inside and outside passengers, are placed, one by the side of the other, immediately over the door, inside the carriage, to which a small bell is attached, which by a touch of the spring alone given by the conductor indicates during each journey the exact number of inside and outside passengers. And as the striking of this bell by the conductor, whilst registering the passengers, is a witness to the latter of the honesty of his proceedings, so, on the other hand, does it enable every employee to compare the receipts of each journey with the number of passengers registered by the two indicators.

These patent indicators, small and of simple construction, are easily obtainable in Paris. They are rapidly set back to zero by the employee (who alone possesses the keys) at the end of each journey, and who, like a clerk in a trading establishment, inserts the amounts received in his daily cash sheet, duly dated, and countersigned by another person; and hands both cash and sheet nightly to a superior employee. By this excellent system the only person who can lose any money is he who receives it; since it is incumbent upon him to see that the sums he receives tally with the number of passengers registered by the indicators.

4. The placing at the door of each omnibus a railway ticket stamping-machine, by means of which a passenger may receive, under the conditions of additional reduced payment established by the Sydney Company, a ticket which will free him from the office where the omnibus stops to where he wishes to proceed by another. For this reason it is called a "correspondence ticket," which forms one of the most salient features in the system of Paris omnibus administration, and is given to those asking for it without additional payment.

Each conductor should receive a stock of unstamped tickets of four different colours to meet four changes of ticket, at certain stated hours, during the day, in order to check loitering or delay in their use by passengers. These tickets are, of course, to be carefully kept by the conductors, and are to be handed over to the employee, inasmuch as they represent an integral portion of the fares not affected by the indicator. The additional cost of each ticket should be printed upon it; and the stamping-machines are to be set daily.

5. The offices should bear one uniform address, of same size and colour, as "Sydney Omnibus Company's Office."

6. The conductors should be staid, civil men, bearing on their left arm a brass plate engraved—"Sydney Omnibus Company. Conductor No. —."

7. The carriages should be neatly and plainly painted in different colours, and kept scrupulously clean, bearing the names of their runs in plain large letters, also their number and letter, in alphabetical progression.

8. On either side of the central line of the roof, in the inside, should be pasted a long varnished strip of printed paper, notifying the correspondence of each carriage, as, for the sake of illustration, "This carriage, letter B, No. 19, gives the correspondence for Woollahra, Paddington, and Moore Park." And

9. Each carriage should bear differently coloured lights, in order to be the more easily recognised by the public at night.

Such are the main features of the Paris system. And this great Parisian omnibus company is a monopoly protected by the State; yet does the State, in exchange, insist that all inside fares shall be of the uniform sum of three-pence: all outside fares three half-pence (for which a correspondence ticket may be taken on payment of three additional half-pence); sailors and soldiers pay half price only for inside places; whilst the average runs are about four miles, which may be nearly doubled by the use of the "correspondence ticket," without additional charge.

With my best wishes for the success of the "Sydney Omnibus Company,"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Sydney, August 3, 1878. VIATOR.

THE NEW CALEDONIAN FUND.—The *Newcastle Pilot* publishes the following translation of the letter sent to the Governor of New Caledonia, advising him of the result of the subscription opened in Newcastle during the last month, for the relief of the sufferers by the natives' revolt in the neighbouring colony:—"Governor of New Caledonia: Monsieur le Gouverneur,—The people of Newcastle have been deeply startled by the news of the unfortunate events which recently occurred in the colony intrusted to your administration, and they have desired to manifest in a material way their sympathy for the misfortunes thus caused. In consequence, we have the honour to send you by the French barque City of Frontignan, about to sail for Noumea, a bag containing in French gold coins a sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty francs (£89 14s. 6d.), which was generously handed to us by a certain number of our fellow-citizens of Newcastle, to be specially appropriated by the committee appointed to that effect under your presidency, to the relief of the more pressing wants of those colonists actually surviving the insurrection of the natives, and most suffering from it. We trust the modest offering of our city will arrive in proper time, and we pray you to believe that the said offering would have been more important if the population of Newcastle had been larger. You will find herewith the bill of lading for the abovementioned invoice, the total value of which is fully insured here; and we also enclose a copy of this day's paper containing the complete list of subscribers to the fund.—We remain, etc. Signed, GEO. TULLY, Vice-Consul; HENRY BONNARD."

VICE-ADMIRAL HORNBY is shortly to receive the honourable distinction of Knight Commander of the Bath.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 20.

The Congress has now met at Berlin, and public interest in home events sinks into insignificance compared with the anxiety which is devoted to the proceedings at the German capital. The newspapers have made the most elaborate preparations in order to supply us with every crumb of information that can be obtained, but the plenipotentiaries are pledged to secrecy, and we really know very little of their deliberations. That little is not encouraging, and, putting the situation in its best possible light, it is perfectly evident the Powers are not so unanimous as they had hoped to be. Before Lord Beaconsfield went to the Congress there was some talk of his being back again within a fortnight, and there was a general expectation that the preliminary communications between the several Powers had so far prepared the way for a settlement, that the chief duty of the Congress would be to approve of foregone conclusions. But this expectation has not been realised. Few persons, however, anticipate that the Congress will end in failure. If England is prepared to carry out the proposals of the rejected agreement of the 30th of May, recently published in the *Globe*, Russia, at any rate, is not likely to prove an obstructive. But there is a grave doubt whether that agreement is binding upon England. Many members of the Government declare that it is not, and insinuate that the document was never signed. It is difficult to believe that such was the fact, or the explanation would have been publicly given when the Duke of Richmond and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were questioned upon the subject last Monday. Finding that the document has produced an enormously bad effect among their followers, the English Cabinet may try to evade its terms, if the opportunity presents itself, and it is so framed that there will be many excellent opportunities of evasion on both sides. The Jingoes are furious that so much of the San Stefano Treaty should be allowed to remain. The Whigs are equally angry, because the bargain shows that England has yielded all those lofty views which brought her so much *eclat* when she stood forth as the champion of European law, and declared against any understandings or arrangements outside a Congress of all the Powers. The apologists of the Government say that the above are not correct definitions of the scope and object of the arrangement. England, they say, promises not to make the retrocession of Bessarabia, or the transfer of Batoum, a *casus belli*; in every other respect the various claims under the treaty of San Stefano are either pared down or referred to the Congress for settlement. This is not an unfair representation of the case; but it does not answer the violent accusations of the anti-Russian party, who maintain that the past attitude of the Ministry did not warrant them in making an arrangement at all. The Government are twitted with having got rid of Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon, and with afterwards carrying out their policy of single-handed arrangements. It is retorted that this is no single-handed arrangement of the character desired by the late Foreign Secretary. It is asked whether the country would have approved of a war for the sake of Bessarabia or Batoum—a war in which no other Power would have given us their support. Nobody for a moment, save a few extreme men of the Turkish party, would justify the Ministry in a war upon these two questions. Well, then, say the defenders of the Government, the Foreign Secretary has made a good bargain, for he has secured the destruction of Russian influence south of the Balkans.

The Anglo-Russian agreement, and the circumstances of its publication in the *Globe*, have a deeply interesting history. A month or five weeks ago, after Lord Salisbury's dispatch had brought negotiations to a standstill, a question arose within the Cabinet whether anything could be done to induce Russia to lay her treaty with Turkey before the Congress. One section, headed by Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Cairns, were opposed to any action of any kind. This was their argument: Russia is sinking deeper and deeper into the mire; her losses by fever are increasing every week (they amount to over 50,000), and her financial embarrassments are so great that she cannot afford to enter into another campaign. It was said, further, that if England was pledged to keep Russia out of the Bosphorus, and out of Constantinople, and as the Turk was recuperating his armies, a waiting do-nothing policy would be the best for England. The section within the Cabinet who held this view had the support of the Court party. But Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Salisbury, and the rest were afraid that a do-nothing policy would drift the country into war. They therefore advocated that at least something should be attempted, if only to set the ball of negotiation on the roll. On this subject there was a violent contest within the Cabinet, but all that the outside public knew of it was an unexplained rumour a month ago, that "somebody" was on the point of resigning. That rumour was perfectly true. The Premier himself threatened to resign, and Lord Salisbury vowed that he too would retire if his views were not adopted. At length a vote of the Cabinet was taken, and the decision went against the Premier. Then it was that Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff entered into negotiations which resulted in the arrangement that has been so mysteriously revealed in the *Globe*. It was this defeat within his Cabinet that led the Premier to go to Berlin, in order to minimise the pledges given to Russia in the Schouvaloff-Salisbury arrangement. With such a motive for his journey it is not surprising that Lord Beaconsfield should take one route and Lord Salisbury another, and that we should hear rumours of the most flagrant misunderstandings between the two English plenipotentiaries. The Conservative party are now desirous to be rid of Lord Salisbury as they were three months ago to dispense with Lord Derby, and if Lord Beaconsfield had to face the country with a Cabinet from which three such powerful men as Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, and Lord Carnarvon had been ejected, he would do so. The quarrel between himself and Lord Salisbury—I should, perhaps, better describe it as a feeling of tension—is most unfortunate for the country and for the Conservative party. Popular opinion, undoubtedly, leans to Lord Beaconsfield. He is regarded by most people as the one man in the Cabinet who has taken broad and statesmanlike views, and his known opposition to bargain-making outside the Congress has met with a good deal of approval from many men who are opposed to him in politics.

How did the Anglo-Russian agreement find its way into print? That is the question which is just now agitating the Cabinet, who, I hear, have appointed a committee to sift this matter to the bottom. According to some accounts it was supplied for filthy lucre by some subordinate within the Foreign Office, but it is a mystery as to how a subordinate should have got at such an important document. According to another statement, it was supplied by a person who hawked a similar manuscript to two or three newspaper people, representing himself to be "from St. Petersburg." The motive for publication does not appear to be very distinctly perceptible. It is difficult to see what interest anybody connected with the Russian Government or the Russian embassy could have had in securing the publication of this agreement. And there was certainly nothing to be gained on the part of our own Foreign Office. The police are assisting the Home Secretary to fathom the mystery, and every line that is published about it is read with more interest than any other subject of the hour. [Since the above was posted, our cable messages have informed us that a copy of the agreement was surreptitiously obtained by a clerk in the Foreign Office, and handed to the *Globe*; the clerk was charged with the offence, but the case was dismissed.—Ed. *S.M.H.*]

There is one important point connected with this arrangement which is full of interest for the future. In the eleventh clause there is a full recognition of the right and interest of England to protect the Ottoman Empire. That right, say the Liberals, will involve this country in an enormous responsibility. The anti-Russian party argue that by no other means can Muscovite influence be kept out of Asiatic Turkey. It is further explained that the Porte entirely agrees to all that England desires; that she will not only carry out our behests for the administration of Asia Minor, but that she will give us certain military privileges which will enable us to put pressure upon her should we deem it requisite. This protectorate of Asia Minor—for that is the true meaning of the eleventh clause—is a very serious business, and I am not sure that it will meet with any popular approval. If the Turk continues to be corrupt and obstinate, Russia will be delighted to see England and the Porte in antagonism; and, next to self-aggrandisement, the result of the war will be highly gratifying to Russia if it ends in England assuming the responsibility of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire.

The extraordinary success which has attended the Australian cricketers since they landed in England met with a check this week in playing against the "Gentlemen of England." The splendid play of the colonists had put the "Gentlemen" upon their mettle to produce the best possible team that could be got together. The result was a success, but it was not a success involving disgrace to the defeated. Any ordinary eleven would have been polished off by your men in very little time.

Parliamentary business has been very dull during the past fortnight. The Government have been more interested in obtaining supply than in promoting legislation, and the prospect of any substantial addition being made to the statute book is very slight indeed. We hear of first one and then of another measure being added to the batch of "innocents" who will come in for the autumnal slaughter, till it becomes difficult to comprehend how much, or rather, how little, of the original programme will be left. Members are for the moment more interested in the question of a General Election than in anything arising out of Parliamentary procedure. If the Berlin Congress proves a rapid success it is probable Lord Beaconsfield may appeal to the constituencies in the autumn. Many members are endeavouring to induce him to postpone it till the spring. It is not easy to say which course will be adopted.

The Lancashire strike has come to an end by the workpeople yielding everything all along the line. They are returning to work in a very sullen spirit, but it is well they return at all, for the masters had become convinced that nothing short of a 10 per cent. reduction could possibly yield a margin of profit and keep the cotton trade in England. This has been a bitter lesson both to masters and men, and public opinion has been very decidedly against the men.

QUEENSLAND VOLUNTEER FORCE AND DEFENCES.—The *Brisbane Courier* states that a postscript to Lieutenant-Colonel Scratchley's report on the Queensland Volunteer Force and defences recommends that no change should be made in the present arrangements of the local forces, unless it be the radical one of obtaining from England the services of an imperial officer to take command. The present arrangements are:—1. A lieutenant-colonel, who is a Volunteer officer, commanding. 2. A staff officer. 3. An adjutant for the infantry, who is also to be musketry instructor for the whole force. 4. A gunnery instructor for the artillery. 5. Ten drill instructors, distributed as follows—four at Brisbane, two at Ipswich, one at Warwick, one at Toowoomba, one at Rockhampton, and one at Maryborough. It further recommends as very desirable the attaching to the Headquarter Staff of a small body of officers and men, to form an Intelligence Corps, who will undertake in time of peace the preparation of accurate plans of the country between Brisbane and the sea-coast, and between the other large towns in the north and the sea. In time of war they would be required to perform the duties of scouts, guides, orderlies, and escorts, and would co-operate with the mounted police in harassing an enemy who attempted to advance upon Brisbane; most of the men should be thorough horsemen, possessing a good eye for country. The hill near Lytton is recommended as the site for defence works, as it commands the battery at Lytton.

CLEVER SWINDLERS.—According to the *Star* a couple of the cleverest swindlers that ever polluted a city by their presence have just left Ballarat, and left it without receiving any punishment for the many gross impositions they perpetrated. Among their swindles three were especially smartly done. A Yankee-looking fellow would call on a money-lender, and pulling out a handful of dollars, ask to have them exchanged for English coin, saying that he had just come from America, and had no other money. In every case the dollars were taken, and the equivalent in sovereigns, less a very liberal deduction for commission, handed over. It was only when the swindlers had cleared out that it was discovered that the dollars were platedware. Another trick was to pledge for £1 or £2 a watch-guard which appeared to be worth £5 or £6; but which in reality was only a plated "Brummagem" article. The third was even more successful. Wherever a little crowd could be collected a young man took his stand, and, after the fashion of Cheap Jack, extolled the merits of a patent scent tablet he was selling. These tablets were in reality only small squares of scented soap; but the vendor asserted that they would impart a lasting and pleasant perfume to whatever they touched. He used to borrow a handkerchief, and, while affecting to rub it with a tablet, squeeze scent upon it from a small sponge held in the palm of his hand. The pleasant fragrance diffused by the handkerchief generally induced the purchase of several tablets at half-a-crown each. It is to be regretted that these swindlers have escaped punishment.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN NEWS,

VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

The Pacific Mail steamship City of New York arrived in Port Jackson yesterday afternoon, nearly a day later than contract time, owing to adverse winds on the voyage from New Zealand. Her dates are—London, 20th June; New York, 30th June; San Francisco, 8th July; Auckland, 5th August. From our files and despatches to hand we select the chief items of intelligence. The latest telegraphic news from Europe via San Francisco is to the 7th July.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

The Australian team, after playing at Batley, where the match against eighteen was drawn—the Australians having scored 179 in one innings—played at Elland in Yorkshire, against another eighteen, and came out of the contest victors by 80 runs. This may seem to be an extraordinary feat, although there is nothing really wonderful about it. In their first innings the score was composed of one nine, one eight, one three, three twos, two singles, one bye, and ten ciphers. They improved in their second venture at the wicket. One man, the top scorer, got 16 runs, another 13, and a third 10; six contributed nothing, and seven others averaged little more than two runs each. Osborne, their principal bowler, and withal a very good one, failed to obtain a run either in his first or second innings. The bowling of Messrs. Boyle and Spofforth met with a feeble resistance. The former, according to the score-sheet, took four wickets in four balls, and seven wickets in eight balls; the latter during the match clean bowled fourteen, and two were caught off him.

AUSTRALIANS.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. Bannerman, c and b Osborne	31		c Kendall, b Osborne	10
Midwinter, b Osborne	43		c Lister, b Osborne	5
Mr. T. Horan, c Walker, b Osborne	0		c Foster, b Osborne	0
Mr. W. Murdoch, b Osborne	1		st Aspinall, b Osborne	16
Mr. J. Blackham, b Osborne	0		b Hay	0
Mr. F. R. Spofforth, b Foster	3		b Lockwood	1
Mr. T. Garrett, b Robinson	12		b Osborne	23
Mr. D. Gregory, b Osborne	2		not out	6
Mr. G. H. Bailey, l. b. w., b Hay	2		b Hay	16
Mr. H. F. Boyle, b Hay	8		b Osborne	2
Mr. F. Allan, not out	1		c Aspinall, b Hay	5
Byes, 1; no ball, 1	2		Bye	1
Total	90		Total	85

ELLAND AND DISTRICT.

First innings, 29; second innings, 66. Total, 95.

AUSTRALIANS v. SIXTEEN OF LONGSIGHT (WITH MESSRS. G. F. GRACE AND GILBERT).

In dull weather, but in the presence of a very large company, this match was commenced on June 13, at Longsight. A start was not made till twenty minutes past 1, when Midwinter and C. Bannerman went in, to the bowling of Sully and Mr. Gilbert. Runs came rather slowly at starting, both men showing great caution, and at luncheon-time the score was 15 for no wickets. On play being resumed four runs were added, and then Midwinter was caught at mid-off, making room for Mr. Horan, who after making a single was bowled. Mr. Murdock was next in. Bannerman drove Mr. Gilbert finely to the off for four, but at 35 lost Mr. Murdoch, who was bowled. A. Bannerman came in, and Sully gave up the ball to Mills. At 45 C. Bannerman was taken at mid-off for an excellent 31. Mr. Spofforth was stumped after making a single, and Mr. Gregory came in. At 52 Bannerman was bowled. Mr. Garrett joined his captain, but at 54 was bowled by Hinds, who had gone on for Mills. Three runs afterwards Mr. Gregory was caught at mid-off. Mr. E. Blackham and Mr. Bailey took the score to 67, when the former was bowled. Shortly after Mr. Bailey was well caught at long-off, and the innings was finished at 5 o'clock for 67.

The play in this match was resumed on the 14th June, at Elland. The weather was dull, but there was a very numerous company present. The Eighteen began their innings at half-past 12, with H. Lockwood and Lumb, to the bowling of Mr. Boyle and Mr. Spofforth. The first few wickets fell rapidly, Mr. Spofforth clean bowling Lumb, Marsden, Walker, and Robinson. After thirty-five minutes' play, eight wickets had fallen for 10. Soon after this Mr. Boyle did the hat trick, taking three wickets in three balls. In his next over he did an even greater performance, taking four wickets in four balls. Thus, in eight balls he obtained seven wickets, a feat which was received with great cheering. The innings was finished for the meagre total of 29. Mr. Boyle took eleven wickets at a cost of only 12 runs, and Mr. Spofforth's six wickets cost him 16 runs. After the interval for luncheon the Australians began their innings with Bannerman and Midwinter to the bowling of Osborne and Hay. Midwinter quickly scored five, and then fell to a catch at long-off. Mr. Horan again failed to score. Mr. Murdoch and Bannerman took the score up to 24, when the latter was caught at cover-point. Mr. Spofforth was bowled for two, and four wickets were down for 33. The score was unaltered when Mr. Murdoch was stumped. Mr. Garrett and Mr. Bailey then got together, and made a good stand. Each batsman drove Lockwood to the on for four, and Mr. Bailey hit two threes. After being missed at cover-point Mr. Bailey was bowled, and a little later Mr. Garrett was bowled for a capital 22. Mr. Boyle was then bowled, and Mr. Blackham was finally caught at mid-on. Mr. Allan was caught at the wicket, and the innings finished at about half-past 5 for 83. The Eighteen began their second innings, and when stumps were drawn had lost one wicket for eight runs.

The match was brought to a conclusion on Saturday, the 15th June, in rather dull weather, but in the presence of a very large company. At the close of Friday's play the score stood thus—Australians, first innings 67, second innings 67; Eighteen, first innings, 63; thus the Eighteen were left with 72 runs to get to win, and considerable interest was manifested in the result. A start was not made until half-past one, when Mr. Grace and Dakers began the innings of the Eighteen to the bowling of Spofforth and Boyle. Dakers, Mills, and Clay were soon got rid of, and when the interval for luncheon took place the score was 11 for three wickets. On resuming the total was taken to 21, and then Mr. Gilbert was run out. Just previously Mr. Grace had been missed at long-on by Murdoch, a piece of very bad luck for the Australians. After making a splendid on drive for six Wild was bowled. Mellor was soon stumped, but when Howe came in the score was taken to 43, when Spofforth changed ends, and Midwinter took the opposite wicket. Then it seemed as if the Australians would win, six wickets being obtained very rapidly. When twelve wickets had fallen for 47 runs, Ashworth joined Mr. Grace, who drove Midwinter grandly out of the ground for six, and hit each bowler for three. Principally by Mr. Grace's hitting the score rapidly reached 70, when Garrett went on in place of Spofforth. One run later, when the game was a tie, Midwinter bowled Mr. Grace for a good and plucky innings of 42, which was of the greatest service to his side. His chief hits were a six, five threes, and two twos. Before a run had been added Ashworth and Sully were bowled, and there still seemed a chance of the Australians averting defeat. However, this idea was soon dispelled, as when Hodson came in he made a very fluky snick for three, and at twenty-five minutes past 4 the match ended in a victory for Longsight by two wickets. The following is the score:—

AUSTRALIANS.

C. Bannerman, c Norton, b Hind 31	b Hind	0
M. Midwinter, c Mills, b Gilbert 10	c Bousfield, b Gilbert	22
T. Horan, b Sully 1	c Young, b Gilbert	3
W. Murdock, b Gilbert 0	b Sully	17
A. Bannerman, b Hind 6	c and b Gilbert	14
F. R. Spofforth, st Mellor b Gilbert 1	c Norton, b Sully	1
D. Gregory, c. Bousfield, b Hind 6	b Sully	0
T. Garrett, b Hind 0	b Gilbert	0
J. M. Blackham, b Hind 6	c Mellor, b Sully	3
G. H. Bailey, c Sully, b Gilbert 4	not out	0
H. F. Boyle, not out 3	c Mellor, b Sully	4
Bye, 1; wide, 1 2	Bye, 1	1
67		67

LONGSIGHT.

Clay, run out 6	c Bailey, b Spofforth	0
Dixon, c Midwinter, b Boyle 3	b Midwinter	0
Howe, b Spofforth 1	b Midwinter	2
Young, c Bailey, b Spofforth 7	b Spofforth	0
Wild, b Spofforth 0	b Boyle	8
G. F. Grace, c C. Bannerman, b Boyle 25	b Midwinter	42
Mellor, run out 2	st Blackham, b Boyle	1
W. E. Gilbert, b Boyle 11	run out	4
Bousfield, b Spofforth 0	b Midwinter	0
Mills, b Boyle 3	b Boyle	3
Norton, c Murdoch, b Spofforth 3	b Spofforth	0
Hind, c A. Bannerman, b Boyle 1	b Spofforth	0
Hodson, b Boyle 0	not out	3
Sully 1 b w, b Spofforth 0	b Spofforth	0
Dakers, not out 3	b Spofforth	0
Hargraves, b Boyle 0	not out	0
Ashworth, b Spofforth 0	b Garrett	6
Prest, b Spofforth 0		
Byes 5	Byes	5
63		74

AUSTRALIANS v. GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.

The Australian Eleven since their first defeat by Nottinghamshire had a run of success of an extraordinary nature, until they met a team of Gentlemen of England at Prince's on Monday, 17th June. Prince's does not usually witness a good team of the "Gentlemen." But the team of this week was in every way worthy of the name—it could hardly have been better; though one or two gentlemen, such as Mr. Ridley, who did not play, are fully as good as some who did represent English amateurs on this occasion. The wicket was a dead one, and the weather most unfavourable for fielding on the first day; nor was it conducive to run-getting, except so far as that the bowling and fielding laboured under even greater difficulties than the batting. The Australians have made no heavy scores this season even in their winning matches, and have won hitherto by their bowling and fielding. The deadness of the wickets on which they have played has of itself been enough to hinder big scores on either side. In their first innings at Prince's they scored only 75, and the two Bannermans alone made double figures. The fielding of the Gentlemen was admirable—better has seldom been seen. At the conclusion of Monday's play the Gentlemen were 10 runs on, for the loss of six wickets; the chief contributors being Messrs. W. G. Grace and W. Gilbert, the other four wickets falling for small contributions. Yesterday the game was continued: and after M. A. Lyttelton, Mr. Strachan, and Mr. Bush had each contributed double figures, the innings closed for 139, 64 to the good. Mr. Boyle did most of the execution on the part of the Australian bowling, taking 7 wickets for 48 runs; Mr. Spofforth was not so fatal as usual. The Australians made less of a stand on the second innings than had been anticipated, and before four o'clock the gentlemen had won the match in one innings and with one run to spare. It is fortunate for the fame of English cricketers that this match had not been set earlier in the season, before the real strength of the Australian team had been appreciated in this country. If they had been held cheaply, and matched on their first arrival against a nominal team of gentlemen, such as usually goes down to play the university elevens in the summer time, there is little doubt that England would have undergone a humiliating defeat. As it was, after the beating of the Marylebone Cricket Club on their own ground, the Gentlemen left no stone unturned to produce a team worthy of their repute; and it is certainly no disgrace to the Colonials to have succumbed to an eleven that would doubtless make short work of any eleven of "players" that might be pitted against them. The Australians won the toss, and elected to go in first. Mr. Gregory, who had beaten Mr. W. G. Grace in the "spin" for choice, sending in Midwinter and C. Bannerman at about seven or eight minutes past 12. The bowlers were Mr. W. G. Grace (from the northern wicket) and Mr. A. G. Steel, and the field was arranged as follows: Mr. J. A. Bush, at the wicket; Mr. G. F. Grace, square-leg and long-off; Mr. A. N. Hornby, long-on and cover point; Mr. Gilbert, long-off and square-leg; Mr. Strachan, mid-off, and Mr. E. M. Grace point at both ends; the Hon. A. Lyttelton, deep behind the bowler and long-on at the other end; Mr. A. P. Lucas, cover-point and mid-on; the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, short-slip, and the bowlers at mid-off, Mr. W. G. Grace's position being deep between Mr. Steel and Mr. Strachan. Each bowler began with a maiden, and then a couple of singles were scored from Mr. Grace's second over. The Australians each got Mr. Steel away for a single, but the first cheer was brought out by a neat leg-hit for 3 by Bannerman from the young Cantab. Midwinter, after two singles, cut Mr. Steel prettily for 2, and Bannerman cut Mr. Grace very hard and cleanly to the skating rink for 4. A bye was run, and a couple of 2's (leg-hit and off-drive) by Bannerman from Mr. Steel made the total 20. Without any addition to the score a very smart catch at point, low down (in effecting which Mr. E. M. Grace rolled over) dismissed Midwinter, and the first Australian wicket was down. Mr. Horan joined Bannerman, and began with a 2 to the on-side. Bannerman cut the Cantab for two, and Mr. Horan hit each bowler for a single, and then in one over, from Mr. Steel Bannerman cut him well for 3, and Mr. Horan drove him hard to the on for a similar number. In this way the score had reached 32. Mr. Horan tried to hit Mr. Grace round to leg; but the ball broke in and bowled him. Two for 32. Mr. Murdock joined Bannerman, whose cricket had been excellent, and who now drove Mr. Steel grandly to the off for 4. At 38 Mr. Steel who had bowled 19 overs (seven maidens) for 27 runs, was taken off, and Dr. Grace's lobs were substituted. The field "deepened" out a great deal. Mr. W. G. Grace's bowling could not be hit, and for ten overs not a single run was scored from him. At last Bannerman cut the champion for 4. A bye was run, and then Bannerman let out at a tempting ball from the Doctor, and was splendidly caught—right hand, high up—by Mr. Strachan at deep mid-off, the catch being rapturously applauded, as it deserved to be. Three wickets for 44. Bannerman's innings was, bar a hard chance to point, patiently played, and contained a number of hard hits. Dr. Grace up to this time had bowled six overs and two balls for one run and one wicket. A. Bannerman became Mr. Murdock's partner. Rain had threatened for some time, but now (twenty-five minutes to 2) a very smart shower fell, and the players had to seek shelter. Forty-six runs had been made in just about an hour and a half, at a cost of three of the very best Australian wickets—those of Midwinter, C. Bannerman, and Mr. Horan.

Just over an hour elapsed and then the weather having shown great improvement, and luncheon having been disposed of, the game was resumed. For several overs the greatest care was exhibited, a few singles only being scored. Neither batsman played with anything like freedom, and, though the bowling and fielding were doubtless good, still there was no attempt on the part of the batsmen to do anything but "block" with monotonous persistency. No wicket fell, however, so Mr. Steel resumed bowling in Dr. Grace's place. The change took effect almost immediately, as in the Cantab's second over Mr. Murdoch put a ball easily into Mr. Hornby's hands at cover-point. Four for 57. Mr. Spofforth came next, and hit Mr. Steel to square-leg for 4. When the total had reached 64 Mr. Spofforth was at the second attempt, very cleverly caught at the wicket. This catch was made from the last ball of an over from Mr. Grace, and in Mr. Steel's succeeding over two wickets fell, A. Bannerman being smartly "c and b," and Mr. Allan being very cleverly taken at point. The fifth, sixth, and seventh wickets all fell at 64. Mr. Gregory joined Mr. Garrett, who ran himself out badly. The ball was hit to the younger Mr. Lyttelton, who fielded, and returned it without loss of a moment. Mr. Gregory did not start, and Mr. Garrett's wicket was put down—eight for 64. Mr. Blackham came next, but lost Mr. Gregory, who was admirably caught at long-on—nine for 67. Messrs. Boyle and Blackham put on eight runs, when an easy catch at point dismissed the former, and the innings was over at 4 o'clock for 75, made from the following bowling:—

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Mr. W. G. Grace	52	38	25	4
Mr. Steel	37.1	17	37	4
Dr. E. M. Grace	19	12	9	1

There were, perhaps, one or two slight blemishes, but taking into consideration the slow sticky ground, the fielding of England was admirable, and deserving of unqualified praise. Mr. Strachan, Mr. Bush, Mr. Hornby, and the brothers Grace did some very brilliant things, but where all were so good it would be unfair to say more. Possibly a different opinion as to the Australians' batting may be justified when we have seen them on a fast dry wicket, but at present judging from their play in England up to this time we should say our visitors are by no means equal in that department of the game to the best English amateurs. Their success hitherto has been gained by strange, and, in its way, very fine and difficult bowling, and by their active fielding, the men being placed to perfection by Mr. Gregory, the captain.

A hearty reception was given to the aliens when they came out to field, and the same cordial feeling was extended to Mr. Gilbert Grace and his cousin as they advanced to the wickets. The latter took the first ball from Mr. Spofforth, from which a leg-bye was scored. Allan bowled from the northern wicket, but no run was got from his first five overs. W. Grace opened with an off-drive from Spofforth, off whose bowling the first ten runs were made. A four by W. G. to square-leg was loudly applauded, and two overs later the same batsman effected an on drive for a like number, and by the aid of some smaller contributions from Mr. Gilbert the score was advanced to 37, when Mr. Allan, who had delivered 15 overs for 8 runs, gave the ball up to Midwinter, from whose third over Mr. Gilbert made a fluky 2 to leg. Mr. Grace, after making a very indifferent hit for a couple, was clean bowled by Mr. Boyle, which occasioned the Australian sympathisers to cheer vociferously. Of the 43 runs compiled the champion had made 25, though not altogether in his best form. Hereupon Mr. Hornby appeared, and began by cutting Midwinter for a couple. Three overs later he was badly missed by Mr. Allan at long-off from Boyle's bowling. The same batsman also gave a difficult chance to the stumper. With 54 up Mr. Spofforth resumed the attack, but it fell to Mr. Boyle's lot to obtain credit for the next capture, Mr. Gilbert being smartly taken at wicket, Mr. Lucas replacing him. The old Cantab splintered a large piece off his bat, and had to re-arm, and after each batsman had added a two, 60 were telegraphed. With only a single added, Mr. Hornby was neatly caught at mid-on, and Mr. F. Grace followed. After being let off at point, he got Mr. Spofforth to leg for 4, and at 70 Midwinter bowled again, but as Mr. Grace hit him to leg for 4, he was satisfied with one over, his place being taken by Mr. Allan. In Mr. Boyle's subsequent over he caught and bowled Mr. Lucas, whose place was taken by Dr. Grace, but his stay was short, he being given out caught at the wicket after having been mis-stumped. This made the sixth wicket for 85. Mr. A. G. Steel came in, and when the over was completed, the stumps were drawn for 85 runs. On the 18th June, despite the cloudy rainy morning, thousands of people, including a fair proportion of ladies, assembled to see the end of the match. At 12 o'clock, Mr. Steel not out 1, and the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, not out 5, went on with the Gentlemen's innings to the bowling of Messrs. Spofforth and Boyle. Mr. Steel drove the fast bowler for 2, and got him away through the slips for the same number, but with the total at 89 Mr. Spofforth bowled his leg stump. With seven wickets down the Hon. Edward Lyttelton joined his brother. He made a single, and then Mr. Boyle clean bowled him. The last two wickets of the Gentlemen were scarcely expected to put on many runs, and the Australians' chance of victory did not seem to be gone. As it happened, however, the Gentlemen's last wickets gave a vast amount of trouble. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton was joined by Mr. Strachan, and both played Mr. Spofforth's bowling confidently and well. The Cambridge batsman drove Mr. Boyle for 3, and in the same over cut him for 2. A drive for 2 by Mr. Strachan sent up the 100, amid loud cheering. Mr. Lyttelton next cut Mr. Boyle finely for 3. The batsmen were well set, when at 106 a very neat catch at slip dismissed Mr. Lyttelton, who had made 16. His innings, coming when it did, was of great value to his side. Mr. Bush was the last man in, and he and Mr. Strachan for a time mastered the Australians' bowling. Mr. Strachan made a great on drive for 4 from Mr. Boyle. Five runs were quickly added, and then Mr. Bush sent Mr. Spofforth to leg for 4. The score having reached 122, and the batsmen being well in, a change of bowling was tried, Mr. Garrett taking the ball from Mr. Spofforth. Still runs came somewhat rapidly, and as Mr. Garrett could not get a wicket he was replaced by Mr. Allan at 130. At the same total Midwinter had gone on to bowl in place of Mr. Boyle. These changes checked the run-getting, and for several overs only singles were scored. Mr. Strachan was badly missed being stumped, but when the score had reached 139 Mr. Bush fell to an easy catch at point, and the innings was over. Mr. Bush had made 16. Mr. Strachan took out his bat for 21—a capital display of plucky batting. The Australians tried five bowlers, whose efforts gave the following result:—

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Mr. Spofforth	35	13	58	2
Mr. Allan	20	14	11	0
Mr. Boyle	25	11	48	7
Mr. Midwinter	14-3	6	15	1
Mr. Garrett	3	1	4	0

Mr. Boyle's performance, considering the number of first-rate batsmen opposed to him, was a very fine one. The condition of the ground was better suited to him than to Mr. Spofforth, who, for once, was not very successful.

With 64 runs to avert a single-innings defeat, the Australians commenced their second innings at 25 minutes to 2. Mr. Horan and Midwinter went in first, and, of course, Mr. W. G. Grace and Mr. Steel took up the bowling. A single was scored, and Midwinter cut Mr. Grace very finely for 4. In the same over Midwinter was very badly missed at cover point by Mr. Lucas, a mistake that cost the Gentlemen a good deal of trouble. With the score at 5 a good catch at mid-off got rid of Mr. Horan, and one of the best Australian batsmen was out for a single run. A. Bannerman came in, but when two singles had been added a smart piece of fielding on the part of the Hon. Edward Lyttelton and Mr. Steel ran him out. Two wickets for 7. C. Bannerman joined Midwinter, and with these two together the spectators expected some good batting, the difficult wicket and the excellent overs were most carefully played, both batsmen being evidently determined to retrieve the game if possible. Ten went up, and Midwinter hit Mr. Grace finely to square leg for 4. Then the Australians met with a serious disaster, as Bannerman, who had not scored, was bowled by a splendid ball from Mr. Steel. Three wickets for 14.

After luncheon, at five minutes past 3, rain having delayed the commencement of play, Mr. Spofforth joined Midwinter. The new-comer was evidently as anxious as usual to play a fast-hitting game. He ran out to drive, and for a few overs got on very well. His, however, is not a style of play that is likely ever to be very successful on a slow wicket. He made 8, and then placed a ball right into Mr. Alfred Lyttelton's hands at mid on. Four wickets for 25. Mr. Murdoch joined Midwinter, and it was felt that almost the last chance of the Australians making a good fight rested with these two. Murdoch began in the same slow, steady style he had displayed on Monday, but Midwinter went in for hitting. He drove Mr. Grace very finely to the on for 4, and then drove Mr. Steel for 4—an equally good hit. It seemed quite likely that a long stand would be made, but when the score had reached 38 Midwinter fell to a wonderful catch. He drove a ball from Mr. Grace hard and high to long-on. It would have pitched just inside the ring, but Mr. Hornby, going at full speed, reached it, and amid a tremendous burst of cheering, made one of the finest catches of the season. Mr. Hornby was warmly congratulated by the other members of the eleven, and again loudly cheered by the public when he resumed his place at long-on. Midwinter had made 26—a capital innings, despite the one easy chance to Mr. Lucas. Mr. Garrett came next, and opened with a big on drive from Mr. Grace to the ring for 4. This was followed by some fine hitting. Mr. Murdoch cut Mr. Steel for 4, and in one over from the same bowler Mr. Garrett made two great drives for 4 each. In this way, amid loud cheering, the score quickly advanced to 57. With five wickets still to fall it scarcely seemed possible that the Australians would suffer a single innings defeat; but the game at this point underwent a sudden and complete change. A good catch at long-off by Mr. G. F. Grace got rid of Mr. Garrett, and then the batting went all to pieces. At 62 Mr. Murdoch fell to a catch at the wicket, and at 63 Mr. Blackham was caught at mid-off, and Mr. Gregory, in hitting round to leg, put a ball into short-slip's hands. There was one wicket left to fall, and one run wanted to save the innings. Mr. Allan came in, and all the fieldsmen were of course on the alert. Mr. Boyle stopped a maiden over from Mr. Grace, and then Mr. Allan played a ball on to his wicket, and the match was over. The Gentlemen thus won in a single innings with one run to spare. Messrs. W. G. Grace and Steel were on all through, their bowling giving the following figures:—

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Mr. W. G. Grace	27	14	27	2
Mr. A. G. Steel	26-3	5	36	7

Mr. Steel bowled very finely indeed, and was warmly congratulated. Full score:—

AUSTRALIANS.

C. Bannerman, c. Strachan, b. E. M. Grace	23	b Steel	0
W. Midwinter, c E. M. Grace, b W. G. Grace	6	c Hornby, b W. G. Grace	26
Mr. T. Horan, b W. G. Grace	7	c Strachan, b Steel	1
Mr. W. Murdoch, c Hornby, b Steel	1	c Bush, b Steel	7
A. Bannerman, c and b Steel	13	run out	0
Mr. F. R. Spofforth, c Bush, b W. G. Grace	6	c A. Lyttleton, b W. G. Grace	8
Mr. T. Garrett, run out	0	c G. F. Grace, b Steel	15
Mr. F. Allan, c E. M. Grace, b Steel	0	b Steel	0
Mr. D. Gregory, c Hornby, b W. G. Grace	1	c E. Lyttelton, b Steel	0
Mr. J. Blackham, not out	6	c W. G. Grace, b Steel	5
Mr. H. F. Boyle, c E. M. Grace, b Steel	8	not out	0
B 1, l b 3	4	B	1
Total	75	Total	63

GENTLEMEN.

Mr. W. G. Grace, b Boyle	25
Mr. W. R. Gilbert, c Blackham, b Boyle	20
Mr. A. Hornby, c Spofforth b Boyle	9
Mr. A. P. Lucas, c and b Boyle	6
Mr. G. F. Grace, c Spofforth, b Boyle	11
Dr. E. M. Grace, c Blackham, b Boyle	1
Hon. A. Lyttelton, c Gregory, b Spofforth	16
Mr. A. G. Steel, b Spofforth	6
Hon. E. Lyttelton, b Boyle	1
Mr. G. Strachan not out	21
Mr. J. A. Bush, c Murdoch, b Midwinter	16
B, 6; l-b, 2	8
Total	139

Umpires—Willsher and Mr. Percy Waddy.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

The *Globe* publishes the following documents, which purport to be translations of the text of the agreement arrived at between the English and Russian Governments, and which are to serve as a mutual engagement for their respective Plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress:—

"1. England discards the longitudinal division of Bulgaria, but the representative of Russia reserves to himself to point out the advantages of it to the Congress, promising, nevertheless, not to insist upon it against the definitive opinion of England.

"2. The arrangement of the boundaries of Southern Bulgaria should be modified in such a manner as to remove them from the Ægean Sea, according to the southern delimitation of the Bulgarian provinces, proposed by the Conference of Constantinople. This does not concern the question of the frontiers so much as it refers to the exclusion of the littoral of the Ægean Sea, that is to say, to the west of Lagos. From this point to the coast of the Black Sea the discussion of the frontier will remain free.

"3. The western frontiers of Bulgaria should be rectified upon the base of nationalities, so as to exclude from that province the non-Bulgarian populations. The western frontiers of Bulgaria ought not to pass in principle a line traced from close to Novi-Bazar to Kourshu Balkan.

"4. The Bulgaria replaced in the limits which are mentioned in the points 2 and 3 shall be divided into two provinces, namely:—

"The one to the north of the Balkans should be endowed with political autonomy, under the government of a Prince, and the other, to the south of the Balkans, should receive a large measure of administrative self-government (autonomie administrative)—for instance, like that which exists in English colonies—with a Christian governor named with the acquiescence of Europe for five to ten years.

"5. The Emperor of Russia attaches a peculiar importance to the retreat of the Turkish army from Southern Bulgaria. His Majesty does not see any security or guarantee for the Bulgarian population in the future if the Ottoman troops are maintained there.

"Lord Salisbury accepts the retreat of the Turkish troops from Southern Bulgaria, but Russia will not object to what is enacted by the Congress respecting the mode and the cases where the Turkish troops would be allowed to enter the southern province to resist an insurrection or invasion, whether in a state of execution or in a state of menace.

"England, nevertheless, reserves to herself to insist at the Congress on the right of the Sultan to be able to canton troops on the frontiers of Southern Bulgaria.

"The Representative of Russia reserves to himself at the Congress complete liberty in the discussion of this last proposition of Lord Salisbury.

"6. The British Government demands that the superior officers (chefs superiers) of the Militia in Southern Bulgaria should be named by the Porte with the consent of Europe.

"7. The promises concerning Armenia stipulated by the Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano should not be made exclusively to Russia, but to England also.

"8. The Government of her Britannic Majesty taking, as well as the Imperial Government, a warm interest in the future organisation of the Greek provinces of the Balkan Peninsula, the article XV. of the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano shall be modified in such a manner that the other Powers, and notably England, may have, like Russia, a consulting voice in the future organisation of Epirus, Thessaly, and the other Christian provinces resting under the dominion of the Porte.

"9. In so far as the war indemnity is concerned his Majesty the Emperor has never had the intention of converting it into territorial annexations, and he does not refuse to give assurances in this respect.

"It is understood that the war indemnity will not deprive the English Government of their rights as creditor, and it will in this respect remain in the same state that it stood before the war.

"Without contesting the final decision which Russia will take with respect to the amount of the indemnity, England reserves to herself to point out to the Congress the serious objections which she sees to it.

"10. As to the Valley of Alashkert and the town of Bayazid, that valley being the great transit route for Persia, and having an immense value in the eyes of the Turks, his Majesty the Emperor consents to restore it to them, but he has demanded and obtained in exchange the cession to Persia of the little territory of Khotour, which the commissioners of the two mediatory courts have found just to restore to the Shah.

"11. The Government of her Britannic Majesty would have to express its profound regret in the event of Russia insisting definitively upon the retrocession of Bessarabia. As, however, it is sufficiently established that the other signatories to the Treaty of Paris are not ready to sustain by arms the delimitation of Roumania stipulated in that Treaty, England does not find herself sufficiently interested in this question to be authorised to encourage alone the responsibility of opposing herself to the change proposed, and thus she binds herself not to dispute the decision in this sense.

"In consenting not to contest the desire of the Emperor of Russia to occupy the port of Batoum and to guard his conquests in Armenia, the Government of Her Majesty do not hide from themselves that grave dangers, menancing the tranquillity of the populations of Turkey in Asia, may result in the future by this extension of the Russian frontier. But her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the duty of protecting the Ottoman Empire from this danger, which henceforth will rest largely (*d'une mesure speciale*) upon England, can be effected without exposing Europe to the calamities of a fresh war. At the same time the Government of the Queen take cognisance of the assurance given by his Imperial Majesty that in the future the Russian frontier will be no more extended on the side of Turkey in Asia. Her Majesty's Government, being consequently of opinion that the modifications of the Treaty of San Stefano approved of in this memorandum suffice to mitigate the objections that they find in the treaty in its actual form, engage themselves not to dispute the articles of the Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano which are not modified by the ten preceding points, if, after the articles have been duly discussed in Congress, Russia persists in maintaining them.

"It may be that during the discussions in Congress the two Governments may find it preferable to introduce of a common accord fresh modifications which it would be impossible to foresee, but if the understanding respecting these new modifications be not established between the Russian and English plenipotentiaries, the present memorandum is destined to serve as a mutual engagement in Congress for the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Great Britain.

"In faith of which this document has been signed by the Russian Ambassador at London, and the Principal Secretary of State of her Britannic Majesty. Done at London the 30th May, 1878.

(Signed) "SCHOUVALOFF.
"SALISBURY."

An annex to this memorandum was signed by both Plenipotentiares on the same date. It runs as follows:—

"Besides the stipulations of the preceding Memorandum, the British Government reserve to themselves to point out to the Congress the following points:—

"(*a*) The English Government reserve to themselves to demand of the Congress the participation of Europe in the administrative organisation of the two Bulgarian provinces.

"(*b*) The English Government will discuss in Congress the duration and the nature of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria and of the passage through Roumania.

"(*c*) The name to be given to the Southern Province.

"(*d*) Without touching on the territorial question, the British Government reserve to themselves to discuss the questions of the navigation of the Danube, in which matter England has rights by treaty.

"(*e*). The English Government reserve to themselves to discuss in Congress all questions relative to the Straits. But the Russian Ambassador at London takes cognisance of the verbal communication which he has made to the Principal Secretary of State, that is to say, the Imperial Cabinet stands by the declaration of Lord Derby of the 6th May, 1877, and notably:—

"The existing arrangements made under European sanction, which regulate the navigation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, appear to them (the British Government), wise and salutary, and there would be, in their judgment, serious objections to their alteration in any material particular.

And the Russian Plenipotentiary will insist at the Congress on the *status quo*.

(*f*.) The English Government will address to his Majesty the Sultan a request to promise Europe to protect equally on Mount Athos the monks of other nationalities.

(Signed) "SCHOUVALOFF.
"SALISBURY."

AMERICAN CHAMPION HORSE RACE AT LOUISVILLE FOR 10,000 DOLLARS.

On the 4th July was run one of the greatest racing events that ever occurred in the United States. The contesting horses were the renowned Kentucky champion Ten Broeck and the scarcely less celebrated mare Mollie M'Carthy. For days the people had been arriving in numbers, and the trains of yesterday brought such additions that the city was full, overflowing with people from every part of the country. Hotels were full—cots in the parlours, galleries, and halls—and many private houses accommodated those who applied, so that there was little discomfort. Trains, boats, vehicles, saddle-horses, footmen, in the morning added to the concourse, so that, when the people were all assembled, the lowest estimate was 25,000 people within the enclosure. There were representatives from nearly every State, and men who stand high in the opinion of all were there in numbers. High dignataries, representing politics, the army, bar, and agriculture, were present in numbers, and never before was such an assemblage seen on a Western course.

Ten Broeck is a large horse, sixteen and a-quarter hands, of great substance, and with sufficient power for any kind of business. His defeats have occurred in fast time in some of the instances, and Bob Woolley's 1¼ mile in 1.54, and Aristides' 2¾ mile in 3·45½, are in the top notch. For one mile, one mile and five-eighths, two miles, three miles, and four miles, the time of Ten Broeck is the best in the calendar. The one and five-eighths, however, is the only one when he ran to beat another horse, the others having for the object the excelling the fastest time heretofore made. There is a wide difference between running to make time and striving to defeat competitors. In the first, a steady pace is kept up; in the second, there may be fierce struggles for mastery renewed again and again. Ten Broeck has shown that he could do both, though some have always doubted his possessing the unflinching game, which will not succumb though the muscles are relaxed and the brain is reeling. The race with Mollie does not give any further insight into his capacity. He has enjoyed the good fortune of coming out the best in as unsatisfactory a race as has ever taken place in this country. Fanny Holton, the dam of Ten Broeck, was a superior mare. She was the first-born of Nautura, and her breeder. John Harper, set a very high valuation upon her from the time he placed her in training. The writer offered 3000 dollars for her when she was a two-year-old, but the old man would not put a price on his "little mar," as he fondly called her, even at this immature age. The family is a noted one, and the old California favourite, Thad Stevens, traces on the dam's side to the same ancestry. Fanny Holton had four colts, the first the famous Lyttleton, by imported Leamington, two fillies by Endorser, and the last, the present "Crack of Kentucky." The English blood "nicked" well with that of Nautura, the dam of Fanny Holton, for incomparably the best was Longfellow, by imported Leamington. The Irish-English blood would be the more proper statement, for Leamington was by Faugh-a-Ballagh, and King Tom by Harkaway both natives of the Emerald Isle. Still the Endorser colts were fine race horses, if not up to the standard of their relatives with the foreign blue blood in their veins.

Mollie M'Carthy, the handsomest of all the animal creation is a fine thoroughbred mare. The stallion is often the model of strength and agility, but the female has points which are more pleasing to the eye. If the horse is properly formed there is a masculinity tending to coarseness, while the mare has a quality which is almost as pronounced as that of the highest-bred duchess in the peerage of England. Notwithstanding the failure in this great race, she has proven herself to be a remarkably good performer, and her fine appearance is another confirmation of the adage, that though blood is a prime essential, correct form gives superiority. She is as much under the usual size as Ten Broeck is above it, and this told fearfully against her on the deep track. This is the first time she has ever been called upon to run on such, and the heavy ground, so different from the firm surface she was accustomed to, was too much for her light build. Hennie Farrow, the dam of Mollie M'Carthy, was a very handsome brown mare, and a fine racehorse. Her daughter is very like what she was at the same age, save that the mother was a size larger. She ran many races with fair success, and took the premium at the St. Louis Fair, 1859. She was a prolific brood mare, and had it not been for the accident which caused her death this spring, it is a fair inference that she would have added to the list of her progeny. Had she lived a few days longer she would have dropped a foal to Norfolk.

When the drum tapped for the great four-mile race, Ten Broeck and Mollie M'Carthy went by the string like twin bullets. Ten Broeck had the outside of the track, and the mare being on the inside, was in the front from the start. At the first quarter they were side by side, and going gallantly on to victory. The half-mile did not change the positions, and as they moved onward the thirty thousand spectators were held in perfect silence. Between the half and three-quarters, the mare got her nose ahead, and a great cheer went up; and then, as she came past the string, and she again appeared in front, another cheer was heard. The mare was running easy. Ten Broeck was being driven hard, and Walker urged him more and more. In the second mile Mollie seemed to be moving with such ease, and Ten Broeck laboured, so hard that the Kentuckians wavered by the thousand, and the certainty of California winning produced a dead silence. At the half-post by the second mile, Walker urged Ten Broeck quite hard, and Howson permitted him to come up side by side. A Kentucky yell, such as was heard for miles, rent the air. So they ran past the three quarters, and coming into the stretch Mollie M'Carthy brushed ahead again passing the grand stand half a length in the lead. "She will win, sure," was heard in all directions, and more confident grew the cry as her easy movement continued, the horse still driving. She passed the quarter in the third mile still leading, but the horse hung on to her close, and made the pace so murderous that many knew his bottom would have an effect ultimately. At the three-eighth pole of the third mile Mollie let up in her running, Ten Broeck taking the track and passing her at the very moment his friends were giving him up. He increased rapidly the distance separating them. "The mare has broken down" was heard all over the field, but she ran on, and Walker, pulling the horse slightly, was ahead on the third mile ten lengths, which he increased all the time; and although her defeat was now certain, few realised how far and how easily Ten Broeck would win, the little mare only galloping the remainder of the way, and the Queen of the California Turf was at the three-quarter pole when the great Kentucky crack distanced her. The time was as follows: First mile, 1 minute 49½ seconds; second mile, 3 minutes 45½ seconds; third mile, 5 minutes 53 seconds; fourth mile, 8 minutes 19¾ seconds—more than a minute slower than his best record. Both horses were well used up, the heat being intense. There was no heavy betting, Californians and Eastern people who backed the mare being content with small investments of three to five.

The *Tribune's* Louisville despatch says:—The weather was very hot to-day, and the track heavy from last night's rain. Cheers were long and loud when the two horses were led out, Walker bestride Ten Broeck and Howson riding the mare. The race is well described in the Press despatches. The mare was under a steady pull, while Ten Broeck was having all he could do to keep close up when the first two miles had been made. It was here so plainly apparent that Mollie had far the best of it that J. T. Williams, owner of Vera Cruz, bet 100 dollars to 10 dollars that the mare would win. At the three-mile post she began to weaken, and at three and a half miles her tongue hung out and she ran like a tired dog, while the horse moved freely and easily. On entering the fourth mile, Hewson put the steel into the mare's sides quite vigorously for a final effort, but though the game little creature responded nobly, she could not overtake the big horse, and she seemed to shut up like a knife, and was soon twenty lengths behind. Harper was carried about on the shoulders of the crowd. One glance at the mare told the whole story. The water was fairly running from her, and although an umbrella was held over her and cold water applied to her head and nostrils, it was with the utmost difficulty that she could walk. The trying heat of a Kentucky July day had been too much for the little mare, who had been accustomed to run in a cool climate, and had prostrated her so that it was a wonder that she didn't fail sooner. Experienced horsemen who examined her after the race all agreed that her prostration and consequent inability to run after entering the fourth mile was simply a mild form of sunstroke. None but a Kentucky born and bred horse could stand a four-mile run in such heat. A correspondent says, talking of eminent turfmen to-night leads to the conclusion that neither horse was properly trained even for a four-mile race, much less for a repeat race. The mare was about dead when she reached her stable, and Ten Broeck was much more distressed than he should have been. Harper denies the report that he is in a very bad way. There is general disgust at the fizzle.

The *Herald* has the following:—Louisville, July 4.—To the Editor of the Herald.—The day was intensely hot and close, and the track very heavy. The mare set the pace to kill the big horse, both running about 30 or 40 feet wide from the pole. After going two and a half miles the mare began to weaken, and when passing the stand the third time she was very much distressed. After passing the half-mile pole on the last mile she began to reel and was stopped before reaching the quarter-pole, and with difficulty could be brought to the judges' stand. The excessive heat has been telling on her lately, and the close hot day was too much for her. Ten Broeck was much distressed and could not have gone a second heat.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT SOMERVILLE, U. S.

The extensive pork-packing establishment of Charles H. North and Co., in Somerville, by the side of the Fitchburg railway, was totally destroyed by fire on the 16th June. The fire broke out at about half-past 10 o'clock in the building at the north-east corner of the works, and in half an hour from the time of its discovery four acres of buildings, ranging in height from two to six stories, were wrapped in flames and soon were entirely consumed. No attempt even could be made to save any of their contents, and the entire stock, consisting of large quantities of lard, dressed hogs, twenty-five hundred live hogs, hams, glue, coopers' materials, and very valuable machinery, was a total loss, aggregrating in amount, as roughly estimated by Mr. North, somewhere between 600,000 and 700,000 dollars. Four dwelling houses were also burned, eight freight cars, and considerable damage was done to the Fitchburg railroad track.

Nothing can describe the rapidity with which the fire ran along, owing to the highly combustible nature of the material upon which it fed. The buildings were mostly built of wood, and the floors and seams were in many places soaked full of fat and oil. The flames leaped from roof to roof, darted fiercely from window to window, burst out through the sides of the buildings in vast sheets, while the crowds of people who quickly thronged about stood looking at the spectacle, fairly fascinated. The building where the fire originated was on the Medford-street side, next to the stable, and was a five-story wooden building used for packing pork and the manufacture of glue. In this building was the boiler-room, and in less than fifteen minutes the structure was in ruins. The fire then communicated to the main building, a new five-story brick establishment used for the manufacture of fertilisers, and also for pork-packing. In the two buildings just mentioned were five enormous high pressure rendering tanks and four low pressure. From here the fire crept to the carpenter shop, and from there to the hog-pen in which were stored 2500 live hogs, eight carloads having arrived yesterday and just been unshipped. The scene at this point was fearful. The poor brutes could be seen through the flames as they swept upward, crawling in ghastly groups, rolling, biting, and making hideous efforts to break into the open space at the platform. Soon the roof of the pen fell in with a deafening crash, and the sickening sight was covered from view. The flames progressed so rapidly that it was almost impossible to note the direction of the fire; but the two ice-houses, in which were stored thousands of tons of ice, caught almost simultaneously, and were soon in ruins. The stables running parallel with Medford-street and next to the market were next in flames, having caught from the heat of the other burning buildings. The horses, carriages, and harnesses were conveyed to a place of safety, and the firemen bent their efforts to prevent the fire creeping southward to the market. The stables, with a large amount of hay, bedding, and feed were totally destroyed. The fire gradually worked its way to the Fitchburg railroad track, and eight empty freight cars belonging to the corporation were soon a wreck. A large cooper shop 160 feet long and 40 feet wide, in which were about 455,000 hoops and oak heads, was next attacked by the devouring element, and in less time than it takes to write this report the building with its contents was a mass of smoking ruins. In close proximity to the cooper shop was a large building used for the storage of coopers' stock. Somewhere in the neighbourhood of 800 pork barrels and tierces were stored in the lofts, and the cellar was full of hams. This building and entire contents were soon numbered with the others reduced to ashes. A second large icehouse, packed to its utmost capacity with last season's ice, was also added to the list. The only buildings saved were an old stable and adjacent sheds, and the market house. The latter was preserved mainly through the exertions of Superintendent Cushman and his assistants, who laboured heroically, covering the roof and sides with wet blankets and canvas, and by this means kept the fire from devouring the only remaining building of value. In less than half an hour from the time the fire was first discovered every building on the premises was either a smoking ruin or in flames. In an hour everything was flat upon the ground, and all further danger was over.

In the two main buildings were five steam boilers, one of ninety horse-power, one of eighty, and three of fifty horse-power; and in the brick structure (which, by the way, cost over 100,000 dollars) was valuable machinery for the manufacture of glue, consisting of vacuum pans and pumps, worth 10,000 dollars. The high pressure rendering tanks, previously mentioned, were of the latest and most approved patterns. Much of the machinery employed by the Messrs. North and Company was designed expressly for them, and was very valuable. It will all be a total loss.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The *Tribune's* Berlin special says:—Mehemet Ali, in conversation this morning, said he had telegraphed his Government recommending that he and his colleague be directed to make a protest against the dismemberment of Turkey, and withdraw from the Congress. He said he was treated curtly, and harshly spoken to by the President of the Congress for endeavouring to maintain the rights of Turkey; that a secret understanding evidently existed between Austria, England, Germany, and France, respecting the work to be accomplished by the commissioners to be appointed by the Congress, and these would each provide for some further spoliation of the empire. Turkey's protest against the surrender of Bosnia and Herzegovina had been almost contemptuously disregarded. The demands of Greece were to be granted, he believed, to an extent which would amaze any one. Its representative had asked for cession of Epirus and the shore of the Ægean Sea as far as Mount Atlas, as well as the cession of Crete and Rhodes. He had laid before the Congress a memorial representing that even Constantinople should become Greek, and an ethnographical table showing that the Greek, Bulgarian, Servian and Montenegran populations outnumbered all other inhabitants of Turkey. Even Persia, continued Mehemet Ali, is to have a slice of the Empire, and the commissioners will give Russia some further compensation in the East as a set-off to Austria's gift of Bosnia and Herzegovina. When asked whether Turkey could now make a successful resistance, he replied that she was the only Power in Europe to-day that was really not afraid to go to war.

London, July 4.—The following are additional points of Prince Bismarck's conversation with the correspondent of the *Times*:

The Prince said he saw England would go to war on the question of Bulgaria, and therefore when the June 21st negotiations between England and Russia broke down, he hastened to the rival plenipotentiaries and caused them to renew their negotiations. Bismarck supposed an agreement could be readily come to on the question of frontier of Roumelia, &c. He did not believe any serious difficulty could arise relative to Greece. If it was a question of choosing between Greeks and Turks, he should prefer the Greeks, as more civilized; but the Turks, although they would readily yield to Austria, who is great and formidable, would defend themselves with all their might against the Greeks. It was as if Germany, under the first French Empire, had been required to yield to a small secondary State because she had been compelled to submit to the mighty power of Napoleon.

Bismarck added that for his part he would certainly accept all concessions which were obtainable for Greece, but he anticipated no serious struggle. In relation to Batoum, Bismarck said the fact must not be forgotten that the Russians had two bonds concerning it—one from Turkey and the other from England. The Czar had also spoken out on the subject. He (Bismarck) should certainly be delighted to hear of Russia's concessions, but hoped the question would be discussed outside of the Congress, and laid before it entirely solved. It had always been asserted, even before England entered into the agreement, that she would never go to war for Batoum. He trusted she would not do so more readily now. He did not think Russia would be obliged to besiege Batoum, if Congress ceded it to her. She would probably content herself with blockading it.

London, July 5.—At Thursday's sitting of the Congress it was settled that monks of all nationalities inhabiting Mount Athos should have equal privileges. The only reservation as to the Danube is that Russia, whilst acknowledging the entire freedom of navigation of that river in time of peace, does not admit such freedom in time of war. The supervision of the existing Commission is to be main-

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tained, with its jurisdiction extending to Galata. In the discussion as to the division of the sandjak of Sofia, Russia admitted that the Ichteman Pass, with a strong line of defence, should be assigned to Roumelia; but discussion of the English demand that Roumelia should receive five of the seven districts into which the sandjak of Sofia should be divided, became so warm that representatives of France, Italy, and Germany intervened with a compromise, which contemplates nearly an equal division between Roumelia and Bulgaria. As, however, the retention of the Ichteman line of Roumelia is the principal aim of England, the question will probably cause no further difficulty.

The Greek question was settled in the Congress to-day. A resolution was passed that the Congress invite the Porte to come to an understanding with Greece for the rectification of her frontiers, and is of the opinion that the line should be from the valley of Salambria, on the Ægean Sea, to the mouth of the Kalamose river, opposite Corfu. In the event of difficulties arising in the negotiations, the Powers are ready to render their good offices as mediators. In the ratification of the frontier it is understood the line includes Zarina. A Berlin despatch states that it is certain that the Powers by offering mediation, mean that the invitation shall not remain a dead letter. France and Italy warmly supported the Greek claims. Lord Beaconsfield admitted that he had with difficulty been induced to accept even that moderate proposal, as the precise boundary indicated therein seemed to limit the sovereign will of the Porte. He was unable to accede to any demands amounting to the division of Turkey, Epirus and Thessaly not being in a chronic state of anarchy like Bosnia.

The *Tribune's* London special says: It is reported that at one of the meetings of the Congress, Schouvaloff brought up the question of the employment of Indian troops in European warfare, and the selling of modern arms to Asiatic people, especially Chinese. He wished, he said, to invite the Congress to look upon this subject without passion, and to regard it as affecting the interests, and perhaps the very existence, of European civilization. He cited the opinion of an eminent *savant*, who has lately pointed out that had the ancient Greeks possessed even the rudest of our modern arms they could have rolled back the barbarian hordes who swept them away. But the experience of the late campaign had shown that war was no longer to be a contest in which superior physical strength and moral purpose would win a victory. Turkey, armed with a rifle made in the United States, and intrenched in positions chosen and fortified by military skill, had been able to hold at bay for weeks the flower of the Russian army—the best, bravest, and most ardent of soldiers. If the countless hordes of China and India are to be permitted to arm themselves with modern weapons, and to acquire a practical knowledge of the art of modern warfare, there will be nothing to prevent them rolling forth into Europe and crushing Christian civilization out of existence. Especially were the Mongolians to be feared from this point of view, and he invited the Congress to take the matter into serious consideration, and to deliberate upon the practicability of a league of European powers binding them to abstain from employing Asiatic troops in Europe, and to prevent, as far as possible, the importation of arms of precision into Asia. Beaconsfield is said to have made a rather light reply to this appeal, and to have said that, at all events, the subject was not at all germane to the objects of the Congress, and should not now be discussed. But Schouvaloff's remarks made a strong impression upon Bismarck and Waddington, and subsequently in private conversation they suggested the subject was worthy of consideration by a Congress called expressly for that purpose.

Berlin, July 6.—The fourteenth sitting of the Congress was prolonged till half-past 5. The Batoum question, which had been previously discussed by the Commission over which Prince Hohenlohe presides, was the subject of deliberation, but no conclusion was reached. The Congress has agreed in principle to three points, namely: To maintain the Dardanelles, closed, as at present, to ships of war: to cede Batoum to Russia and make it a free port. There remains the question of dismantling fortifications and forbidding Russians to fortify the coast. The anxiety to finish and the desire to maintain the present agreement, however, is so strong, that no doubt is felt that some compromise will be found by the Prince Hohenlohe Committee sufficing to calm the apprehension of the Powers without infringing the Czar's dignity. There are frequent interviews between Lord Beaconsfield and Gortschakoff and the latter openly pays tribute to Lord Beaconsfield's statesmanlike qualities. The relations of the Plenipotentiaries are excellent, and the prospects of a happy termination of the Congress on Thursday next are most hopeful.

London, July 6.—Telegrams from Berlin and Vienna affirm that the Porte's consent to Austrian occupation was given without any condition being attached.

Berlin, July 7.—It has been decided to grant autonomy to Western Roumelia, Epirus, Thessaly, and Crete, to be secured by European control.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Portland, July 7.—Governor Chadwick, who is now at Umatilla, telegraphs here under date of the 7th, as follows:—The volunteers under Captain Sperry, fifty strong, were defeated at Willow Springs, thirty miles south of Pendleton, yesterday. Captain Sperry was killed, and nearly all of his command killed or wounded. We can hear of but seven left. Captain Kress is now here with a steamer. I am trying now to remove the women and children, some thirty families now being here, to points of safety down the river. The Indians are still north of this point about thirty miles. I have couriers out. Sent 100 guns to Pendleton this morning. Two scouts have just arrived from Howard's Head-quarters, with a despatch from Colonel Mason to General Wheaton. General Howard was twenty miles from Camas Prairie this morning, and would move on to-day. Howard told the scouts that the Indians would cross between Leviston and Dalles, and possibly go out by Grande Ronde. Bernard is with Howard.

Major Throckmorton has command of the companies from Walla Walla, which are now reported to be near Camas Prairie, having left Pendleton for Pilot Rock, on Birch Creek. This point is about fifteen miles from Pendleton and eighteen miles from Camas Prairie, where the Indians are in force—the scouts say about 1000. A large number of women and children are here, and a force of forty men for service. It looks as if we were near a crisis.

The following is from Captain J. L. Sperry, at Pendleton, and Governor Chadwick, under date of the 7th: On the 6th we were attacked by Indians while taking lunch at Willow Springs, about thirty miles distant from Pendleton. The Indians surrounded our company of forty-five men. Eleven or twelve men bolted through the ranks of the Indians and left the remainder, who fought bravely under cover of a sheep shed. The fighting lasted about six hours. The Indians moved off at 12 o'clock midnight, when the volunteers moved towards Pendleton. About half a mile from the scene of battle the Indians again attacked us by firing from both sides, being within fifteen yards of our men. The firing lasted but a few minutes. The men moved on five hundred yards, and were attacked again. They moved again, perhaps a mile and a half, and were fired upon once more; and moved two miles further and were fired upon for the last time. The number of Indians is estimated at from 100 to 150. Some Indians were killed. Two volunteers and eight men were wounded.

MEXICO.

City of Mexico, June 30, via New York July 7.—General José Maria Matta has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations. The appointment gives general satisfaction. It is rumoured that Sebastian Camacho will be appointed Minister of Public Works, General Riva Palacio having become very unpopular.

Professional revolutionists are becoming very restless. General Negrete, who held the highest military rank in the Republic, has resigned, and is openly mentioned as the coming revolutionary chief. General Aureliano Rivera is still keeping his office, and is notorious for going about among lower officers and disseminating revolutionary ideas. General Casio Porteous is doing likewise.

General Mejia, Minister of War under President Juarez, has returned to Mexico. His return has had the effect of disconcerting an incipient revolution. It is believed President Diaz will unite with General Mejia in an effort to save the country from another revolution. General Mejia will probably be a candidate for the Presidency.

TERRIBLE STORM AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, July 5.—The storm which swept over this city and vicinity yesterday afternoon proves to have been the most destructive one in loss of life and property that has occurred here for several years. In the city several houses were struck by lightning, and the flood of water did great damage, but no lives were lost. In the rural districts the greatest losses occurred. Houses and bridges were washed away and crops were greatly damaged. At Sandy Creek village, twelve miles above this city, the water rose to a depth of four feet and carried everything before it. The house of Abner Connor, containing himself, wife, and child, Ira Long, a man named Boyd, and a stranger who had stopped during the storm, was carried away and all were drowned. The bodies of Connor, wife, and child, were recovered this morning. The killed and wounded at the disaster at Ross' Grove picnic, yesterday, are as follows:—Killed: Mr. Conrad Reitbmiller and child; Willard Pragers, 15 years old; Herman Pragers, 8 years old; Ludwig Waltz, and Mrs. Stoevener. Wounded—Five of Mr. Reithmiller's children, one a young lady 13 years old, none fatally, but all seriously; Lizzie Crafts, 18 years old, seriously; three children of Mr. Burgund, of Sharpsburg, one fatally injured, and two others have legs broken; John Sentz, 22 years old; George Sentz, 13 years old; Michael Schrumm, Sharpsburg; Miss Annie Geisler, probably fatally; Miss Lizzie Burgund, fatally; Rev. Charles Waltz, injured by a branch of a tree, has been unconscious since.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Chicago, July 6.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: There is good authority for saying that Secretary Sherman contemplates resumption before Congress meets—certainly before December 1, and supposably by August 1. First, because, as it is probably that within two or three months the bulk of the Customs will be received in silver certificates, the Treasury is not likely to have much more gold from Customs sources before January, 1879. Second, if resumption should be announced and become practicable, there would be no excuse at the next session of Congress for greenback repudiators to execute any inflation schemes and repeal the Resumption Act. Third, if the Treasury can resume in advance of the legal time, it would certainly have an effect on the coming Congressional campaign, and do much towards stopping the mouths of inflation apostles who are preaching the gospel of ruin and disaster in the event of resumption. The forgotten law of section 3700, Revised Statutes, gives the Secretary power to purchase all the gold necessary for resumption by the sale of bonds, his judgment being the sole limit. If, therefore, he deems it advantageous to the public interest to resume specie payments August 1, and has not gold enough in the Treasury, he may issue four and four and a half per cents. to the full maximum amount authorised by law, or use every greenback in the Treasury for that purpose. Indications are that resumption will take place August 1, or soon after.

HENLEY REGATTA.

London, July 4.—Henley never saw a lovlier day nor a more brilliant assemblage for its regatta. The meadows on both sides of the course were filled with people, the bridges were blocked with drays and carriages, while the river swarmed with craft of every description. There was a sprinkling of Americans, but their presence was scarcely noticeable in the large number of natives.

The race for the diamond sculls between George W. Lee, of the Triton Club, of Newark, New Jersey, and Edward Moss, the present holder of the prize, was the first in which Americans were interested. Both men started well, each hugging the shore on his own side. Lee, who had the inside track, soon took a slight lead, which he gradually increased, steering well, for three-quarters of a mile. On nearing Poplar Point he had a clear length ahead. Here he skirted the Berks shore too closely, nearly running into the bushes along the bank. Moss cut straight across towards the Berks shore, and as they straightened away Lee was seen to have reduced his lead, but still he had the advantage. He steered badly from this point. Moss was, however, unable to reduce his lead any further. It was an exciting race. Lee had the best of it, when suddenly, within 20 feet from the finish, he stopped still half a length ahead, and at the same time his right oar struck the shore. He thought he had passed the winning post, and would not believe at first he had not won the race. Two more strokes would have landed him safely a winner, but Moss continuing his course, had won by less than a quarter of a length. Both men were in great distress. Lee was ill before and after the race. Time, 9 minutes 8 seconds.

The next event was the first trial heat for the Steward's Challenge Cup. The Columbia College Crew took the inside position, near the Berks shore; the Dublin University boat was in to the middle, and the Sho-wae-cae-mettes on the Bucks side of the river. The boats got off at 1.30 p.m. The Sho-wae-cae-mettes misunderstood the starting signal and got off badly, while the Dublin's made a fine start and soon led both the American boats by two lengths. The "Shos" were far over on the Bucks side while the other crews were close to the Berks shore, Dublin crowding Columbia's boat, intent on getting her water. Columbia rowed a good course in grand form, overtaking Dublin hand over hand, and as they rounded the point the Dublin steered in shore crashing into the Columbia just as the latter was beginning to head the Irish crew, and this in spite of the shouts of the umpire, "Dublin, take your right course!" The two boats disentangled themselves, and when they did so Columbia was leading Dublin. Long before this the "Shos" had taken a decided lead, having made up what they lost at first by uniform stroke of forty-six from the start. At the time of the foul, which occurred at the end of a mile, they were one length and a quarter ahead of the fouling crews. Upon witnessing the foul, the "Shos'" bow gave orders to "Ease all," and dropping their stroke to forty, the crew proceeded easily, the Nodeau brothers pulling with one hand several lengths, and waving their red caps in answer to the cheers on shore, notwithstanding the other crews had cleared. Opposite the grand stand the "Shos" raised their stroke to forty-eight, to afford spectators an exhibition of their powers, and passed the line many lengths ahead in the unusual time of eight minutes and four seconds. Paddling to their boathouse the "Shos" sprang upon the float with agility, cheerily offering to row the race over again if necessary. They were altogether as fresh as when they started. The Columbias were also fresh on leaving their boat, and made a claim to be allowed to row again in the final heat, but this was disallowed by the stewards on the ground that the "Shos" were so far ahead they could not have been caught. The Dublins did not deny the foul, which was allowed in favour of Columbia.

The second trial heat for the Stewards' Cup was won by the London Rowing Club in eight minutes and twenty-three seconds.

The event of the day turned out to be the second heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup. For this the University College Crew of Oxford had the inside position, the Columbia Crew second, and the Jesus College Crew, of Cambridge, the outside position. The crews got off in fine style, Columbia, in the centre, making it best of all, leading a little at the quarter mile. The Columbias kept forging ahead, steering a beautiful course. At the half-mile the University and Jesus College boats were about a length behind. This advantage the Columbias continued to increase, until at three-quarters of a mile they were seen to shoot over to the Berks shore, taking the University's water without trouble. The steering of the Columbia boat was simply beyond praise. At the same time the Jesus College Crew made a dash at Columbia, and for a moment a foul seemed inevitable. One of the stewards cried out, "That was a deliberate drive at Columbia!" The oars did almost touch, but the crews then straightened out, Columbia leading a length and rowing a quick sharp stroke of forty in excellent form. The University crew was out of the race, but the Jesus College men now spurted magnificently. The last quarter of a mile was intensely exciting. The friends of both crews urging them on, and above the yelling could be distinguished the peculiar cry of the Columbians. In spite of the Cambridge crew's splendid rowing, this crew being composed of four of the last University Eight, Columbia passed the post two lengths ahead in 8 minutes and 15 seconds, with the Oxford boat a bad third.

The second trial heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup was won by the Hertford College crew of Oxford in nine minutes and twelve seconds.

In the second heat for the diamond sculls, George Lee, of Boston (who is, in fact, a member of the London Rowing Club), gave out before he had rowed half the course. Loundes, of Oxford, came in first, and Hayne, of Mousdey, second.

THE MURRAY RIVER BRIDGE AT MOAMA.—The new Murray bridge was crossed for the first time on the 26th ultimo by locomotives. Some time ago (says the *Riverine Herald*) it was decided to run a locomotive across to test the bearing capacity of the bridge. About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ultimo an engine was sent across to see that the way was clear, and an hour after the formal testing took place, the Union Jack and Victoria ensign were floating from the staff fastened to the central arch. There were not many spectators present, except Government officers and members of the railway and bridge staff, as the intention of testing had been kept private. The engines used were both English—one by Beyer and Peacock, of Manchester, and the other by Robert Stephenson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The test was conducted under the direction of the Government engineer (Mr. Lunt) assisted by Mr. Donaldson, and other officers of the Railway Department, and the contractors' engineer (Mr. Barnes). The bridge consists of twenty-four openings, each forty-eight feet in length, two openings, each ninety-eight feet, and one central river opening of 112 feet span. Two of the heaviest of the Government locomotives—each weighing over 45 tons—were forwarded from Sandhurst in the morning, and coupled funnel to funnel, so as to concentrate the weight as much as possible. When all was ready for the testing the ceremony of putting in the last rivet was performed by Mr. Lunt and Mr. Halliday, one of the contractors, assisted by Mr. Lambert. The ironwork of the bridge was then declared completed, and three cheers given for the contractors. The operation of testing the bridge was afterwards proceeded with, and the result was that with a concentrated weight of 90 tons the deflection on the river span did not exceed a quarter of an inch. On the 98 feet span it was a fraction under three-sixteenths of an inch, and on the 48 span in no case did it exceed three thirty-seconds of an inch. There was no permanent set in any case throughout the bridge. The testing occupied some two hours, and when it was over Mr. Lunt expressed himself well satisfied with the result.

SIR JULIUS VOGEL.—According to the *Otago Daily Times'* report of the meeting of Mr. J. C. Brown, at Waitahuna, one of the objects of Mr. Reader Wood's proceeding to Europe was to supersede Sir Julius Vogel as Agent-General. The statement (says the *Times*) was whispered in Auckland ere the late member for Parnell took his departure, but was received with the ordinary amount of "salt" that canards of a similar character require. Yet it having now received semi-official confirmation from the member for Tuapeka, the conditions under which Mr. Reader Wood was to represent the colony are matters of public interest. Mr. Brown is reported to have said as follows:—"When Sir George Grey's Government took office they considered the matter and said: Well, Sir Julius Vogel is doing his best for the colony, and although we are not political friends, that ought not to deter us if the colony has a good servant from keeping him, as long as it suits him to remain with us; but as it is necessary to make some reductions, we shall give him the offer of continuing in his present position, but on condition that there is a reduction of at least £6000 in that department. It was found that the public service was too extravagant, and that the time was past which required us to pay such large sums. At this time Mr. Reader Wood went Home on his own business; but he was authorised, if Sir Julius Vogel refused to carry out the proposed reforms, to take his place as Agent-General. Sir Julius, however, admitted the necessity for reductions, and reduced his own salary from £1500 to £1000 a year, with travelling expenses; the other salaries were proportionately cut down, and some officials were dispensed with. We have now Sir Julius Vogel as Agent-General, and a saving of £6000 has been effected in the department." Two questions arise on the perusal of this extract, and they are as follows:—Has the member for Tuapeka been hoaxed? If the statement be correct, how is it that the Government "daily bulletin" has not announced this triumph of Ministerial economy? It will be amusing to surmise what Sir Julius Vogel will think and exclaim when he reads the foregoing extract.

COMMERCIAL "HARAKIRI."

(From the Examiner.)

IT is written that, in feudal Japan, and perhaps even in the Japan of the revolution, *harakiri*, or self-disembowelling, is an art in which every gentleman is "carefully practised from his youth." The historian's diction is a little at fault, but his meaning is clear, for *harakiri* is an operation that no one can perform twice. But every one may have to perform it once, because every one guilty of an unpardonable offence against the laws of his country is expected to act as his own executioner. In that case, the State officer waits upon the culprit; suggests, with every form of deference, the expediency of his accomplishing the "happy dispatch;" then begs, with all the exquisite politeness of his race, for the "honour" of looking on, in the capacity of "second;" and the polish and the refinement of these preliminaries are as nothing to the grace with which the doomed man cuts short the interview and his own career amidst a circle of admiring friends. *Harakiri*, however, is not always a mere punishment for crime: and Mr. Mitford's glorious tale of the Forty-seven Ronins—who deliberately sacrificed themselves to avenge the death of their chief—shows that no true Japanese would hesitate to undergo the happy dispatch out of love for a friend, loyalty to a superior, or for the good of his country.

There are some forms of social self-sacrifice that demand almost as much fortitude as the physical ceremony; and the voluntary abdication of the 278 feudal chiefs assembled at Jeddo in the year 1869 has not improperly been named "political *harakiri*." Nor was the event more remarkable than its motive and consequences. They saw that the central government could not be conducted consistently with the new and enforced relations between Japan and the world unless they surrender their semi-independence, disbanded their individual armies (that sometimes numbered from twenty to fifty thousand men), and offered the bulk of their property to the State. Unlike the Chinese, they resolutely accepted the inevitable from the moment when, as a writer in *Blackwood* puts it, Commodore Perry bombarded them into the brotherhood of nations. They did not wait to be taught the European arts; they actually constructed ships and machinery from the drawings in Dutch books on engineering; and their first unaided and successful steam voyage across the Pacific was even a more remarkable feat than Admiral Rous's sail over the Atlantic without a rudder. Since then they have made immense progress in the industrial arts; and it may be remembered that during the recent strike on the Clyde the shipbuilders were considering the expediency of fitting their saloons with wood-work imported from Japan. As for the Government of the country, it is enough to say that it is fashioned on the Continental model, with a Ministry for each great department, including postal service and public instruction. The reorganisation may be far from perfect, but it seems to have been wonderfully successful for a country which until the year 1853 was jealously closed against all foreigners, Dutchmen excepted. Clearly the Japanese are nothing if not practical.

We have briefly enumerated the foregoing facts merely to show their astonishing contrast with what follows. In spite of their practical sagacity, the Japanese have just made to our Foreign Office, a proposal, the concession of which would be ruinous to their commercial interests, not to say our own. On the ground that every independent nation has a right to regulate its tariffs as it pleases, they demand that their treaties shall be so revised as to enable them to "protect" native industry against foreign competition. They are inviting Lord Salisbury and the millowners of Manchester to perform *harakiri* from a sentiment of admiration and of fair play towards the people that have achieved the most wonderful and romantic political exploit of the nineteenth century. They are recommending it with all their old eloquence and polite deference; and they will have the "honour" to stand by as "seconds," whilst Daimio Bull delivers up his sympathetic ghost. If a Chinaman were to make us the offer we should simply dismiss him and ask Sir Thomas Wade to lecture him soundly. But it is hard to refuse when the petitioner belongs to a people who are said to captivate every stranger whom they come across, and who are so prompt to disembowel themselves for any cause that may take their fancy. At the risk of incurring the imputation of cowardice, Lord Salisbury can only try to convince his "seconds" that the result of the proposed *harakiri* must necessarily be the very reverse of that which is contemplated. Suppose that the Japanese are allowed to impose a protective duty on English cottons, it is clear in that case that the price of the native, *i.e.*, the protected article must rise in proportion to the degree in which protection, to be effective, is necessary. In other words, the whole body of native consumers will be taxed for the benefit of a clique of manufacturers. But, it may be replied, consumers may demand more wages in their respective callings in order to meet the new drain upon their resources. They not only may—they most certainly will; but with a result exactly similar to that of the initial mistake—a rise of prices in their respective trades. In other words, the proposed protection must lead to a rise in prices throughout all unprotected industries; that is if the capitalists have not already withdrawn their investments to avoid the risk of a further decline in profits. If the protection is likely to last, capital will be transferred to the favoured industry, and the others must suffer in consequence. Again, by reason of their enhanced cost, Japanese exports will find fewer customers than before. For instance, the American farmers are forced to raise the price of wheat, because, in consequence of the high duty on imports, they pay larger prices for clothing, housing, and machinery, and the result is that they do not export as much grain to Europe as they otherwise might. At first, perhaps the proposed arrangement might not affect the Anglo-Japanese exports; for they, too, are subject to duty, the removal of which is held out as a bribe for concession on the point of the import tariff. But, after a while, the export trade would begin to suffer, and there would be fewer exports to send away. Another inducement is the opening of one or more ports to any one Treaty Power agreeing to the Japanese mode of revision; but the Government would soon find that what it yields to one Power it must yield to every other. The Japanese in brief must recognise the fact that neither they nor any other people can "protect" into existence an industry for the prosecution of which their rivals may possess preponderating natural advantages. Without these, the attempt to "foster" a cotton manufacturing trade in Japan would be just as foolish as the substitution of vineyards for hopfields in Kent, and the "protection" of English claret. But with them, patience, energy, and the quick aptitude for which the Japanese are distinguished, will enable them to develop a native industry independently of such a ruinious means as a protective tariff. And, moreover, there are the strongest reasons for believing that Japan does possess all the advantages required for the cotton and other chief branches of manufacture. Cotton is said to be her first natural staple after rice; and it is known that she possesses enormous resources in coal and iron of the best quality.

Let us, therefore, admit the appeal which the Japanese are now making to the pity of the Treaty Powers. Their brand new Government, with its Ministers, its standing army, its ironclads and Krupp guns, is a very expensive affair; compared with it the defunct Shaigonate was economy. Hence a weight of taxation under which the people are already groaning, and which, we are told, is rendering their Europeanised Government rather unpopular. But what then? Protective duties on necessaries of life, duties which will raise the price of native products generally, must surely add to the popular burden which the Government wishes to alleviate. The Japanese are proposing to intensify the very evil which they dread and deplore. Instead of excluding foreign competition, they ought rather to throw open their country to Europeans who would show them how to work their splendid but undeveloped mines. Nor can the world accept the plea which underlies all the Japanese demands—that, even if their political economy were all wrong, they have a right to do what they like with their own commerce. What is their own commerce? Since that brotherly bombardment of Commodore Perry's, the Japanese have entered into the solidarity of nations, thereby incurring responsibilities which they cannot throw off like an old coat. The world has just as much right to object to having protective duties raised as a barrier against its trade, as it had to compel the Japanese to open their ports. It is for their own good, as well as for that of their neighbours that they should not be permitted to block the path of free trade; and it would be quixotic to yield to their demands simply because they cannot or will not see the matter in a reasonable light.

"THE CITY OF HEALTH."—If people only knew the important part which the teeth play in the economy of health, they would be more careful to preserve them. This cannot be done more effectually than by the regular use of Rowland's Odonto, or Pearl Dentrifice, an elegant preparation, which prevents the decay of the teeth, and gives them a pearly whiteness, at the same time imparting to the breath a grateful fragrance. The genuine Odonto has the words A. Rowland and Sons engraved in red on the Government stamp fixed on each box. Buy only Rowland's, sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, bazaar and storekeepers. Wholesale agents, Elliot, Brothers, Sydney.—ADV.

TRAINING.

(From the Saturday Review.)

TWELVE years ago Mr. Maclaren, the well-known teacher of gymnastics at Oxford, wrote a very sensible book on Training in which he gave an amusing account of the wonderful dogmas which the authorities on this subject had enunciated as to the proper means of obtaining the condition of body best suited for severe physical work. Mr. Maclaren himself was not altogether free from superstition on one or two points, and he wrote with some rashness on matters which could only be fitly treated by a man possessed of considerable physiological knowledge; but in the main he certainly did good service by bringing light to bear on the curious fallacies which were current with regard to training, and were but too often accepted with entire faith by unsuspecting youth. It is true that the acceptance was not universal at the time when Mr. Maclaren wrote, and that he was not the only person who appreciated at its true value the nonsense talked by trainers as to diet and other matters; but it was he who took the most trouble and worked in the most methodical manner to point out the absurdities which were commonly believed in; and probably such reform as appears to have taken place is in great part due to his book. Strange, assuredly, were some of the errors which he exposed; and it is difficult to understand how, in our time, credence can have been given to them by any but totally uneducated men. Thus, according to the *dicta* believed in by athletes, it was a good thing for men to eat as much beef and mutton as they possibly could, and then to "go on the water to work it into them"—*i.e.*, the beef and mutton, not the water. It would be difficult, perhaps, to invent a more senseless rule; but it did not stand alone. There were others quite as well calculated to do harm. For instance, one authority on training quoted by Mr. Maclaren laid down the principle that fluids should be avoided altogether, his statement being as follows:—"The man who can be satisfied with rinsing the mouth and gargling the throat with water will train better than he who drinks any kind of fluid, even in limited quantities." Fortunately, this rule could hardly be obeyed, as protracted thirst is a torture which even an enthusiastic youth would not voluntarily undergo. If, however, any fanatics were found who endeavoured to obey this precept as far as they could, they were probably rewarded for their pains by finding themselves, after a good deal of suffering, utterly unfitted for work. It should be added that the same writer who thus forbade all drink whatever restricted the vegetables which a man in training ought to take to "a good potato now and then, for a change." If this ingenious person ever trained anybody on his own system, he probably ran considerable risk of a trial for manslaughter. Other precepts which apparently were followed were well nigh as foolish as the remarkable directions which we have quoted. It was gravely stated that mutton was "better than beef for wind, and roast better than broiled." This roast mutton was to be eaten without salt—that is to say, the athlete was to qualify himself for his work by giving up a thing absolutely necessary for the system. Toast and bread, it was laid down, must be eaten without butter; and an egg was only allowed on the condition that the white was to be left untouched. Some of the professional trainers who had pedestrians and boxers under their care held that sherry ought to be allowed to the man who was to walk, and port to the man who was to fight.

Such were some of the preposterous regulations current with regard to diet at the time, or a little before the time, when Mr. Maclaren wrote. It must not of course be supposed that all men who were given to sports requiring training believed in nonsensical directions such as those which we have quoted, or that there were not people who advocated a fairly sensible system. The fact, however, that these ridiculous regulations were gravely made by those who were regarded as authorities on the subject shows that they had not even an elementary knowledge of the effects of various kinds of diet. That this ignorance was general was indeed painfully evident from the rules usually followed even when they contained no marked absurdity. Mr. Maclaren gives eight systems of training which were more or less in vogue at the time when he wrote. In six of these only two kinds of flesh food, beef and mutton, were allowed, and these were always to be underdone; fish of all kinds was forbidden, heaven knows why; the sorts of pudding allowed were very strictly limited; butter with bread or toast was not permitted, and, most marvellous of all cold water was, it would seem, altogether prohibited—about as sensible a proceeding as it would be to tell a man not to breathe fresh air if he could avoid doing so. A moderate quantity of beer and, in four of the systems of training mentioned, a little wine, were allowed, and here the trainers certainly showed sense, as they gave alcohol in amounts which might be necessary, and could not possibly do harm; but it is not a little amusing to find that in only one out of the eight systems described by Mr. Maclaren is there any mention of claret, the wine of all others usually best suited for men who wish to attain a high state of health. Apart from the quantity of alcohol given, the plan of diet was nearly as bad as it could be, and it is no trifling proof of the extraordinary vigour of young Englishmen that College and University crews were able year after year to develop in a high degree the power of sustaining severe and continuous effort, in spite of restrictions with regard to food very well calculated to produce indigestion and ill health.

Mr. Maclaren's book and the efforts of others who were able to bring some knowledge and intelligence to bear on the subject have apparently done much to modify the rules as to diet which have been spoken of; and men in training no longer struggle as hard as formerly to counteract the effects of exercise and temperance by eating half-raw meat which they loathe, and by rigidly foregoing some of the best and most digestible kinds of food. Yet there is even now a good deal of supersition on the subject, and the regulations observed still bear traces of the injurious asceticism which was thought absolutely necessary in former days. It cannot therefore be too strongly stated that these ridiculous old rules as to diet were based on crude assumptions which seem to be altogether contradicted by modern physiological knowledge.

Most educated men are now aware that food may, broadly speaking, be divided into two classes—namely, that which forms flesh or muscle, and that which sustains the process of combustion which ceaselessly goes on. It is from the latter that fat is principally formed. What is the effect of violent exercise in increasing the necessity for either one of these kinds of food can perhaps hardly be said at present to be absolutely determined; but nevertheless conclusions have been arrived at which seem likely to be little changed. Some experiments made, several years ago, by two Swiss physiologists in an ascent of the Faulhorn, showed apparently that by severe physical labour the amount of heat-giving substance burnt up, so to speak, in the body was greatly increased; but that the consumption of muscular tissue which is made from the flesh-forming food was only very slightly augmented. The clear inference was, that for a man undertaking hard work a very slightly increased supply of the latter food and a largely increased supply of the former would be advisable. It should be said that some doubt has been expressed with regard to the conclusion drawn from these experiments, and that the question cannot be considered as finally decided; but the best-founded opinion appears to be that, when men have to make great demands on their bodily strength, a large proportion of heat-giving food is necessary. "There are several reasons for believing," says Dr. Thomas King Chambers, in his well-known works, "that in assigning their physiological functions to the different kinds of food, we should ascribe nearly all the business of giving birth to force to the solid hydro-carbons starch and fat, by their conversion into carbonic acid," and he refers to the observations of Dr. Parkes and Dr. Frankland, who gave great attention to this subject. Heat-giving foods, then, in considerable quantities, are most valuable to athletes.

The trainer, however, had come to a definite conclusion on the subject long before the doctors and chemists made their careful and minute investigations. He had his own theory, neat and compact, and to this he adhered with great tenacity. The lean of meat makes muscle, and therefore a man ought to eat a great deal of meat, limiting himself rigidly to beef and mutton. Bread he might have, for the trainer did recognize that a man could not live on meat alone; and, for the sake of variety, a sparing allowance of certain kinds of vegetables and light puddings were usually permitted; but these were regarded with suspicion as tending to produce fat, and all other kinds of fat-producing food were as far as possible forbidden. Such were the rules which showed the simple and definite opinion held by the authorities on training as to the food necessary for men who were preparing for a foot-race or a boat-race. The most striking part of the theory was perhaps the notion that such wonderful care was necessary to prevent the victim from becoming fat; for apparently it was thought that a young fellow of one or two-and-twenty was likely to develop the proportions of an alderman unless dieted. It need hardly be said that, as a matter of fact, men at this age are rarely too fat, and that they are not in the least likely to increase their adipose tissue when doing hard physical work. The plan of the trainers had, however, a graver fault than this unnecessary precaution. They utterly failed to take into account the necessity recognized by all physicians for considerable variety in diet, or to pay any attention to the fact that monotonous food for which a man feels no relish, which after a time he perhaps absolutely dislikes, will be imperfectly assimilated, and that, of course, the result must be injurious. It has been already shown that the researches of modern physiologists go far to prove that this monotony was not in the least necessary, and that the training system, so far as diet was concerned, was altogether wrong in principle.

But it may be said that the system, at all events, had excellent results; that men who had gone through the old-fashioned course attained a high degree of health and strength, and were able to do all that could be required of them. The method followed, it may be thought, whether theoretically right or wrong, seems to have been highly successful in practice. The answer is that the men were vigorous in spite of the diet, and not in consequence of it. They owed their "high condition" to the vigour of youth, aided greatly by constant exercise in the open-air, by regular hours, and by severe temperance; for it was the one good feature of the old system of diet that only a small quantity of alcohol was allowed. The restrictions with regard to food must have done more harm than good, and probably were often the cause of men breaking down in training. Many of these absurd prohibitions have now been swept away, and the latest writer on boat-racing and training gives a list of permissible articles of food which in former days would have made a trainer's hair stand on end. Nevertheless a good deal of superstition still exists, and the fantastic regulations of the old system, though not so strictly followed as formerly, are not entirely obsolete. It is to be hoped, however, that before long they will be utterly disregarded. A vigorous young man leading a thoroughly healthy life may eat any kind of simple and wholesome food for which he feels an appetite, without the slightest fear that his "condition" will be in the least impaired. Of course he ought to avoid very rich and elaborately prepared dishes, and also all stimulants to the palate; but this is merely saying that he must obey the dictates of common sense. The freedom which Alpine climbers allow themselves, without being in any way the worse for it, shows how little cause there is for any restrictions except those for which the necessity is obvious. These energetic men are, as a rule, considerably older than those who train for various sports in England, and are therefore much more likely to feel the injurious effects of following a wrong course with regard to diet. As any one who visits Switzerland can see, they subject themselves to no rules, but eat any kind of wholesome food for which they feel inclined. The work they are able to do certainly seems to show that this agreeable plan is the right one. Those who are given to athletic pursuits at home cannot do better than follow an example at once so sensible and so pleasant.

UNSEAWORTHINESS—THE BURDEN OF PROOF.

(From the Review, May 22.)

THE case of Pickup v. The Thames and Mersey Insurance Company has again occupied the attention of a Court of Appeal, and the previous decision has been upheld, ordering a new trial on the ground of misdirection, so that it will have to be commenced *de novo*, making the fourth application to a court of law in this matter. Leaving to another opportunity the question which is involved in these frequent and expensive trials, we would now consider the principal question raised by this last appeal, first restating the principal facts, so far as they have been produced in evidence.

A ship named the Diadem, belonging to the plaintiff, was at Point de Galle some time in 1874, bound to Rangoon for rice, and thence to U.K., under an ordinary charter. Arriving at Rangoon, she loaded her cargo, and set sail, but was almost immediately (that is to say, about eleven days after leaving) obliged to put back leaky, and whilst doing so, grounded in the river, was discharged, condemned, and sold, the purchaser expending £4500 to repair the vessel, then estimated to be of the value of £6000.

The owner having, upon the first intimation of the occurrence, abandoned the vessel and her freight to the underwriters (which, as is usual, was not accepted), claimed a total loss. On the first trial in the Queen's Bench, before Mr. Justice Field and a special jury, the judge left a number of questions to the jury, who found that the vessel was seaworthy on leaving Point De Galle, but not when leaving Rangoon for U.K. This being substantially a verdict for the underwriters, a rule was applied for and granted for a new trial, chiefly on the ground of misdirection, and this has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeal.

The nature of the misdirection was, that Mr. Justice Field shifted the burden of proof from the defendants (the underwriters) to the plaintiff, on the ground that the vessel being in a leaky state so soon after sailing, and in the absence of any accident or weather to account for her condition, was subject to the presumption of unseaworthiness, unless proof could be obtained to the contrary. This ruling, it will be observed, is founded upon the case of the Golden Fleece, which vessel sank at anchor in Penarth Roads in fine weather, and without any apparent cause, but is certainly a rather considerable stretch of the condition then laid down, as, in the case of the Diadem the vessel had been to sea, whereas the Golden Fleece had scarcely, if at all, commenced her voyage.

Mr. Justice Brett, who gave judgment in the appeal, re-affirmed the principle that in cases of unseaworthiness upon a marine policy the burden of proof lay on the defendant, and so remained from the beginning to the end of the case, and it was the province of the jury to consider, if, in a case where a loss had occurred soon after sailing, without apparent cause, whether there was presumptive evidence of unseaworthiness; and, although this might be suggested to them, it would not remove the burden of proof. This view was supported by Lords Justices Cotton and Thesiger, and also by Lord Justice Field, who thus condemned his previous ruling.

This decision will scarcely comfort underwriters, and will make their position one of much difficulty. Juries, as a rule, sympathise with the assured, whose evidence is practically defensive, if the underwriter must prove his case. A shipowner must be in a better position than the assurer to know the real condition of his vessel, and we must regret that he should be released, in cases of manifest suspicion, from proving the condition of the ship. The law thinks otherwise, and so underwriters must submit, but we cannot but think that justice and policy point to an opposite conclusion, and that this decision will be followed by the settlement of many suspicious losses, which it is the interest of all to have thoroughly investigated, but which it will be folly in an underwriter so handicapped to defend.

A ROYAL VISITOR.—The *Chronicle* (San Francisco) gives the following account of a recent interview with a visitor from Hawaii, who is staying in California for a few weeks for the benefit of her health:—"The Royal Princess Lydia Kamakaeha is a lady about 40 years of age, of middle height, and well-rounded form, with a complexion Spanish in its tint, liquid dark brown eyes, and much resembling in features her brother, King Kalakaua. She was attired in a rich black silk, cut in the latest style, the overskirt draped in folds across the front, and finished with a quilling of handsome black lace. Her hair was arranged in a simple coil at the back of her head, the front being frizzed in the prevailing style. A rich necklace of gold encircled her neck, and superb diamonds glittered on her fingers, while her wrists were decorated with somewhat peculiar bracelets, composed of three strands of very large black beads. The other ladies of the party were simply but elegantly attired in black. The Princess spoke English very fluently, with no perceivable accent, in a softly modulated voice, a little hesitation now and then being the only peculiarity observed in her speech. She evinced an unusual depth of thought, interest in scientific subjects, and rare conversational powers. King Kalakaua and the Princess were both educated at the Royal School in Honolulu, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke. In 1877 she was proclaimed heir apparent to the throne, and should the King die at any time she will become Queen. Her husband, his Excellency John Owen Dominis, is a Boston man, of middle height, with dark hair, beard, and eyes, the tinge of a tropical climate on his skin, and is Governor of Oahu."

A CURIOUS return has been published, showing the extent and magnitude of the omnibus traffic in London. From this it appears that the first line of omnibuses was started in Paris in 1828. A Frenchman (Shillibeer) started the first omnibus from London to the Bank in 1829, and for a time omnibuses and hackney-coaches were subject to a license duty of from £17 to £19 each. In 1877 there were in London 1000 omnibuses, of which the London General Omnibus Company owned 600. In that year the omnibuses of that company ran over more than 12,000,000 miles, and carried 53,000,000 passengers, at an average of 2½d. each. The horse stock of the company for 1877 was over 8000. Two thousand drivers, conductors, and stablemen were employed, whose wages came to £145,000 during the year. The style of horse used in the London omnibuses is the same as that used in the artillery.

THE FEMALE VOTER.

(From the Examiner.)

THE National Women's Suffrage Society, by announcing the subject of its public meeting at St. George's Hall under, not the familiar heading of Women's Suffrage, but the restrictive and more explanatory title of "Parliamentary Franchise for Women Ratepayers," has made so judicious an attempt at forestalling criticism by definition that it is a pity it will be quite thrown away. The society's object manifestly is to place in unmistakable prominence the exact claim they are making for their clients, and to restrain their opponents from confuting their arguments for it by replies against claims which they are not making. But it is not the way of opponents in any matter to allow the other side to limit attack to where it can most easily be met. Taken by itself, on its own merits, a measure which would do no more than allow certain women, whom circumstances have placed in a position of independent responsibility, to have the vote by right of their possessing the same legal qualifications as their male neighbours, involves no particular principle but that of common-place justice. If there is disturbance of the relation of the sexes, of the Paradisaical, or Miltonic, subordination of women, it is in allowing them to hold independent positions at all. The whole mischief is done when once a woman is permitted to take control over herself; to manage her own affairs; to be mistress of a house without a master; to pay rates and taxes with her own money in her own name. The State, and society, have accepted her, Eve without an Adam to obey, as an authorised being, and made a citizen of her; the giving or withholding a vote in the election of a member of Parliament for her borough can scarcely affect the relation of the sexes after that, though it may very much affect the worth of her citizenship to her and its use to her country. And in a country where, with not men enough to marry all the women and polygamy still forbidden, the women who are spinsters and widows cannot fairly be condemned for their solitary state, and where living is too expensive for men to take the cost of their female collateral relatives upon them and leave no woman unprovided with a man's house to live in under a man's guardianship, the majority of men would feel, if the case were allowed to go to them fairly, that the class of women whom Mr. Courtney's bill would enfranchise are reasonably entitled to the help towards self-protection of the electoral vote. But the society which exists for the purpose of getting this bill passed, charm it never so wisely with judicious headlines to its cards and posters, will still find the deaf adders argue on their own themes. In a little while one member of Parliament will, in opposition to the bill, defend marriage, another the Bible, another the right of Man to have his dinner cooked by Woman; one will shudder over the feuds the bill's fatal gift would raise between man and wife; another be merry over the influx of lady-bishops to come of it.

It must always be well in taking any step to see what is the next step to which it naturally leads, and what again the next. But this form of wisdom may be pushed too far. Unless the subsequent steps are inevitable if the first be taken, we need not refuse to move at all because we do not want to go further than a certain point, or because, from where we stand, it is not possible to see round the corner, and we might not like the road beyond it. In our own small daily affairs we should never get any good done if we never dared make a useful change lest some other change we think not useful should afterwards seem to somebody its logical, though by no means its compulsory or necessary, sequence. We make the change so far as is to our purpose, and we stop short of the point where we think it would begin to work amiss. English liberties, as we all know, have been established and legislated for in the same piecemeal but practical fashion, and there seems no earthly reason why the question of extending the franchise to a special class of women whom our laws and customs recognise as qualified citizens in all other respects should be treated as if the desire for it could pledge its supporters, or its success could pledge the country, to even the smallest advance beyond it in the same direction—let alone to a seven-leagued-boot rush towards putting the men and the women in each others' places and governing England by the laws of the Amazons.

The women for whom enfranchisement is being asked have a definite and, all fair reasoners will admit, reasonable claim. It is a generally admitted principle that taxation and representation should go together, that those who put the money in the national purse should all alike have so much share in controlling the spending of it as comes of a voice in choosing the national representatives in Parliament. But these many women—about a seventh of the number of the present male voters it is calculated—are, as householders and ratepayers, sharing their full burden of taxation with the male voters, and are politically helpless. Their case is manifestly a strong one. They have a right, and the country has a right, to require that it shall have due consideration. It is only proper that all objections there may genuinely seem to be against granting them the political privilege of their responsibilities should be brought forward and fully urged, and that, if on careful examination it should seem that this act of impartiality to them could be injurious to the commonwealth, it should continue to be withheld. But it is not fair to drown discussion of their claim in denunciations of revolutions in the airy future with which it has nothing to do; in arguments founded on the duty of the wife's submission to the husband—the women in question being husbandless; in combatting a principle of the parity of the sexes in all points which the bill not only does not seek to establish but which it does not even insinuate. Nor is it fulfilling the duty of honest discussion to meet such a claim by assertions of the superiority of married women over single, and of the reasons for believing that the wife's mental fitness to vote would be no less, or would be greater, than that of the spinster and the widow. Married women might, or might not, make better voters than the others, but this is not a question of a fancy franchise to be created on competitive examination principles, but of a claim to the existing franchise in virtue of the possession of the qualifications now established by law. It is no just answer to say "You are women under your own control, recognised by the law as in the position of men, and you are householders and ratepayers, and so have men's qualifications for the vote; but your betters, being wives, are not in this position and have not these qualifications: therefore you ought not to have the vote."

It is quite true that the granting the women in question the vote and so removing from them all legal stamp of inferiority on the ground of sex must have effects reaching further than to themselves individually alone, and no discussion on the subject would be complete which ignored this fact. We should not find so many married women prominent as workers in the Women's Suffrage Society if it were not generally felt among them that to remove the stamp of inferiority from the women on whom it is inflicted on the ground of sex alone, is to remove it from all women, and that the result must be favourable to the general position of women altogether. The disqualification of only married women would be of course felt in its true light, that is as one not of sex but circumstances only—no worse a stigma than is put upon a son living in his father's house on his father's income—and it would bring with it none of that sense of humiliation with which so many women now look upon the position given to women in a nation in which every man and no woman (Queens excepted, but then they are rare) is held to be capable of feeling an interest in the commonwealth. The disqualification of sex alone which presses on independent women is unquestionably a marked disparagement of womanhood, and it is not unnatural to suppose that its removal would gradually and indirectly have its effect on the general conception of the moral and mental position of women, and therefore of the position itself. If evil consequences can be apprehended from such a result, our legislators and those who seek to influence them ought to look into that part of the matter narrowly. No objection based on any result genuinely deducible from the proposed measure can be irrelevant or unfair. But to discuss, *apropos* of a bill for not withholding votes from husbandless females who have achieved the masculine distinction of paying rates and taxes, the theory of marriage, Adam and Eve, ministering angels, Tennyson's Princess, physiology, psychology, and things in general, is—may be honest.

Clever Alice went down to Hans in the beer cellar, and, while the beer ran, noticed a hatchet in what seemed to her a threatening place. Clever Alice at once perceived that, when she was married to Hans and had had a son and the son was grown up and just going to be married, the son might go into the cellar to draw beer for his beloved, and the hatchet would tumble down on him and chop off his head. Clever Alice explained the danger. Hans listened and lamented, and the beer ran away unnoticed and left the barrel empty. Clever Alice was honest.

THE Duke of Connaught, Past Grand Senior Warden, is to preside on July 8, at the 80th anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HORSEWHIPPING.

(From the Saturday Review.)

"THE fellow deserves to be horsewhipped" is still a not uncommon utterance of contempt and indignation. It is a remark of little meaning, though the words are strong, and it illustrates rather the wildness than the justice of revenge. Perhaps horsewhipping may be studied better, and its charming want of logic more easily exposed, to-day than it could have been thirty years ago. Horsewhipping, like other symbolic ceremonies, once had a significance. Now it has sunk to the condition of a threat, or at most survives as part of what the newspapers call a *fracas*. One does occasionally hear that a subaltern of militia has horsewhipped an attorney, and it is believed that great regimental rejoicings follow the illustrious feat. Whether the pettifogging one was severely hurt, or not, how he took it, whether he avenged himself in any way, the public is never told. It is enough that So-and-so has been horsewhipped. Discredit rests on him, and he can never clear himself, and, so far, the vengeful spirit of the gallant ensign may rest contented. The critic of institutions is not to be so easily satisfied, and he insists on knowing why horsewhipping is so final and fatal a thing, an attack to which there seems to be no repartee.

A minute philosopher would ask why horsewhip? Is a dogwhip not a more ignominious tool? Is a stick not easier to handle? If one falls upon and beats a wavering wooer or a slanderer with an umbrella, is his honour safe? Can he show himself among men without shame? Till research is endowed in a truly wise and liberal way no one can afford to push these inquiries. An ingenious Frenchman has written a little book on the part which *coups de bâton* play in the history of literature. They kept Molière out of the Academy because the illustrious Forty could not admit a person who was obliged in the exercise of his profession to take a good many stage beatings. A *bâton*, of whatever sort, is not a horsewhip; so the investigation of the Frenchman take us no further. Enough that the wisdom of our ancestors has ordered it thus. If we are justly aggrieved by a lighter and weaker, or a much older man than ourselves, we must buy a new horsewhip and do our best with it. The essence of the ceremony lies in its mysterious and traditional laws; it is foolish, nay, impious, to try to explain them.

Rules have been laid down for the guidance of the active party in a horsewhipping. They may be found in a great many works of fiction, and especially in Irish novels of the school of Mr. Lever. It is not impossible that horsewhipping is an Irish invention. Internal evidence leads one to suspect as much. There is a pleasing inconsequence in it which is full of the Celtic genius. A horsewhipping in a novel is a thing complete in itself. It demolishes the villain, who seems to be rendered incapable of taking any revenge, and it not only demolishes, but exposes, him. It has the effect, as it were, of a sign from heaven. No one doubts about it, or analyses its meaning, or asks wherefore justice is invariably, by the nature of the case, on the side of the whipper, not of the whipped. The novelist always favours the spirited young fellow who uses the lash; his enemy, or victim, is always a craven hound, who never recovers from the public insult. Thus a man can easily study the active *rôle* in the works, for example, of Mr. Trollope. He first buys his new whip, and then he lurks in the neighbourhood of the villain's club. When the cowering wretch (who has trifled with the feelings of a charming girl) appears, our hero walks up to him, catches him by the collar of the coat, beats him till the whip breaks, and then tosses him into the kennel. There is some satisfaction here; the bad man is severely hurt and disconcerted. In other encounters, described in a more realistic way, there is only a scuffle; but all the honour and glory belong to the hero who began the row. These are the laws of horsewhipping, as accepted by the novelist; but they do not quite explain everything. What, we ask, is the whipped one doing all the time? There are only three possible answers. The horsewhipped man is either much feebler than his honourable antagonist, or he is so overcome by cowardice and conscious guilt that he cannot make his hand keep his head; or, lastly, virtue and victory are necessarily the allies of him who deals the first blow. The Highlanders knew that—

"Who spills the foremost foeman's life,
That party conquers in the strife"

and the first blow in horsewhipping appears to have the same moral value. All the alternatives offer puzzles. In the first case, there seems to be little valour displayed in hitting a weaker man, and scrupulously abstaining from horsewhipping a stronger. The second hypothesis, that the person assailed is invariably a coward, makes it not improbable that the assailant is generally a bully. Besides, it is impossible in the nature of things that every one whom a young fellow wishes to beat in the market-place is a person who will submit to a beating. By the third alternative the *illogical* character of the ceremony is exposed. Horsewhipping being a game at which two can play, all the world would go armed with horsewhips if the first blow [illegible] everything, and people would watch their neighbours closely, so as to strike the first stroke, if striking them was to be.

These difficulties are the result of the kindness which novelists and society in general feel for the active party in the affair. It is clear that in horsewhipping, as in every other transaction, there must be some line of conduct which the party attacked should adopt. Yet no one, except perhaps Thackeray, has hinted that there are two views of the matter. Thackeray makes Barnes Newcome put a pistol in his pocket when he has reason to suppose that Jack Belsize is lying in wait for him with a whip. Barnes is not a favourite character, and this action of his was certainly un-English. Yet what, one may ask, was the little man to do? Mr. Belsize was much bigger and heavier, and would not only have hurt him very much, but would, according to the ethics of fiction, have entirely ruined such character as he possessed. Was he to go forth like a lamb to be beaten, and socially annihilated? That is the kind of conduct which all the world expects from the being who is stamped as a degraded wretch by the fact that another man (necessarily most noble and high-minded) wants to thrash him. Now let us imagine that the villain is deep enough to understand these sentiments and this amazing rule of ethics. We shall suppose that he has jilted the heroine, or spoken evil of the hero's grandmother. If he is not deserted by the low cunning of his character, he will sally forth, buy a horsewhip, lurk about the hero's club, and carry the war into Africa. It is all very well to make the hero as strong as Adam Bede or Guy Livingstone, and novelists do generally adopt that precaution. Still, if the villain begins the row, if he shakes his whip and gets in a stroke, then your hero is horsewhipped, and morally and socially ruined for the rest of the three volumes. He may break the villain's neck, but that is nothing; he has been horsewhipped. It will be spoken about at the Clubs, as lady writers say, and the hero may as well emigrate to the New Hebrides and cultivate that interesting field of missionary activity.

The thoughtless and inexperienced may fail to see the force of this reasoning. Suppose, they say, the villain does make the first assault by stealth and surprise, the hero, who is *ex hypothesi* a much bigger man, will punish him and beat him into a mummy. To this there are two answers. First, in real life all villains are not puny, nor all interesting young men giants. Moral depravity does not invariably go with physical slightness. Yet in fiction we must assume this to be rule, and hold it a fine heroic thing for a man of thirteen stone to assault a victim of nine. But let us assume that the virtuous character is an athlete in training, and that his assailant is an attorney or other abandoned miscreant of feeble habit of body. If once you allow that there is a repartee to a horsewhipping, that the hero may turn again and rend his antagonist, you strike at the roots of accepted morality. It has been universally agreed, on the authority of generations of novelists, that there is no repartee to a horsewhipping, that it is final, that the party attacked takes it like a lamb, and never afterwards ventures to lift his head. It is a kind of ordeal by battle, in which the battle is all on one side, and the person punished is convicted by the very fact of the penalty being inflicted.

If this is not admitted, the whole theory of horsewhipping falls to the ground. Thus it appears that one villain, by acting with forethought and determination, may destroy at one blow the cherished morals of fiction. This leads us to consider what the conduct of persons threatened with horsewhipping should be—a branch of the inquiry hitherto neglected. Obviously they should always carry horsewhips, and should establish a reputation for honour by vigorously assaulting people whose sweethearts they have led astray, or whose sisters they have respectfully but firmly declined to marry. By persevering in this course the most disagreeable characters may become useful to society, and may destroy the ridiculous remains of an antiquated brutality. They must steel their determination by remembering that, if they do not take the initiative, their character is gone for ever. In vain, when once they are attacked, will they "hack," as Rugby boys say, the shins of their heroic assailant; they may inflict agonies, but it will avail them nothing. They are whipped, and therefore they are dishonoured scoundrels; while their enemy is merely kicked, and therefore is a chivalrous gentleman.

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COURTESY AT HOME.

(From the Saturday Review.)

There is an element about most exotics which is more or less displeasing. They are surrounded by an atmosphere which impresses the observer with associations of restraint and artifice. This is certainly true of exotic courtesy, which is the direct opposite of the kind of which we have now to speak. Courtesy which is not home-bred may seem, like a hothouse plant from the tropics, to be very fully developed, very brilliant, and almost overpoweringly pungent; but strip it of its artificial adjuncts, expose it to the rough weather of everyday life, and it withers away, just as a gorgeous and expensive exotic plant, when banished from the conservatory and exposed to the frosty air, becomes ugly and repulsive in comparison with the commonest wild-flower. By courtesy at home we do not mean the courtesy which is shown at home to guests, but that which is exhibited to the inmates of a home in everyday life. On the other hand, in speaking of exotic courtesy we mean that form of civility which is rather an occasional effort than an habitual practice. It is not a pleasant trait in people's characters that they should treat their acquaintances with less and less deference as they become more and more familiar with them, decreasing their courtesy in proportion to the increase of their intimacy; but unfortunately this is too commonly the case. It is usually assumed that a true gentleman is always courteous at home, but this assumption can only be accepted with certain reservations. We have known men perfectly unimpeachable in the matters of education, culture, and refinement, whose manners, though most charming on first acquaintance, relapsed on intimacy into absolute unpleasantness. We admit that nobody whose apparent pleasantness to strangers is only on the surface, and who thus seems to be that which he is not, can be a perfect gentleman in the highest sense of the word; but, taking the expression in its ordinary social acceptation, we fear it must be granted that, in the matter of courtesy, a great many gentlemen do occasionally seem to be that which they are not. These refined beings do not perhaps relapse into absolute rudeness among their relatives and intimates; but they replace their attractive manners by sarcasms, taciturnity, and irritability, which border the border line of courtesy. They seem to take a pleasure in demonstrating the unhappy fact that the refinement of the agreeable has its counterpart in the refinement of the disagreeable. We sometimes hear people comparing the manners of the present generation very unfavourably with those of its predecessors, and they do this with considerable justice; but we have known gentlemen of the old school, as it is termed, who, though very courteous in female society, were accustomed to use some very ugly words in the company of their own sex. Perhaps they could quote poetry far more readily than some of their descendants, and they were always prepared with a line from Homer or Virgil to suit the occasion; but, for all that, their mental daily food, especially after dinner, consisted of a very coarse kind of food, and their anecdotes would scarcely be tolerated in the club smoking-rooms of the present day. If there are a few specimens of this school still living, and they are generally ostentatiously polite in society. Their drawing-room manners towards ladies are almost too fine, but the elderly spinster daughters who have to attend upon them at home, especially at their gouty moments, could testify that they are not always so affable. We have in our minds old military men, but there is a more solemn class of ancients who enjoy an equal reputation for courtesy. We refer to the race of old-fashioned college dons. These worthies could be the best hosts in the world, and nothing could exceed the charms of their chastened *bonhomie*; but we recollect the time when we used to compare the courtesy which they annually exhibited to their visitors at Commemoration with their conduct towards ourselves during the rest of the year. The breakfasts and luncheons in "gaudy week" were all very well, but the private interviews at other times in the Dean's study were by no means feasts of courtesy.

Although we cherish a conservative respect for the old-fashioned polished gentleman, we have a lurking suspicion that he was sometimes a rather artificial creature. Polished he certainly was, but with a polish that wore off with very little rough usage, and which but thinly glossed over an inner man almost guiltless of refinement. He could be very polite, but he could also be very blasphemous; and, if he was occasionally poetical, he was often indecent. We are far from maintaining that some past periods of English history have not been more distinguished for courtesy than our own; but when we hear people talk of the times of George IV. and Beau Brummel as the millennium of British politeness we feel that either their memory or their judgment must be greatly at fault. There are other periods which might claim, at the very least, an equal distinction. In these days it is unfortunately true, that even in the highest society, there is too little courtesy either at home or away from it; but that does not prove the early part of the present century to have been the golden age of English manners. Ours is an age of moderation. We are supposed to be moderate in religion, in politics, and in everything else; and we have a fair example of moderation set us by the youth of the present day in the indulgence of courtesy. A very courteous man is now considered a bore in gay, and a humbug in grave, society. What a miserable thing is civility in comparison with the charms of rudeness, and how insincere is he who treats ladies with special politeness! Such appears to be the modern creed, though there may be a certain number of nonconformists. In our opinion the best test of the difference between courtesy and humbug will be found in the observation of home manners. Humbug may assume the form of courtesy, but it cannot stand the strain of continual contact; whereas true courtesy becomes more developed by constant habit, and thrives best in its own soil. People often confuse courtesy with humbug, because they imagine that it necessarily implies great esteem and respect. Where, therefore, they observe a deferential manner in the absence of perfect esteem and respect, they immediately suspect humbug. In this they are mistaken. A judge may be perfectly courteous to the murderer whom he is sentencing to be hanged, and the head master of a public school may show formal politeness to his boys in the disciplinary interviews which he has with them "after school"; but neither functionary would thereby lay himself open to the charge of being a humbug. Then there are people who are so utterly devoid of any innate courtesy that they are incredulous of its existence in others; and when they meet it they mistake it for humbug. It must be admitted, however, that there are occasions when scepticism is quite legitimate. For instance, when we see ostentatious displays of affection and respect on the part of husbands towards their wives, or parents towards their children, in public, we are apt to form our own conclusions of their private life, shrewdly suspecting that this profusion of good things is not an everyday affair. We recommend to the clergy "Hen-pecked papas," as a subject for a course of sermons. "Nagging mammas" might form a second series. To treat your children like servants or retrievers, whose chief duty is to fetch and carry, is not the surest method of indoctrinating them with the virtue of courtesy. It may be considered a superannuated idea that husbands and wives ought to treat each other with any semblance of ceremony; but we are old-fashioned enough to fancy that the opposite theory is carried rather to an excess just at present. It may be a prejudice to think that there can possibly be anything objectionable in smoking cigarettes in ladies' drawing-rooms and boudoirs; but there always will be some people who lag behind their times. There is surely a tolerably wide margin between treating a husband as a stranger and calling him a beast; but it may be too narrow for some ladies to discover. Between brothers and sisters a little harmless banter is quite admissible, and even perhaps desirable; but a family whose members are always snapping at each other in the style at present approved as clever, both in fiction and in reality, can scarcely be upheld as a model of courtesy at home. Both among brothers and sisters and husbands and wives, a great deal of talk which begins with chaff ends in rudeness. In society conventional politeness sets certain limits to repartee, but at home there are no such barriers. In private life, when the more refined weapons of conversational warfare fail, the combatants are apt to resort to vulgar abuse. Servants could sometimes tell curious tales about the courtesy of their employers at home, or rather the want of it. There are ladies renowned for their charming manners in society who use their maids as safety-valves for the rudeness which they contrive to repress or conceal in public. Doubtless they are tried, in dressing their heads, their maids drag them with the brush; but that is no excuse for mistresses permitting ugly words to escape from them. The master may be very fond of his horse, and speaking to the animal in tones of the greatest affection, it is scarcely the sign of a courteous man to swear at the groom because his stirrup leathers are too short.

Courtesy at home, like other virtues, cannot be cultivated too constantly, or be too well fortified by undeviating habit. Even when a man is alone, it is not well to throw aside too freely the restraints and observances of social usage. We do not hesitate to say that no one can, when alone, discard all customary forms and ceremonies in dress, meals, or the like, without incurring danger of self-degradation. A man who neglects his toilet when he is going to spend the evening in his own society is decidedly wanting in self-respect, and the bachelor who only makes his room comfortable and attractive when he expects visitors must be pronounced unworthy of promotion to the more dignified state of life to which all bachelors presumably aspire.

MISSION OF THE SULTAN TO THE POPE.

(From the Morning Post, May 25.)

The special mission dispatched by the Sultan to Pope Leo XIII. merits on more than one account the attention of English politicians. The presence at the Vatican of Bedros Kumundjan implies much more than a mere visit of ceremony. Though the general policy of the Papacy as regards its relation with civilised States must always be guided by certain broad and general principles, it is not less true that its special action will be determined by the personal character of the reigning Pontiff, and by the tendencies of the high ecclesiastic who is more particularly charged with the conduct of foreign relations. "My greatest ambition," Pope Leo XIII. is lately reported to have said, "next to that of imparting a deeper religious tone to the Catholic world, is the ambition of keeping the Church on friendly terms with all States where such friendly terms already exist, and by restoring that relation wherever unhappily it is now broken." There are many reasons why the attention of the Head of the Catholic Church should now be directed to the relations of that Church with the Ottoman Empire. And there seem also to exist certain reasons for promoting in certain high Catholic circles the doubt that the Vatican intends to draw closer its bonds of friendship with Constantinople. When the announcement of the intended Turkish mission first appeared in the columns of the semi-official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano*, it called forth a direct contradiction from the other clerical organ, the *Voce della Verità*, which, for reasons best known to itself, does not seem to regard with marked favour the symptoms of a policy based avowedly on feelings of peace and goodwill towards all mankind. And the *Osservatore Romano* repeated its statement, and had the best reason for doing so, as is now proved by the presence of the Turkish envoy in Rome.

Not merely as the head of the Catholic Church, but as the chief representative of a system having its seat and centre in Italy, and more closely connected with Italian than with any other national interests, the Pope cannot afford to lose sight of his Eastern influence. The great body of the Catholic missionaries in the Ottoman Empire are Italians. Even those missions or religious establishments claiming to be directly under French protection chiefly consist of Italian members. The monks on Mount Carmel, who are nearly all Genoese, may be cited as an example. These religious orders exercise in the East a moral authority which has been too often overlooked. It did not, however, escape the penetrating glance of the youthful Moltke, in whose volumes of "Eastern Travel" may be found some remarks on the position of the Catholic missionaries whom he encountered, quite as suggestive as the criticisms on the massive strength of the old Genoese fortresses in Asia Minor or along the banks of the Euphrates, which fell from the future master of European strategy. The connection of these Italian missions would be now much closer with their native country than they really are had the request made by them after the French reverses of 1870, to be placed under the direct protection of King Victor Emmanuel, been granted. Its refusal has left them still under the old French protectorate. What, however, was then omitted in reference to Asia appears now to be kept in sight as regards the African missions, for we find that one of the latest Italian discoverers in Central Africa, the Marquis Antinori, on dispatching to Rome one of the members of his expedition, Captain Martini, charged him to promote and strengthen at the Vatican the interests of the African missionaries whilst reporting to the Quirinal the good feelings entertained towards the Italian Government by the petty African potentates amongst whom he is now sojourning.

Quite apart from the great moral and religious interests in the East which can never be lost sight of at the Vatican, there are likewise certain direct material interests bound up with the consolidation of order and peace at Constantinople which the higher Catholic dignitaries are deeply interested in. There is no doubt that a large portion of the funds collected under the name of "Peter's Pence" has been invested in Turkish securities, and the rise or fall of these securities is no more indifferent to clerical than to other holders. On the question of political supremacy as bearing on Catholic freedom in the East, one cannot wonder if a preference should be awarded by the Vatican to the Government which grants within its dominions freedom to Catholics over that which in its Polish provinces treats Catholics with unjustifiable rigour. Then the Vatican is eminently Conservative, and prefers dealing with a set of political relations long known to it, which it thoroughly understands, and in the midst of which it has been accustomed to act, rather than with some as yet undefined and intangible condition of affairs in which a possible order of the future may be evolved from the certain anarchy and chaos of the present time. In this respect the Vatican only reflects the common instinct of Italian Conservatism, for since the first moment that the Eastern Question was re-opened, nearly eight years ago, all the truly Conservative elements in Italian politics and parties have, with scarcely an exception, been ranged on the side of the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire and respect for international law.

Sunspots and Rainfall.—Mr. Meldrum, of the Royal Alfred Observatory at Mauritius, has recently furnished a new set of computations bearing out the theory with which his name is most prominently connected, that the weather of the earth has a relation to the display of spots on the sun. He now offers two tables, one based on fifty-four returns from Great Britain, forty-two from Continental Europe, and thirty-two from America; the other from one station's returns in each of the foregoing, Edinburgh, Paris, and New Bedford being selected. In all these returns the period embraced is from 1824 to 1867. The general correspondence of the rainfall cycle with the 11-year sun-spot period is very strikingly shown by the total averages, the first table showing that the rainfall had gradually increased from the first to the seventh year, and then decreased to the tenth; the second table, that the rainfall gradually increased from the first to the sixth year, and then decreased to the tenth; both tables show that the rainfall lagged behind the sunspots about one year. The present time is near the minimum of sunspot activity, but a correspondent at Canandaigua, in this State, writes to the *Tribune* (N.Y.) that he observed, on January 23rd and 24th, two small groups of spots apparently connected by a narrow band of penumbra; on the 26th they had disappeared. Their place was near the centre of the disc. February 3-7, three groups were observed, not apparently connected. Changes took place from day to day, making sometimes one and sometimes another group the most distinct. By the 7th all were fading; they were not near the edge of the disc. Two small spots were seen March 5; one of these had disappeared on the next day, and the other the day following. On March 15, three well-defined spots were seen near the centre; the next day one of these appeared in the shape of an arc, composed of very small spots. On the whole there is not yet apparent a well-marked renewal of this form of solar activity. The observations were made with a short-focus telescope 4-1-10 inch object glass.

The *Railway Age* has been in receipt of a good deal of correspondence in regard to remarkable locomotive performances. Among others furnishing a record of the miles run by a single engine is Manager Hood, of the Western Maryland Railroad, who states that one of his engines made the extraordinary run of 59,953 miles in twelve months, at the low cost for repairs of one and one-half cent per mile run. On this the *Railway Age* remarks that "thus far the Western Maryland has the palm on annual work done by a single engine, and we doubt if any road can beat it." So Major Hood may consider himself duly complimented on the extraordinary performance of his engine.

The electric conductivity of aluminum being about twice that of iron, telegraph wires coated with aluminum are recommended.

About two and a half tons of coal are now required to make a ton of steel rails; twenty years ago it took five tons to make a ton of iron rails.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.—Adv.

A REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

(From Truth.)

The cheap defence of nations has, sighed Burke, gone with the age of chivalry. It has been reserved for the present generation to show that chivalry has not disappeared with the exit of the mailed barons, who, when not engaged in defending their country from hostile attacks, spent their time in pillaging its peaceful inhabitants. If by chivalry is meant a patriotic readiness to devote time, and, if need be, blood, to save the independence of a nation, then we may challenge comparison between our Volunteers and those brave but pestilential nuisances, the chivalrous barons of the Middle Ages.

The efficiency of our Volunteer force is of such paramount interest, and the details of the practical working of a regiment of Volunteer soldiers are so little known, that I have jotted down the results of my inquiries into the inner life of a regiment, viz., the 36th Middlesex Rifle Regiment. I choose this one because it is, I believe, the largest Metropolitan regiment of Volunteers, and because it has a high reputation. It is commanded by Colonel Gordon Ives, formerly an officer of the Guards, and a gentleman who has seen service in the Crimea. It numbers over 1150 men. It has thirty-eight officers and sixty non-commissioned officers.

The revenue of the regiment is derived from the Government grant, amounting this year to £1619 odd, also an annual subsidy amounting to £118 from the inhabitants of the district. There is an annual deficit which has to be met by the subscriptions of the officers and men.

The following are the items of expenditure:—Cost of head-quarters, £200; shooting butts, £100; uniforms and accoutrements, £800; bands, £175; printing and stationery, £150; transport, £100; use of ground for regimental purposes, £10; incidental expenses and extra pay staff, £121; adjutant and staff, £410.

Here, then, we have a regiment of 1150 men, well armed and equipped, brought into existence for a little over £2300 per annum. Now let us see what is the efficiency of the regiment, and whether the men are soldiers in reality, or only in name.

The headquarters is a large building situated in Paddington. It contains two large halls, one of which is an armoury with 1000 stand of arms. There is an adjutant's room, an orderly-room, a band-room, a drummers' room, a storeroom, a reading-room, in which there are newspapers and magazines, and living rooms for some of the sergeants of the permanent staff and their families, besides other rooms used for various purposes connected with the administration. Attached to this house is an enclosed grass space, large enough to parade the entire regiment.

On my entering the head-quarters, at 10 a.m., I found the head-quarters' staff already at work. Captain and Adjutant Clarke was sitting in his room with a large quantity of papers before him, referring to every imaginary subject—district orders, letters asking for leave, or explaining the reason of absence from the previous evening's drill, War Office communications, &c.

In the next room was the sergeant-major, revising the sergeants' reports of the previous evening's drill; the drill-sergeant preparing the various regimental orders and memoranda to send to the printers, examining uniforms from the regimental tailors, and accoutrements, and revising the class-firing lists.

Here was evidently work cut out for several hours, and it struck me that the permanent staff had, indeed, too much on their hands, and ought to be increased.

In the armoury there were two sergeants examining the rifles, to see whether any of them were in any way defective; and I learnt that so careful are the men of these arms, that in nine years only one rifle has been lost, and this was paid for by the man who lost it.

In the store-room, to which I was then taken, were haversacks and water-bottles, carefully stowed away under the direction of the quarter-master and his sergeants; and I was shown a complete valise equipment for one company, ready for immediate issue for use in practising outpost duty at night.

The men enlist for three years' service, under the following conditions:—They must stand 5 feet 5 inches high, and measure at least 32 inches round the chest, and they must be over 17 and under 30 years of age. After a recruit has passed this first examination, if there is nothing against his character, he takes the oath; his name, address, and occupation are taken down, and the conditions of the service explained to him. These are, that he is to obey his superior officers, and to present himself when ordered to do so, unless prevented by illness, or business from which it is impossible for him to get away.

The man having been thus enrolled, signs the muster-roll book and becomes one of the junior drill class. He is drilled from five to six times each week, and rises from class to class according to his aptitude in learning. These preliminary drills last from six weeks to six months. When he is considered to understand his setting-up drill, he then goes through his position drills, and is taken to the shooting butts, and fires his recruit-class firing, then is once more brought before the adjutant, when he is handed over to the regimental tailor, and receives his uniform and accoutrements, for which he has to sign a receipt, together with an undertaking endorsed by a householder, that if he leaves the regiment within one year he will return them and pay 30s., if within two years 20s., and if within three years 10s.; after which he only returns, on leaving, his busby, arms, and accoutrements, retaining his uniform. The regiment is divided into five double companies, under the five senior captains. Each double company consists of two single companies, and they drill together on four nights each week.

The ordinary drills last about two hours, but in the summer the regiment drills together, and these drills last four or more hours under arms. There are about twenty of these battalion drills each year. All officers and non-commissioned officers have, if they have not received leave of absence, to be present at them. At each battalion drill about three-fourths of the men on the rolls are present. As in the regular army, therefore, the regiment has its setting-up and squad drill, its company drill, and its battalion drill. In each year about 800 hours of instruction is calculated to take place. Each company is commanded by a captain: he has under him two lieutenants, five sergeants, and five corporals. There is a band of thirty performers, who are paid, and a bugle band of the companies' buglers and drummers, who are also paid.

All the officers have obtained certificates of proficiency in their rank, with the exception of two or three young ones. These certificates are obtained from boards of officers of the regular army, or from schools of instruction at Aldershot or Wellington Barracks. The examinations are those of the relative rank in the regular army, so far as drill and manœuvre go. The severity of the examination in the junior ranks of officers may be estimated from the fact that it will take any young gentleman of ordinary intelligence about eighteen months' hard work before he can pass.

The sergeants have a school of instruction under the serjeant-major, and are passed by the adjutant. They are further examined each year, and if they give evidence of any shortcomings they are put back into the ranks. But of every twenty men who attend the "sergeants' school," about eight obtain sergeants' certificates.

In order to learn from what classes the men are recruited, I took the first ten names on each company's list; an analysis of occupations of those on these lists produced the following result:—Mechanics or artisans, 52; clerks, 30; working men, 13; tradesmen, 5. Not a few of the men have been in the regular army.

The periods of service are as follows:—About 23 men have served over fifteen and under twenty years, 200 men under ten but over five years, about 400 men over three but under five years, and about 527 men under three years.

The result of all this is that the strength of the regiment is as follows:—Colonel, 1; majors, 2; captains, 11; lieutenants, 22; surgeons, 3; adjutant, 1; chaplain, 1; quartermaster, 1; sergeants, 60; corporals, 55; pioneers, 11; men, 982. Total, 1150.

The officers of the regiment are thoroughly up to their duty. The men are not raw material or merely fancy soldiers, but would be able to hold their own in a campaign against most regular regiments. Every minor detail has been carefully looked into. Except transport, field equipment, tents, &c., the regiment is ready to take the field at a day's notice. Amongst both officers and men there is a strong *esprit de corps*. Punishment, which consists of extra drills, is very rare; and dismissal, which is only resorted to in extreme cases, is still more rare, for it involves social degradation.

Such a regiment of volunteers, it is very evident, can only be formed by the unremitting attention of its colonel; and he must have, moreover, not only considerable administrative talent, but also tact and judgment in establishing cordial relations between himself, his officers, and his men. All these varied accomplishments appear to be possessed by Colonel Gordon Ives. He sacrifices all other occupations to those connected with his command. As he does not spare himself, those under him do not complain of his not sparing them; they feel that he is himself a thorough soldier, and that, from mere love of soldiering, and a desire to render himself useful, he is doing his best to render them soldiers.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

WILKINSON, HANN, MINCHIN, and CO. Stock and Station Agents, Wagga Wagga, Hay, and Sydney, Agents for Messrs. Richard Gibson and Co., Melbourne; Ryan and Hammond, ditto; W. and J. Raleigh, ditto; J. G. Dougharty and Co., ditto. Corresponding Agents all over the colonies. Sydney Office: Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE LAND AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited). London, Melbourne, Geelong, and Sydney. Capital, £2,000,000. AUSTRALIAN BOARD: James Macbain, Esq., M.L.A. Robert Bruce Ronald, Esq. Edmond Mackenzie Young, Esq. CASH ADVANCES made on the ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL and on Squatting Properties, Stations, Bills, &c. Spring-street. W. A. COTTEE, Local Manager.

REPORTS OF SALES AND QUOTATIONS STATIONS, FAT CATTLE, FAT SHEEP, STORE CATTLE, STORE SHEEP, HORSE MARKETS. BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Reliable reports from the country districts. THE SYDNEY MAIL, Subscription, 6s 6d per quarter. Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

STORE SHEEP FOR SALE. 10,000 Ewes, deliverable at Station, Darling Downs. 17,000 wethers, good frame and first-class condition, deliverable on Queensland station, near Border. For further particulars apply to MORT and CO., Sydney.

FOR SALE, a quiet young COW, 14 to 16 quarts. ROBERT BARRELL, Petersham.

FOR SALE NEAR COOMA. FRYING-PAN CREEK STATION, thickly grassed and well-watered, with 600 head mixed cattle, 86 acres freehold land, 394 acres selected land. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR PRIVATE SALE. YERILLA or ROCKY SPRINGS Station, in the Burnett District, Queensland, situated about 70 miles from Gayndah, and 130 miles from Railway TERMINUS, Dalby. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

HAVILAH RAMS. For SALE, 500 Hogget RAMS, bred by Mr. N. P. Bayly, Havilah, Mudgee. GRIFFITHS and WEAVER, Sydney.

PURE-BRED Berkshire PIGS for SALE. Apply to Sayers and Mills, Sydney; or S. Goold, Broad Oaks.

AUCTION SALES.

DENT and HOSKIN will sell, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, potatoes.

DENT and HOSKIN will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 10, Billet wood, &c.

W. TINDALE will sell, THIS DAY, at Darling Harbour, 9 o'clock, Hay; 10, Billet wood, &c.

SAYERS and MILLS will sell, at Darling Harbour, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, potatoes, &c.

Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised. Regular sales at the Bazaar, daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

American Single-seated Buggy Horse and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, Bay gelding, American buggy and harness. The above is really a very useful turnout; it has been used by a commercial gentleman for about four months; it is now for positive sale, the owner having no further use for it.

Single-seated American Buggy.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, A good second-hand American buggy.

First-class Buggy Horse.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. White to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, A bay gelding, broken to saddle, single and double harness, a very fine buggy horse.

Horse, Sociable, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the risk of the former purchaser, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, A horse, sociable, and harness.

Two Dray Tarpaulins.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, Two dray tarpaulins, 10 feet x 14.

SALE OF GATE, BOOTHS, &c., for TATTERSALL'S MIDWINTER RACE MEETING, to be held at Randwick, SATURDAY, August 17, 1878. Under the Patronage of His Excellency, Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, G.C.M.G.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from James Herald, Esq., secretary of above club, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, The gate, booths, bars, &c., for above meeting.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Messrs. Chisholm and Stuckey to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock, 8 prime fat bullocks, in lots. 8 ditto cows, ditto. The noted JWC brand.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from John Morrice, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock, 30 prime fat bullocks, in lots.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from A. Gibson, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock, 100 prime fat cows, in lots.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY DURHAM BULLS FOR SALE.

G. M. PITT and SON have the honour to inform the public that the annual sale of the above Company's bulls will take place at Warrah, near Murrurundi, THIS DAY, 7th August, at half-past 10 o'clock a.m., On which day about 120 young bulls, from 2 to 2½ years old, all bred by the Company, and out of their choicest cows, will be offered for sale. Without reserve.

The bulls are a well-grown lot, in good condition, and far superior to any yet offered by the Company. None of them have ever been housed or artificially fed, still they are in excellent fettle for travelling and service.

The bulls may be seen at Warrah at once, and all further particulars learned on application to Mr. Richard Hudson, Warrah. When it is remembered the large amount of money expended by the Company during the past few years on the introduction of the very best blood obtainable in England (Duke of Oxford, who was purchased at 1000 guineas before the great rise in pure stock—Baron Bright Eyes and others), it may readily be conceived that the bulls now offering are superior to anything in the colony for herd purposes, added to which they are all grown bulls, and fit for immediate use.

Buyers can depend on the sale being entirely unreserved. Each lot offered will be knocked down to the highest bidder. Intending purchasers can proceed from Sydney to Newcastle by steamer, and from thence to Warrah by train. Luncheon will be provided on day of sale.

Fat Cattle. Fat Sheep.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions to sell by auction, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, the 8th August, 1878, at 11 o'clock, On account of H. G. Powell, Esq., 50 head of prime and weighty fat cattle. On account of —— Ranken, Esq., 50 head of prime and weighty fat cattle. On account of S. Emanuel, Esq., 40 head of prime and weighty fat bullocks. On account of Messrs. Swift, M'Carthy, and Co., 540 extra prime and weighty fat wethers, from Coomoo Coomoo.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

W. FULLAGAR and SON have received instructions from J. Simpson, Esq., to sell, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock, 150 head prime cattle. Terms, cash.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Messrs. G. A. and P. Mein to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, 230 head of really prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots, from their Booroma station.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from A. F. Wilshire, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, 50 head of really prime and weighty fat cattle, in lots.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by A. Ranken, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at half-past 2 o'clock, 30 exceedingly prime and weighty fat bullocks, from Wollondilly Lucerne Paddocks, and represented seven and a half.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by their Western agents to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock, 1000 prime and weighty fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by D. Frazer, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at half-past 2 o'clock, 20 grand bullocks.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Henry Hotton, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at half-past 2 o'clock, Prime fat lambs.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by P. H. Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock, 400 prime fat sheep, from his noted Currandooly paddocks, and represented 54 lbs.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock, 1200 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. W. Jenkins, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock, 140 head of prime fat cattle.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by — Crow, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock, 30 prime fat heifers, represented very grand.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Brown and Harris to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock, 80 prime and weighty fat bullocks, from their noted Tumah paddocks, fattened on artificial grasses and fully 800 lbs.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from Messrs. Chambers and Splatt to sell by auction, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, 1750 crossbred wethers, 258 crossbred ewes. From their Carwell station, and trucked from Wallerawang. Terms, cash.

KERMODE STUD RAMS.

P. N. TREBECK will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 20 very high class PURE MERINO STUD RAMS, 2 and 4 tooth, bred by W. A. Kermode, Esq., of Mona Vale, Tasmania, and consigned by him for sale here.

These are from the noted KERMODE STUD FLOCK, which has been bred with the greatest care, and kept pure for 50 YEARS.

For high quality of wool and value per fleece, these rams cannot be excelled in the colonies, and are, without doubt, the PUREST BRED and MOST VALUABLE SHEEP that have ever been submitted in this market. They will arrive from Tasmania about a fortnight before the day of sale.

The Agricultural Society's CHAMPION CUP and three other prizes were this year awarded to Mr. Kermode for the VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY of his wool exhibits.

All particulars may be obtained from P. N. TREBECK, Stock and Station Agent, Sydney.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock, Hay and straw, by the truck. At 11 o'clock, Maize, oats, potatoes, pumpkins, &c., &c.

Important and Unreserved Sale of PURE BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE. WEDNESDAY, 11th September, 1878. (The week after the A.J.C. Spring Meeting.)

G. F. WANT has been favoured with instructions from E. B. Woodhouse, Esq., to sell by auction, at his stud farm, Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve, The whole of his justly celebrated and famous stud herd of Shorthorn Cattle, numbering about 80 head, included in which will be found stud bulls, imported cows and their progeny, and colonial bred cattle, carefully selected from the noted Colac and other well-known stud herds.

The Sires lately used include the champion bull IMPERIAL PURPLE 9th, 2nd DUKE OF ALVIE, and 5th DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

A Special Train will leave Sydney on the morning of the sale, and provision will be made for the conveyance of buyers from Campbelltown to Mount Gilead.

All female Cattle offered will be guaranteed breeders, and none but pedigreed cattle will be submitted.

Catalogues will shortly be published, and can be obtained on application to the proprietor, or the undersigned. G. F. WANT, Agent, Sydney. RICHARD GIBSON and CO., Melbourne. B. D. MOREHEAD and CO., Brisbane.

N.B.—In directing the attention of stock-owners in this and the adjoining colonies to the above important sale, the Agent has much pleasure in notifying the fact that Mr. Woodhouse has gained against all comers well-merited champion honours in New South Wales and Queensland during 1876 and 1877, and has each year been successful in disposing of bulls at one thousand (1000) guineas each.

TATE, BROTHERS, will sell by auction, at the Corporation Yards, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m., Prime lots of pigs and calves.

GRAHAM COULTER will sell by auction, at the Corporation Yards, THIS DAY, at 11.30 sharp, Prime lots pigs and calves.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, Hay, oaten and lucerne; straw, corn, pumpkins, and potatoes.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at D. Harbour, EVERY DAY, at 10 o'clock, Wood, &c.

GARLING and FRASER will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9, Hay and straw, by the truck. And a few bags maize.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, at 9 o'clock THIS DAY, Hay, straw, lucerne, potatoes, &c.

FAT CATTLE. FAT CATTLE.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from F. R. Hume, jun., Esq., to sell by auction, at their Cattle Yards, 763, George-street South, on THURSDAY next, at half-past 3 o'clock, 30 really prime fat paddock-fed bullocks, ripe and weighty, equal if not superior to any yet sent from his Yass paddocks.

FAT CATTLE. FAT CATTLE.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from S. J. Shanahan, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Cattle Yards, 763, George-street South, on THURSDAY next, at half-past 3 o'clock, 20 really prime fat paddock-fed bullocks. Some of the above cattle are stated to weigh over 1000 lbs., and have been specially selected for this market.

FAT CATTLE. FAT CATTLE.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from T. Harvey, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Cattle Yards, 763, George-street South, on THURSDAY next, at half-past 3 o'clock, 10 really prime fat paddock-fed bullocks, per rail.

FAT SHEEP. FAT SHEEP.

JOHN BRIDGE has received instruction from John Hurley, Esq., Killenear, to sell by auction, at Homebush, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, 500 very prime and weighty wethers, per rail from Binalong.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by public auction, at his Warehouse, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 2.30, Wool and sheepskins.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Wool Warehouses, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 7th August, at 2 o'clock sharp, Sheepskins. And at 2.30, Bales wool. Terms, cash.

Poultry. Poultry. Poultry.

At the risk of the former purchaser, Mr. J. W. Dawson. SEAFORTH PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Sydney Produce Mart, 701, George-street, at 11 o'clock, 44 pairs prime fowls.

SEAFORTH PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Darling Harbour station, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, lucerne, cord, potatoes, &c. At 10 o'clock, billet wood, &c.

FAT CATTLE. FAT CATTLE. FAT CATTLE.

INGLIS'S CATTLE SALE YARDS, 793, GEORGE-STREET.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction at his Stock Sale Yards, 793, George-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 3 o'clock sharp. On account of William Archer, Esq. 30 exceedingly prime and weighty fat bullocks, paddock-fed. On account of H. R. Lowe, Esq. 25 exceedingly prime and weighty fat bullocks, paddock-fed. On account of E. J. Ashcroft, Esq. 30 very prime and weighty paddock-fed fat cattle. On account of G. Ross, Esq. 25 very prime and weighty paddock-fed fat cattle.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, On the Premises, 455, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

LEASE, 4 years to run, rent very low. GOODWILL, FIXTURES, BOOTS and SHOES. Shoemaking Plant of BENCHES, IRON LASTS, Wood Lasts, of all sizes, Ink. JONES'S new PATENT ELASTIC SEWING-MACHINE. HOWE'S C Sewing-machine, Tools. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Chiffonier, Chests Drawers, M. S. Washstands and Glasses, Tubular Bedstead and Bedding, Cot, &c. Oil Paintings, Pictures, Chairs, Dinner Service, Crockery, Kitchen and Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. have received instructions from Mr. French to sell by auction, on the premises, 455, Crown-street, Surry Hills, THIS DAY, at 11, Lease, goodwill, counter, and fixtures, stock of boots and shoes, sewing-machine, household furniture, &c., &c., without the slightest reserve.

THURSDAY, 8th August, at 11 a.m., At No. 2, MONTAGUE-TERRACE, MACLEAY-STREET.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE and IMPORTANT SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of the whole of the RECHERCHE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in AMERICAN WALNUT, SATIN WOOD, BIRCH, AMERICAN ASH, inlaid WALNUT, incised and beautifully illuminated with Gold, of MODERN and EARLY ENGLISH DESIGN, selected at the Fashionable House of Messrs. BLYTH and SONS, London.

NOBLE FRENCH CASTINGS

FRENCH and GREEK BRONZES

THE GALLERY OF CHOICE PICTURES

REAL DRESDEN CHINA STATUARY

MAGNIFICENT GRAND PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD

POWERFUL-TONED HARMONIUM.

Commencing in order of Catalogue, with RICHLY-CUT and ETCHED Glass. CHOICE CHINA, artistically painted by hand. BEST QUALITY ELECTROPLATE, plated on nickel silver, bearing the maker's stamp. REMARKABLY HANDSOME EARLY ENGLISH AMERICAN WALNUT SUITE, comprising Sideboard, Dining Table, Dinner Waggon, German End Couch, Easy Chair, Lady's Chair, and 12 single-bannister-back Chairs. ELABORATELY Carved Gilt-frame PIER GLASSES. HANDSOME Brussels Carpets and Stair Carpet. MASSIVE HALL FURNITURE. SUPERB ORMOLU MANTELPIECE SUITE inlaid Sevres China. MAGNIFICENT SATIN WOOD and GOLD METAL BOUDOIR GRAND TRICHORD PIANOFORTE, patent repeater action, three unisons, 7 octaves, and octagon legs, by COLLARD and COLLARD, with holland cover, blanket lined.

This valuable instrument was specially selected in London for the proprietor's own use, and is considered by competent judges to be one of the finest Collard's in the colony.

VERY BEAUTIFUL SATIN WOOD DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, covered in RICH LIGHT BLUE FIGURED SILK and trimmings, consisting of luxurious German bannister back Couch, Divan easy Chair, lady's Chair, and 6 single Chairs, stuffed backs, with 2 sets loose holland covers, stuffed throughout with the best quality horsehair and very highly finished Satin Music Stool, covered light blue figured silk, with holland cover. ELEGANT satin wood music CABINET. HANDSOME ditto, octagon LOO TABLE, on 4 elaborately carved pillars, early English design. EARLY ENGLISH SATIN WOOD CABINET, chastely carved and perforated, bannister rails, with open shelves for specimens, Venetian plate-glass back, bevelled edge, doors incised with gold bearing a quaint floral design artistically painted by hand. THREE CORNICE POLES and rings to match, and fittings, and 3 pairs elegant embroidered lace curtains, lined inside with blue tarlatan.

BEDROOMS.

HANDSOME DOUBLE TAPER TUBE ARABIAN BEDSTEADS, brass foot post, spring palliasse, 3 feather bolsters, 2 feather pillows and pillow slips, pair sheets, blankets, and mosquito curtains. MAGNIFICENT ASH BEDROOM SUITES, each comprising Massive Wardrobe, Plate-glass Centre Door, Toilet Table with Swing Glass, Marble-top Washstand, Pedestal Cupboard, Medicine Cupboard, Towel-horse, and 3 Ladder-back Chairs. ELEGANT DOUBLE TOILET SERVICES, richly gilt. KITCHEN UTENSILS, Patent Knife Cleaner. 4 Sheds in yard, and Sundries.

Also, The HANDSOME BRONZE GASOLIERS and Gas Brackets, DRAB VENETIANS, Window Blinds.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN FURNISHING, FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN, COMMISSION AGENTS, CONNOISSEURS of PICTURES, COLLECTORS of RARE CHINA, and the General Public.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at No. 2, Montague-terrace, Macleay-street, Potts Point, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at 11 a.m., The above choice menage.

The furniture, selected in London with the most refined taste, is of the BEST quality, and highest modern and early English design, and was manufactured expressly to order; having been but a short time in use, it is almost equal to new. The Collard and Collard is a MOST VALUABLE instrument, and has been pronounced by competent judges to be the FINEST GRAND of this make in the colony.

NOW ON VIEW.

Catalogues obtainable at the Rooms.

FRIDAY, 9th August, at 11 a.m., at the Residence of Mrs. MACGREGOR, Rowntree-street, Balmain, on the heights overlooking Waterview Bay, in close proximity to Mr. Mossman's residence.

IMPORTANT SALE of the whole of the SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, comprising—GLASSWARE. HANDSOME Dinner Service. ELEGANT Dessert Set, green and gold. MASSIVE 7-hole CRUETS. CUT and ENGRAVED Plated CAKE BASKET, perforated sides. SPLENDID Embossed TEA and COFFEE SERVICE, plated on hard metal. CHASTE Plated Butter Cooler. Kerosene Lamps. DINING-ROOM FURNITURE. Brussels Carpets and Hearthrugs. ELEGANT Walnut Drawing-room Suite. WALNUT CHIFFONIER, marble slab top, plate-glass back and doors. CHOICE Specimens of Coral, under glass shades. Large centre Table. ELABORATELY carved gilt frame PIER GLASS. SCARCE PROOF ENGRAVINGS and OIL PAINTINGS. COPELAND'S COPYRIGHT STATUARY. VALUABLE ALABASTER DINING-ROOM CLOCK, inlaid, ornamental gold on turquoise. WARDROBE. IRON TAPER TUBE BEDSTEAD, Mattresses, Palliasses, Pillows, and Bolsters. Washstands and Toilet Services.

Also, 17 Volumes Illustrated News, well bound, 1867 to 1877. 11 Ditto Punch, ditto, 1871 to 1877. 10 Ditto Christian Work, ditto, 1868 to 1877. 15 Ditto Presbyterian Magazine.

At 2 o'clock will be offered, The FAITHFULLY-BUILT FAMILY CARRIAGE, blue, picked out red, by J. Palmer, Castlereagh-street.

To GENTLEMEN FURNISHING, FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN, and GENERAL DEALERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Mrs. Macgregor to sell by auction, at her residence, Rowntree-street, Balmain, on FRIDAY, 9th August, at 11 a.m., The whole of the SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COPELAND'S STATUARY, PICTURES, BOOKS, and an OPEN CARRIAGE.

_ On view on THURSDAY, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Catalogues at 9 a.m. on THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, 15th August, at 11 a.m.

At the residence of Mrs. Levien, No. 154, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE of the whole of the SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, comprising CUT GLASS, CHOICE CHINA, PLATE, CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, HIGHLY FINISHED PAINTINGS, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Levien to sell by auction, at her residence, No. 154, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-street, on THURSDAY, 15th August, at 11 a.m., The above. Full particulars in another issue. Catalogues in course of compilation.

MAGNIFICENT CITY PROPERTY.

FOR IMPERATIVE SALE, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. John Fairweather, that very VALUABLE BLOCK of LAND, in THE CENTRE OF THE CITY, having a frontage of about SIXTY FEET TO YORK-STREET by a depth extending from YORK-STREET THROUGH TO CLARENCE-STREET, about 186 feet, and having a frontage of about SEVENTY-TWO FEET TO CLARENCE-STREET, only a few feet from MARKET-STREET, embracing an area of over A QUARTER OF AN ACRE, on which are erected FOUR SHOPS and DWELLINGS, STORES, STABLES, &c.

TITLE—GRANT FROM THE CROWN.

With the view of affording an opportunity, now rarely presented, of securing a block of land in the very heart of the city, possessing the great advantage of double frontage and of sufficient area for the erection of a THEATRE, HALL for public entertainments, or of extensive commercial premises, such as are now to be found in close proximity, it has been determined to submit the property for sale

IN ONE LOT.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the executors of the late Mr. John Fairweather to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Spring-street, on an early day, The above most valuable central freehold property. Further particulars will be duly advertised.

THIS DAY'S DRAPERY SALE.

CLEARING UP LINES, at 10.30.

JAMES RODD (successor to the late Mr. Charles Teakle) will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10, Clearing up lines, to close sundry accounts, consisting of men's clothing, ditto hats, dress stuff, fancy goods, &c., &c., &c.

Ex Woollahra.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

4 BALES MEXICAN GREYS.

THIS DAY, August 7th, at 11.

TO THE TRADE.

JAMES RODD (successor to the late Mr. Charles Teakle) is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7 Wynyard-street, as above, 4 BALES MEXICAN GREYS. BP&Co. over 28 in diamond.

324—1 bale 32-inch Mexicans	
333—1 ditto 36 ditto ditto	
331—1 ditto 32 ditto ditto	
340—1 ditto 29 ditto ditto.	

Terms, cash.

2 CASES CHINA SILKS. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7th, at 11 o'clock.

JAMES RODD (successor to the late Mr. Charles Teakle) has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, 2 CASES SELF-COLOUR CHINA SILKS, without reserve, at 11 THIS DAY. Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, AUGUST 7, at 11.30.

Now landing ex Samuel Plimsoll, 5 CASES WEST OF ENGLAND ALL-WOOL TWEEDS.

TO THE TRADE.

JAMES RODD (successor to the late Mr. Charles Teakle) will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11.30, at his Rooms, 5 cases West of England all-wool tweeds, fashionable patterns, well worth attention as a very choice assortment of high-class goods. Terms at sale.

6-4 CHECK MATTING.

WEDNESDAY, August 7, at 11.30.

JAMES RODD (successor to the late Mr. Charles Teakle) will sell by auction, THIS DAY, 9 pieces 6-4 check matting, to close an account. Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY FOR FRIDAY.

MR. JAMES RODD (successor to the late Mr. Charles Teakle) will hold his usual SALE of Fancy Goods, Ironmongery, &c., &c. Further particulars in next issue.

FINE COUNTER SUGARS.

289 Pockets SUPERIOR FINE YELLOW SUGARS, for Sale by Auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, August 8, at 11. GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON. Full particulars at sale.

FINE BREAKFAST CONGOUS, in half-chests and boxes, suitable for Family and Grocery Trade.

For Unreserved Sale. By order of the Consignees.

A small selection of the NEW CROP TEAS, landed ex Killarney, from Foochow, consisting of 98 HALF-CHESTS, 214 BOXES, 113 ditto.

For Sale by Auction at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock. GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON. Full particulars at sale.

SCREW STEAM YACHT EVA.

The most handsome and most comfortable Yachting Steamer in the colony. The most economical Steamer afloat; compound engines; steams 10 knots. Fitted with every requisite.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS and WESTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 273, George-street, on TUESDAY, 13th August, at 11 o'clock, The above very handsome, comfortable, and economical steam screw-yacht EVA, eight-horse power nominal, compound engines, small consumption; all requisite fittings for harbour or sea going. The most perfect steam-yacht in the colony. Orders to view can be had of the Auctioneers. GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

HOLLANDS GIN. Mitchell's Old Irish Whisky. Port Wines.

A small Shipment of the above for positive Sale, by order of the consignees, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, August 8, at 11. GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON. Full particulars at sale.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. CARPETS, ex Jerusalem, from London. Nos. 10, 11, 21—3 Bales, containing 15 Rolls Carpetings, more or less damaged, for Sale by Auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 9, at 11. GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON. Full particulars at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1434856

AUCTION SALES.

Gold and Silver Watches, Alberts, Chains, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Trinkets, &c.

H. L. DUNN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. J. Davis, of Liverpool-street, as above.

Unredeemed Pledges.

H. L. DUNN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. S. Peters, of Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

PARRAMATTA WEEKLY SALES, AT THE STOCK and PRODUCE SALE YARDS, ADJOINING THE RAILWAY STATION, on WEDNESDAY, August 7, at 2 O'CLOCK SHARP.

JOHN TAYLOR will sell by public auction, at his Sale Yards, adjoining the Railway Station, Parramatta, THIS DAY, August 7, at 2 o'clock,
8 FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHT HORSES, trials given
10 head of LIGHT HARNESS and SADDLE HORSES, very good
6 VERY EXCELLENT BUGGY and CARRIAGE HORSES
1 very HANDSOME BROWN GELDING, by Claud du Val, rising 4 years, broken to saddle
1 FIRST-CLASS HACKNEY (chestnut), rising 6 years, very quiet, splendid pacer
1 (CHILD'S) PONY, SADDLE, and BRIDLE
3 (BOY'S) SADDLE PONIES, 14 hands
REALLY FIRST-CLASS MILCH COWS and calves
WELL-BRED SPRINGERS, very forward
HEIFERS, YOUNG BULLS, and CALVES
DEVON COW, fat cows
Buggies, drays, spring-carts, waggonettes, double and single harness, gent.'s saddles, side-saddles, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 14th August.
Splendid collection of Oleographs
Very handsome Pier Glasses
Dressing and Looking Glasses.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, the Trade, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 339, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of very beautiful oleographs and pier glasses, as above.
ENTIRELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

DRESS MATERIALS, WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS and TWEEDS, Fancy TWEEDS and COATINGS, COTTON GOODS, CLOTHING, HOSIERY, LINEN GOODS, NEEDLES, FELT HATS, BLACK SILKS, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c., &c.
Now landing ex Remus and Samuel Plimsoll.

To WAREHOUSEMEN, DRAPERS, and STOREKEEPERS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, and FRIDAY next, 8th and 9th instant, at 11 o'clock each day,
14425— 40 pieces fancy dress materials
14426— 40 ditto knicker ditto
14433— 60 ditto coloured lustres
14434— 40 ditto brocades
14438— 29 ditto fancies
14439— 35 ditto knickers
14438— 54 ditto prints
14439— 54 ditto ditto
14444— 50 ditto black orleans
14445— 50 ditto ditto
14454— 12 ditto black diagonals
14457— 50 ditto poplins
14458— 50 ditto ditto
39— 36 ditto black Victoria cords, assorted Nos.
11— 50 ditto 6-4 black alpacas
5— 39 ditto super ditto
468— 8 ditto black West of England broads
469— 8 ditto blue medium ditto
470— 8 ditto 8-4 plain coloured cloths—scarlet, green, and maroon
209— 25 ditto 8-4 fancy does
210— 20 ditto ditto ditto
211— 10 ditto fine grey and steel meltons
784—100 men's black cloth galatea coats
454—100 ditto paget ditto
485—100 ditto ditto super ditto ditto, half stitched and half bound
478—150 ditto printed mole trousers, belt straps
480—150 ditto heavy ditto
5— 30 dozen youths' tweed crimean shirts
702—100 ditto 11-4 white toilet quilts
703—100 ditto 12-4 ditto
701—100 ditto 9-4 and 10-4 ditto
802— 75 ditto 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 marseilles ditto
66—100 ditto fine damask tablecloths, assorted sizes
297— 20 ditto men's brown cotton pants
50 ditto brown cotton ½-hose
6 pieces black gros grain silks
366-70— 5 cases Christy's celebrated soft felt hats in black, browns, drabs, and blues
1 case Wells's celebrated silver-eyed sharps
1— 1 ditto Franklin's ditto blue ditto ditto
1-3— 3 bales ¾ 5-thread super Brussels carpets, each 6 pieces
164-6— 3 ditto Crossley's super tapestry ditto
167—100 velvet rugs, K&F
168—100 tapestry mats, 2 sizes
50 velvet door mats, R.
Terms at sale.

WHITECROSS FENCING WIRE, JUST LANDED.
On account of whom it may concern. WITH ALL FAULTS.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
200 bundles fencing wire, assorted sizes.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock.
DRESSED TIMBER.
SUPERIOR SCOTCH FLOORING and LINING BOARDS.
From the well-known Mills of Messrs. R. MILLAR and SONS, Montrose.
This special shipment comprises:
8,696 feet T. and G. 6 x ⅞
9,572 ditto ditto, 6 x ¾
28,252 ditto ditto and beaded, 6 x ½.
Now landing ex Firth of Lorn, from Glasgow, and may be inspected as discharged on Dibbs' Wharf.
Day of Sale, THURSDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the City Mart, by order of Messrs. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, August 8, at 11 o'clock,
Messrs. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.'S shipment of Scotch flooring and lining boards, ex Firth of Lorn, from the celebrated works of Messrs. R. Millar and Sons, Montrose, comprising—
500 boards, 6 x ⅞, T. and G.
540 boards, 6 x ¾ ditto
1500 ditto, 6 x ½, ditto and beaded
Of the finest quality.
Terms liberal.

⅝ and 11-16 INCH BOLSTER CHAIN
1-INCH SHORT LINK ditto
1¼-INCH CHAIN
STOCKHOLM PITCH and TAR
ANCHORS, &c., &c.,
for Sale, on THURSDAY, August 8, at 11 o'clock, at the City Mart.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, August 8, at 11 o'clock,
30 lengths ⅝ and 11-16 inch bolster chain
20 ditto 1-inch short link chain
25 ditto 1¼-inch chain
9 barrels Stockholm tar
1 barrel ditto pitch
Weighing-machine, railway iron
Anchors, &c., &c.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

GOSPEL OAK, PLAIN IRON
WALKER'S 3-CROWN ditto
TINPLATES, CHARCOAL and COKE, just landed,
for POSITIVE SALE, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, August, 8, at 11 o'clock.
Important to Ironmongers, Ironworkers, and others.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, August 8, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of the above.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP OCEAN.
FIRST CROP CONGOU TEAS, 1878-79.
THE BEST AND MOST SUITABLE SHIPMENT OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
Messrs. JOHN FRAZER and CO.'S shipment from Foochow direct, comprising—
836 Chests
4884 Half-chests
1469 Boxes
200 Boxes finest S. O. Pekoe.
☞ The Auctioneers are instructed to clear off the entire cargo at auction, on THURSDAY, August 8, at the City Mart.
THIS SHIPMENT COMPRISES THE CHOICEST SELECTION of good Medium and Counter Teas, the omission of which has characterised all previous shipments this season.
, The muster packages are now open at the City Mart, and will be found on inspection to possess FULL RICH FLAVOUR and GOOD STRENGTH, evenly made, and of the most suitable descriptions for counter and country requirements. Also
FIRST CROP TEAS, especially bought at the opening of the FOOCHOW MARKET, and embrace all the excellences of the early STEAMER-BORNE shipments without taxing the dealer and consumer with the EXCESSIVE freight.
Buyers are invited to make themselves acquainted with the merits of each chop.
THE 12lb.-BOXES form an especial feature, and the importer's knowledge of the requirements of the Sydney market is further proved by the JUDICIOUS SELECTION OF THIS CARGO.
Note Day of Sale, THURSDAY, August 8, at the City Mart.
Under instructions from Messrs. JOHN FRAZER and CO.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, August 8, at 11, o'clock,
The shipment of CHOICE FIRST CROP CONGOU TEAS, ex Ocean, from Foochow, comprising—
836 chests
4884 half-chests
1469 boxes
200 boxes finest S. O. pekoe, short leaf.
This cargo was SPECIALLY SELECTED to the order of the importers, and will be found on inspection to merit the assertion that it is one of the most serviceable shipments of the season.
The auctioneers are instructed to notify that it is the determination of the importers to sell the cargo at auction, WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms unusually liberal.

MAIN YARDS, TOP GALLANT, and ROYAL YARDS, &c., &c., with all gear, in excellent condition; also, CHAIN CABLE, COIR WARPS, &c.,
To be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, on account of whom it may concern, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, August 8, at 11 o'clock.
The salvage is now lying on the vacant ground adjoining Mitchell and Co.'s store, Pitt-street, where intending purchasers are requested to inspect.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, August 8, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Highly Important to the Boot and Shoe Trade.
Just Landed ex Shenir and Remus.
Very Choice Shipments of BOOTS and SHOES, principally from the houses of Samuel Cook, and Snow and Bennett, which will be sold, as usual, WITHOUT RESERVE.
The Trade may therefore attend this Sale with perfect confidence.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received peremptory instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY next, August 9, at 11 o'clock,
The above; also a large, new, and well-made assortment of colonial boots and shoes, with elastic guaranteed
3 cases of extra elastic web, fabricated, and
2 cases French calfskins.
Liberal terms.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.
JUST ARRIVED IN SPLENDID CONDITION, EX WOOLLAHRA.
DAY OF SALE, THURSDAY, August 8, at 11 o'clock.
Important to Ironmongers, Builders, and the trade generally.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, August 8, at 11 o'clock,
JUST LANDED,
26 cases galvanized corrugated iron, 5 to 9 feet.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

WEDNESDAY, 7th AUGUST.
ORDER OF SALE
of sundry properties to be sold, by public auction, at the Central Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 7th August, at 11.30 o'clock.

DARLINGTON, Rose and Ivy streets.	2 COTTAGES, and good CORNER BLOCK of LAND, well fenced in, known as GASTON'S CORNER.
LANE COVE RIVER, BLUE GUM CREEK.	100 ACRES of LAND, fronting LANE COVE RIVER, BLUE GUM CREEK, and SWAIN'S CREEK, known as MARTIN'S GRANT.
QUEENSLAND, ROCKHAMPTON.	BLOCK of LAND, containing 2 ROODS, situate at the corner of BOLSOVER and ARCHER STREETS.
BONDI, O'BRIEN'S ESTATE.	214 ACRES OF LAND, known as O'BRIEN'S ESTATE, fronting BONDI BAY, BEN BUCKLER, WAVERLEY, O'BRIEN, and OTHER STREETS.
CONCORD, Concord Road.	A comfortable RESIDENCE, with 7½ ACRES of LAND, known as SUNNYSIDE.
PETERSHAM, Railway and Croydon streets.	4 valuable VILLA SITES, fronting RAILWAY and CROYDON STREETS.
GLENMORE ROAD, Macdonald Estate.	Lots 55 and 56 of the MACDONALD ESTATE, having 66 FEET frontage to GLENVIEW-STREET.
BALMAIN, Cambridge-street.	BLOCK of LAND, 33 FEET to CAMBRIDGE-STREET, by a depth of 84 FEET 6 INCHES.
BURWOOD, Spring-street.	BLOCK of LAND, having 50 FEET frontage to SPRING-STREET and 124 FEET 9 INCHES DEEP.

HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.
Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street.

Town of ROCKHAMPTON QUEENSLAND.
Corner of BOLSOVER and ARCHER STREETS.
PERFECT TITLE.
HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions from the owner to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11.30 o'clock, THIS DAY, 7th AUGUST,
All that block of land, containing 2 ROODS, situate at the corner of BOLSOVER and ARCHER STREETS, in the town of ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND, and being lot 10 of section 29 of the above township.
☞ This valuable corner block, which has been held by the vendor for 20 years, will be sold positively on the day advertised.
The position is scarcely equalled in this important town, and its value daily increasing.
FURTHER PARTICULARS at the SALE ROOMS.

O'BRIEN'S ESTATE, BONDI.
214 ACRES.
Auction Sale at 11.30 o'clock, on THIS DAY, 7th AUGUST, by
HARDIE and GORMAN, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street.
Plan on view.

MUST BE SOLD.
BURWOOD, near PUBLIC SCHOOL.
LOT 18, SANDON'S SUBDIVISION, having 50 feet frontage to SPRING-STREET, and 124 feet 9 inches deep.
This is a good building site, near to the station, with extensive views.
HARDIE and GORMAN will sell the above block of land POSITIVELY, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock,
THIS DAY, 7th AUGUST.
PLAN ON VIEW.

SUNNYSIDE, CONCORD.
SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
Title, apply to WILLIAM BARKER, Esq., Sydney.
HARDIE and GORMAN have received positive instructions from the vendor to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock, THIS DAY, 7th August,
All that VALUABLE CORNER BLOCK of LAND, situate on the main CONCORD ROAD, a short distance from the Parramatta Road, containing an area of SEVEN AND A-HALF ACRES, of good garden and cultivation soil, upon which is erected SUNNYSIDE, a comfortable residence, at present occupied by ALEXANDER S. LOW, Esq., containing verandah (back and front), hall, drawing and dining-room, two bedrooms, also detached storeroom, bathroom, servants' room, kitchen, laundry, with tubs fitted, &c. The house is built of brick on stone, with shingled roof.
The outside improvements consist of coach-house, stables, piggeries, fowl-houses, &c., &c.
The land is divided into 3 paddocks, fenced in with a 3-rail fence; orchard with fruit trees bearing; kitchen garden well cultivated; flower garden planted with choice trees and shrubs, and prettily laid out, and fenced in with a paling fence.
Round the land is a hedge of HAWTHORNE; water is conserved in the paddocks; and the supply of water is abundant (a 16 feet x 12 feet tank).
SUNNYSIDE adjoins the properties of Messrs. G. Bray and Patterson, is next to the residence of CHARLES PARNELL, Esq., and is situate within a convenient distance of either the HOMEBUSH or REDMYRE Stations.
CONCORD is an improving suburb, and when the land in this locality begins to be opened up by subdivision sales, the value will be increased.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!
Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 7th August.
Cards to view, from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock daily (FRIDAY EXCEPTED) may be obtained from the AUCTIONEER.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE.
MARTIN'S GRANT, 100 ACRES OF LAND, having deep water frontage to the LANE COVE RIVER, BLUE GUM, and SWAINE'S CREEK, near to NICHOLL'S GRANT and MOONEY'S PROPERTY, and adjoining STUBB'S block.
Title: Apply to A. ASHDOWN, Esq., Pitt-street.
HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell UNRESERVEDLY at public auction, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock, THIS DAY, 7th AUGUST,
MARTIN'S GRANT of 100 ACRES, situate at NORTH SYDNEY, a few miles from the town of ST. LEONARDS, and fronting LANE COVE RIVER.
, This block of land is for positive unreserved sale. The position is an improving one, with a still increasing prospective value.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Day of Sale: WEDNESDAY, 7th AUGUST.

PETERSHAM, corner of RAILWAY and CROYDON STREETS.
FOUR very valuable and well-situated Villa Sites, having each 50 FEET frontage to CROYDON-STREET, and a frontage also of 132 FEET to RAILWAY-STREET.
, This very valuable CORNER BLOCK of LAND immediately joins the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
TITLE—TORRENS'S ACT.
TERMS—ONE-THIRD CASH; BALANCE MAY REMAIN on the property.
HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock, THIS DAY, 7th AUGUST,
The above-described choice villa sites.
☞ Of all sites in Petersham, this valuable CORNER is certainly the choicest, both for accessibility to the PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION, for elevation, and for variety of view. The block will be offered as a WHOLE, or in FOUR LOTS, as above-described, to suit the wishes of intending purchasers.
Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 7th AUGUST.
Sale plan on view.

Unreserved Sale.
CAMBRIDGE-STREET, BALMAIN.
A BLOCK of LAND having 33 FEET frontage by 84 feet 6 inches deep, being part of PALING'S subdivision of the BALMAIN ESTATE.
TITLE FREEHOLD.
HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock, THIS DAY, August 7,
All that allotment of land, as above described, distant westerly only 56 feet from DARLING ROAD, on the south-western side of CAMBRIDGE-STREET.

GASTON'S CORNER,
ROSE and IVY STREETS, DARLINGTON, opposite the OLD DARLINGTON TEA MART.
Two Cottages and good Corner Block, well fenced in.
DARLING NURSERY ESTATE TITLE.
HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock, THIS DAY, 7th AUGUST,
All that very valuable CORNER block of land, being lots 1 and 2, section 2, of the DARLING NURSERY ESTATE, having frontages of 90 FEET to Rose-street and 64 FEET to Ivy-street; upon a portion of which land there are erected a comfortable brick cottage residence of six rooms, &c., fronting ROSE-STREET; also a weatherboard cottage of four rooms, fronting IVY-STREET; leaving the CORNER at once available for building purposes.
PRESENT RENT, £62 8s PER ANNUM.
, This good corner property is situate in a very populous locality, only a short distance off the NEWTOWN ROAD and CLEVELAND-STREET; and, as this is the only available CORNER in the locality, the auctioneers direct special attention to this opportunity of securing such a site.
Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 7th August.

DIXON-STREET EAST, just off GOULBURN-STREET, near to Messrs. KIDMAN and SON'S FLOUR MILLS.
Positive Sale, Four Cottages, all tenanted.
Freehold Title.
HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14th August,
All that piece of land, having 30 FEET frontage to DIXON-STREET EAST, by the depths of 79 and 80 feet, upon which are erected four cottages—two front DIXON-STREET EAST, each 3 rooms, built of brick, shingle roof, each let at 10s weekly; and two front the lane, each 2 rooms, let at 7s weekly—or for the whole, £88 8s yearly.
, This property is situate in a populous locality, just off GEORGE-STREET, and should command ready sale on WEDNESDAY, 14th August.

DARLING-STREET, BALMAIN, next to the SCHOOL OF ARTS, with frontage also to JOHNSTONE'S BAY.
ABSOLUTE SALE.
Title, freehold.
HARDIE and GORMAN have received positive instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, at 11.30 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 14th AUGUST,
All that large block of land, having 54 feet frontage to DARLING ROAD, next to the SCHOOL OF ARTS, by the depth of 150 FEET, more or less, to a lane at the REAR.
Also,
All that block of land immediately at the rear of the above, having 100 FEET frontage to THE WATER, and 75 FEET FRONTAGE along the lane, upon which there are erected (4) FOUR cottages, well built, and which could be put into perfect order at a small cost.
, This is one of the best parts of this improving suburb: the views are very extensive, the position most accessible, and only very seldom can so large a waterside block be secured.
We invite inspection.
Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 14th AUGUST.

FIELD OF MARS, DUNDAS.
11½ ACRES of good land together with family residence thereon.
3 MILES FROM PARRAMATTA,
2 MILES FROM PENNANT HILLS WHARF.
Title, apply to A. H. M'CULLOCH, JUNIOR, ESQ., M.L.A.
HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions from Mr. JOHN MACEY to sell positively, at auction, at 11.30 o'clock, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 14th AUGUST,
all that block of land, portion of Mrs. GREEN'S well-known property, containing about ELEVEN AND A-HALF ACRES, upon which is erected, a brick-built family residence of 7 rooms, kitchen, cellar, verandah, &c., together with stables, and other outhouses.
This property is situate about half a mile from CHURCH HILL, near to the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, opposite to Mr. MOBBS' house, and adjoins the PENNANT HILLS' QUARRY and the properties of Messrs. BEVIN and MOBBS.
A portion of the land is under cultivation, and with the property will be sold the crops, which include barley, peas, and turnips.
There are also a number of fruit trees in full bearing, which might be made to return a considerable sum per annum.
Day of SALE, WEDNESDAY, 14th AUGUST.

EVELEIGH HOUSE ESTATE, including about FOUR ACRES of CITY LAND.
TITLE—REAL PROPERTY ACT.
TERMS—LIBERAL.
HARDIE and GORMAN have the pleasure to announce the AUCTION SALE of this WELL-KNOWN and VERY VALUABLE ESTATE, ON THE GROUND, at 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, 17th AUGUST.
This IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATE is subdivided into 37 CONVENIENT VILLA SITES and BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, commanding frontages to ABERCROMBIE-STREET, EVELEIGH-STREET, LOUIS-STREET, HUGO-STREET, and VINE-STREET, in some places with DOUBLE FRONTAGES, and from the very CENTRAL and ACCESSIBLE position which this property occupies, the AUCTIONEERS feel confident that they have only to intimate the sale of this LONG INQUIRED FOR PROPERTY, to secure the attention of the DISCRIMINATING PUBLIC.
EVELEIGH HOUSE has been carefully studied in the sub-division, and will be offered at the same time. It is built of brick on stone, with slate roof, and contains eight large and lofty rooms, hall, verandah, balcony, large cellars, &c. It is at present occupied by Mr. G. REYNOLDS, and fronts LOUIS AND HUGO STREETS.
The position of EVELEIGH HOUSE ESTATE is too well known to need much comment, suffice it to say that EVELEIGH RAILWAY STATION very near to this property; and further, the DAILY IMPORTANCE of the locality is at once apparent from the LARGE IMPROVEMENTS which are now being carried out.
LARGE SALE PLAN IS NOW ON VIEW, and LITHOGRAPHS can now be obtained at the Sale Rooms of the auctioneers.
INVESTORS and BUILDERS are particularly invited to inspect this UNRIVALLED CITY ESTATE.
Day of Sale:— SATURDAY, 17th AUGUST.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
BYRON and BANNOCKBURN STATIONS, INVERELL DISTRICT, N. S. W.
Dissolution of Partnership, on account of the demise of Mr. C. A. Fraser.
GRIFFITHS and WEAVER have instructions from the Executors and Mr. Anderson to sell absolutely, in September next, in the Exchange, Sydney, the whole of Messrs. FRASER and ANDERSON'S noted properties, which comprise an extensive area of the choicest agricultural and fattening lands in all N. S. W. as follows:—
Lot 1. BYRON Station,
with about 6000 acres freehold land
" 7300 acres completed C. P.s
" 2500 acres leased lands
" 13,000 first-class heavy merino sheep.
Also, horses, stores, plant, &c.
Lot 2. BANNOCKBURN Station,
with about 5000 acres freehold land
" 4500 acres completed C. P.s
" 1500 acres transferable C. P.s
" 2100 acres secured land, under Improvement Clause of the Land Act
" 7000 acres leased land
" 13,000 first-class heavy merino sheep
" 200 highly bred cattle.
Also, horses, stores, plant, &c.
These properties adjoin, and are in most perfect working order, with capital homesteads and buildings and all necessary improvements, including woolsheds and large complete hot water sheepwash, with engine, spouts, &c. The lands are enclosed and subdivided into twelve sheep paddocks, besides cultivation and horse paddocks, by about sixty miles of heavy and very substantial post-and-rail or wire fencing.
Particular attention is directed to this sale, as nearly every acre on the properties is rich agricultural land.
BYRON and BANNOCKBURN contain the earliest and choicest selections in the noted agricultural district of Inverell, which is acknowledged as the best in New South Wales for the growth of cereals, both on account of the prolific nature of the soil and the favourable climate it enjoys, forty to fifty bushels of wheat to the acre being no uncommon yield from these lands.
These stations are thoroughly and permanently watered, and comprise black soil downs and very lightly timbered black, red, and chocolate ridges on the banks of the M'Intyre River, extending downwards from the town of Inverell.
The sheep will be delivered full fleeced, and with lambs at foot given in.
TERMS—One-third cash: balance, 1, 2, 3 years.
Purchasers are invited to inspect, and can obtain plans and full particulars of sales of wool and fat stock from
GRIFFITHS and WEAVER, Sydney.

BURWOOD.
Close to REDMIRE RAILWAY STATION.
FOUR SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGES.
W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Thursday, August 8, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
BLOCK of LAND, near the REDMIRE RAILWAY STATION, having a frontage of 90 feet by a depth of 140, more or less, on which are erected TWO 3-ROOMED COTTAGES and TWO 4-ROOMED COTTAGES, built of BRICK on STONE, with iron roofs and verandahs back and front, let respectively at 8s and 10s per week. Each house has a large iron tank and garden.
☞ The above COTTAGES are immediately at the rear of NOTT'S RESIDENCE.
Title. freehold. Terms at sale.

W. PRITCHARD'S ORDER OF SALE.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, August 8th.
AT HIS ROOMS, 281, GEORGE-STREET, at 11 o'clock.
FOUR SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGES at BURWOOD, near REDMIRE PLATFORM.
LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, HARRIS-STREET, ULTIMO, near SUNDERLAND'S HOTEL.
THREE 5-ROOMED HOUSES, HARGRAVE-STREET, PADDINGTON, UNDERWOOD ESTATE.
FIFTY-ACRE FARM at CANTERBURY, with RESIDENCE and ORCHARD.
TWO 4-ROOMED HOUSES, ERSKINEVILLE ROAD, MACDONALDTOWN, close to PLATFORM.
LEASEHOLD COTTAGE and two ALLOTMENTS, BULLANAMING-STREET, near BUCKLAND-STREET.
TWENTY-FOUR HOUSES in SELWYN-STREET, MOORE PARK, in TWELVE LOTS of TWO HOUSES each.
FULL PARTICULARS in last SATURDAY'S HERALD, ECHO, and EVENING NEWS.

HARRIS-STREET, ULTIMO.
LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE of 6 ROOMS.
NEAR SUNDERLAND'S HOTEL.
W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mr. M'Closky to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, August 8, at 11 o'clock,
An ALLOTMENT of LAND, having 15 feet frontage to HARRIS-STREET, by a depth of 122 feet to a street at the rear, on which is erected A COMFORTABLE DWELLING, built of BRICK on STONE FOUNDATION, with SLATED ROOF, having BALCONY IN FRONT, well fitted throughout with CITY WATER, and GAS laid on.
TITLE, LEASEHOLD, having FIFTY YEARS to run, at a ground rent of £7 10s per annum.
Terms at sale.

PADDINGTON.
HARGRAVE-STREET, UNDERWOOD ESTATE.
THREE COMMODIOUS HOUSES AND LAND.
TITLE—TORRENS'S ACT.
W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, August 8, at 11 o'clock,
Allotments No. 69 and 70 of section 2, having 40 feet frontage to Hargrave-street, by a depth of 105 feet to a street at the rear 20 feet wide, upon which are erected, fronting Hargrave-street,
THREE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT HOUSES, brick on stone foundation, with iron roof, each containing 5 rooms, bath-room, fixed copper, and good shed, &c., with large iron tank to each house, and BALCONY and VERANDAH, commanding magnificent view. There is also ample room to build three more houses to front the street at the rear.
The above houses always command good tenants, at a weekly rental of 14s each.
Terms at sale.

CANTERBURY.
CHARD'S FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, and ORCHARD, known as MOORFIELD, with SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE and OUTBUILDINGS.
Near the Wesleyan Church.
W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mrs. BIRRELL to sell by auction, at his ROOMS, 281, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, August 8, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known farm, comprising 50 acres, adjoining MAXWELL'S GRANT, at Canterbury, on which are erected a COMFORTABLE SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE, at present occupied by Mr. Birrell, built of weatherboard, with STABLES, COACH-HOUSE and GRANARIES, and FINE ORCHARD, within a short distance of PROUT'S BRIDGE, and bounded on one side by THE CHAIN OF PONDS, well known in THE CANTERBURY DISTRICT.
TITLE—CROWN GRANT. Terms at sale.
Solicitors for the Vendor, Messrs. GANNON and M'LAUGHLIN, Temple Court.

MACDONALDTOWN.
ERSKINEVILLE ROAD.
TWO FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES AND KITCHENS.
CLOSE TO THE MACDONALDTOWN PLATFORM.
W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mr. Miller to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, August 8th, at 11 o'clock,
ALLOTMENT of LAND, having 36 feet frontage to ERSKINEVILLE ROAD, by a depth of 132 feet, on which are erected TWO WEATHERBOARD HOUSES, on stone foundations, with iron roof, each containing 4 rooms, balcony, and verandah, with COACHHOUSE and STABLING. One house realises 15s per week, and the other, at present occupied by the proprietor, would readily let at 18s per week.
☞ These HOUSES are only two minutes from the RAILWAY PLATFORM, and immediately opposite the COACH FACTORY, and have a good supply of water.
Title, freehold. Terms at sale.

WATERLOO.
LEASEHOLD COTTAGE and TWO ALLOTMENTS.
BULLANAMING-STREET near BUCKLAND-STREET.
W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mr. JOHN NICHOLLS to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, August 8th, at 11 o'clock,
TWO ALLOTMENTS of Land having a frontage of 50 feet to BULLANAMING-STREET, by a depth of about 100 feet, on which is erected a comfortable COTTAGE of 4 ROOMS and KITCHEN, built of brick on stone, with shingled roof, front verandah, city water laid on, and well known as CRIMEA COTTAGE, at present occupied by Mr. DANIELLS, at a weekly rental of 13s per week.
N.B.—There is also a STABLE on the ground, and ample room to erect another cottage.
TITLE, Leasehold, having about 78 years to run, at a ground rent of 3s 6d per week.
Terms, cash.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT.
TWO OR TWENTY-FOUR HOUSES,
SELWYN-STREET, near MOORE PARK,
THE GREAT HEART-LUNG OF THE CITY,
IN LOTS TO SUIT BUYERS.
W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, August 8, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that fine BLOCK OF BUILDINGS, in SELWYN-STREET, known as MARYSON-TERRACE, all substantially built of BRICK on STONE FOUNDATION, with IRON ROOFS, each containing SIX ROOMS, BATHROOM, BALCONY and VERANDAH, FIXED COPPER, with CITY WATER laid on.
These houses are all quite new and faithfully constructed, with every convenience for the comfort of the occupants. At the present time they are all let to respectable tenants at the low rent of 18s each per week.
☞ The auctioneer will submit this VALUABLE PROPERTY in lots of 2 houses each, thus giving the OPTION to buyers to purchase any number of consecutive lots of TWO HOUSES each, according to their requirements.
THE CRICKET GROUND, RIFLE BUTTS, and MOORE PARK are in the immediate proximity, and offer a splendid RECREATION GROUND for the convenience of the tenants.
'Buses also pass every few minutes.
This property is held under a lease having 98 years to run, at a ground rent of 1s 11d per week for each house.
Terms. liberal. at sale.

ON THE GROUND, 10th AUGUST, at 3 o'clock, BRIGHTON-STREET, LIVERPOOL ROAD, CROYDON, between Ashfield and Burwood, opposite the residence of —— Dickenson, Esq.
FOR POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION, to close a partnership account.
9 HALF-ACRE BLOCKS, 66 x 330.
F. BRADLY will sell by auction, as above,
9 Villa Sites, 66 x 330, fronting a street one chain wide.
The Land is prettily situated, and first-class residences adorn the neighbourhood.
Pure spring water can be obtained at a shallow depth on any portion of the ground.
The soil is alluvial and of great depth.
Terms, quarter cash, the balance on completion of deeds.
N.B.—'Bus leaves Temple Court to convey purchasers at 2 o'clock on day of sale.
F. BRADLY, Land Salesman.

MOUNTAIN SITES the PICK OF SPRINGWOOD, immediately at the RAILWAY STATION, adjoining Raymond's grant, and nearly opposite the property of CHARLES MOORE, Esq., being portion of a subdivision of SOLAND'S 40-ACRE GRANT, one of the earliest selections in this HEALTHFUL and POPULAR PUBLIC RESORT.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 9th August, 11 o'clock,
SEVEN MAGNIFICENT VILLA SITES, in area from 1 acre 3 roods 32 perches to 3 acres 3 roods 20 perches in the CHOICEST POSITION, at the FAVOURITE MOUNTAIN RETREAT of SPRINGWOOD, on the top of the Zigzag.
Five front the railway line, the others the road to Penrith.
Plan of the subdivision on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.
Neat COTTAGE RESIDENCE and LAND, off Thomas-street, a few feet west of the corner of ALT-STREET and the LIVERPOOL ROAD, next to the property belonging to J. POPE, Esq.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 9th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land, being lot 15 of the WOODLANDS ESTATE, at ASHFIELD, close to the STATION, having 85½ FEET frontage to the AVENUE with a depth of about 200 FEET, extending to the RAILWAY FENCE. On it is erected a faithfully finished neat COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with verandah on two sides, and containing 4 rooms, &c.
The grounds are all enclosed, and partially laid out as garden.
The water supply is most abundant; besides an underground square reservoir, 30 feet by 16 feet, there are two iron tanks, all supplied from the roof.
☞ This is a most conveniently situated residence, only three minutes' walk from the ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION, in a favourite part of the suburb abutting on the railway, a few feet west of ALT-STREET.
Terms at sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.
BY ORDER of the SURVIVING TRUSTEE of the ESTATE of Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, of LIVERPOOL, deceased.
SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY LANDS.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 9th August, at 11 o'clock,
LIVERPOOL ROAD, ROOKWOOD.
LOT 1.—OWEN MEEHAN'S 100-ACRE GRANT, on the LIVERPOOL ROAD, about two miles from the ROOKWOOD RAILWAY STATION, about 10 miles from SYDNEY.
This is a favourably situated block of land for subdivision, with the great advantage of having the MAIN ROAD to ROOKWOOD STATION passing through it.
LIVERPOOL ROAD and DOG TRAP ROAD.
LOT 2.—EXTENSIVE and very VALUABLE BLOCK of TIMBERED LAND, comprising the large area of 288 ACRES, with extensive frontages to the LIVERPOOL ROAD and DOG TRAP ROAD, about five miles from PARRAMATTA JUNCTION RAILWAY STATION, and the same distance from AUBURN RAILWAY STATION, with good well-formed roads the whole distance.
RICHMOND.
LOT 3.—Thos. KENDALL'S GRANT of 30 ACRES, at the CHAIN OF PONDS, PARISH OF LONDONDERRY, about four miles from the town of RICHMOND.
Plans and full particulars at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
G. W. GRAHAM, Esq., No. 152, Bourke-street, Solicitor for the estate.

GLEBE ROAD.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES (one with SHOP FRONT), Nos. 50 and 52, Glebe Road, on the west side, near the COUNCIL-CHAMBERS.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 9th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land, having 40 FEET frontage to the GLEBE ROAD, with a depth of 120 FEET, extending to a lane at the rear. On it are Nos. 50 and 52, GLEBE-ROAD, one a shop and dwelling, occupied by Mr. ARTLETT, built of brick on stone foundation, balcony in front, and containing shop with necessary fittings, hall, 5 rooms, kitchen, and laundry, with stable, &c., at rear.
The other a dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Harkness, built of same materials, and containing front balcony, hall, 4 rooms, bath room, kitchen and wash-house, with stable, coach-house, yard, &c., at the rear.
The above is a most centrally situated property in the best part of the GLEBE ROAD, a locality where residences and business premises are in demand, and when brought forward to public competition command considerable attention.
The title is the Bishopthorpe leasehold, having 76½ years to run; ground rent, £11 10s per annum.
Terms at sale.

SURRY HILLS.
VALUABLE CORNER ALLOTMENT of Land, having frontages of 20½ FEET to COOPER-STREET, 49 FEET to RILEY-LANE, a few feet west of Riley-street, between Foveaux and Devonshire streets.
, This is one of the few vacant allotments now to be purchased on Surry Hills. It is elevated and well adapted as a site for the erection of business premises.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th August, at 11 o'clock,
Corner allotment, Cooper-street, Surry Hills.

MACDONALD TOWN PLATFORM, between REDFERN and NEWTOWN.
EIGHT VALUABLE and well situated ALLOTMENTS of LAND FRONTING the RAILWAY LINE and ALBERT STREET, a few yards beyond the RAILWAY PLATFORM.
They have each the following frontages.
25 FEET to ALBERT-STREET,
25 FEET to the RAILWAY LINE,
with depths ranging from 99½ feet to 122 feet.
MACDONALD TOWN is only a MILE and a HALF from the CITY, and within 4 MINUTES run by TRAIN. Since the opening of the Railway Platform, this convenient and attractive suburb has become very popular, and land is daily increasing in value.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, on SATURDAY, 17th AUGUST, at 3 o'clock,
8 building allotments of land close to the MACDONALD TOWN RAILWAY PLATFORM.
Terms at Sale. Plan on view at the Rooms.
TITLE TORRENS' ACT.

SUBURBAN and COUNTRY LANDS.
PARISH OF WILLOUGHBY, NORTH SHORE.
REDMAN'S GRANT of 13 ACRES 2 ROODS ? PERCHES, at the junction of two roads, between the LANE COVE ROAD and LANE COVE RIVER, opposite Nichol's 380 acre grant, north-west of Longueville, being lot 54 on the plan of parish of Willoughby.
MARRICKVILLE.
EXTENSIVE CORNER BLOCK of LAND, being lots 12 to 18 of ELLIS' subdivision of portion of FRANKFORD PARK, between UNWIN'S BRIDGE ROAD and ENMORE ROAD, south of EDGEWARE ROAD.
It has the following frontages:—246 FEET to VICTORIA-STREET, 202 feet to a reserve road, and 13? feet to another reserve road.
COOK'S RIVER, Parish of St. George.
ALLOTMENT of Land, lots 49, 50, 83, and 84, section ?, of Redman's Subdivision of Poiack's grant, opposite the OLD SUGAR WORKS, and VILLAGE of CANTERBURY, near Prout's bridge.
It has 40 feet frontage to Woolcott-street, 40 feet to William-street; depth, 188 feet.
WESTERN ROAD, ROOTY HILL RAILWAY STATION.
BLOCK of LAND, Lots 1 and 3 of the VILLAGE of COLYTON, having 4 chains frontage to the WESTERN ROAD, about 2 miles beyond the ROOTY HILL RAILWAY STATION.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 9th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described suburban and country lands.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

TO INVESTORS, SPECULATORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.
SPLENDID BLOCK of Building Land, nearly 1 ACRE and A-HALF, on the BURWOOD ROAD, about three minutes' walk from the Station, south of the Railway Line, immediately opposite SAUNDERS' STORE and the NEW SCHOOLHOUSE.
It is the only block of land so handy to the RAILWAY STATION, on the MAIN BURWOOD ROAD, and in the MARKET, and can be recommended as a FIRST-CLASS SITE for a SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, or for SUBDIVISION INTO SITES FOR BUSINESS PREMISES on the Road frontage; and the Side Road frontage could be cut up into reasonable-sized allotments for COTTAGE RESIDENCES.
The whole block has 210 feet frontage to Burwood Road, and 228 feet frontage along a Reserved Roadway, ? FEET WIDE.
It will be offered in ONE LOT.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 9th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock,
The above choice block of land, Burwood.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

TO CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS, BUILDERS, INVESTORS, and others.
THE PICK OF WAVERLEY.
2 ACRES 2 ROODS 18 PERCHES OF VALUABLE LAND, corner of VICKERY and VICTORIA STREETS, at the junction of COWPER-STREET, near Charing Cross, and surrounded by the residences and grounds of Messrs. Throsby, Vickery, Fo?, Barlow, Stevens, and others.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 9th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock,
The above corner block of land, occupying the most valuable position in WAVERLEY, having the following large frontages:—
341 FEET 5 INCHES to VICTORIA-STREET
334 FEET to VICKERY-STREET
334 FEET to RESERVED ROAD (30 feet wide)
☞ This is without exception the most beautifully situated block of land in Waverley, and from its central position immediately at the OMNIBUSES, CHARING CROSS, and only a stone's throw from the proposed RAILWAY, with extensive frontages to MAIN THOROUGHFARES, it is admirably adapted for subdivision.
THE BLOCK must be disposed of in ONE LOT.
TITLE, TORRENS' ACT.
Terms liberal.

GLENMORE ROAD, GOOD HOPE ESTATE, adjoining Mr. Petersen's two houses, and nearly opposite OLIVE BANK, the Residence and Property of J. E. Begg, Esq., J.P.
MAGNIFICENT CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, being lots 3 and 4 of the Good Hope Estate, having frontages of 110 FEET to GLENMORE ROAD, 193 FEET to GOOD HOPE-STREET, with a depth of 144 feet on the east side.
, A beautifully-situated block of land in a rapidly improving and very favourite part of the Glenmore Road. The position is elevated, thereby commanding a fine view of the harbour, North Shore, Potts' Point, &c. On the opening up of Begg-street (through Olive Bank Estate) and Broughton-street, immediately opposite—which will connect with Upper Paddington, Woollahra, &c.—it will be the most valuable business corner in this fashionable suburb.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd August, at 11 o'clock,
Splendid corner block of land, Glenmore Road.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

QUEENSLAND.
BURNETT DISTRICT.
FOR POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.
The noted pastoral property BURRANDOWAN, situated about 50 miles from DALBY, together with IMPORTANT and EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS and FENCING, valuable STUD of HORSES, STOCK, and all other belongings, including every requisite for conducting a first-class establishment, and 7000 HEAD OF QUIET HIGH-CLASS CATTLE, all station bred, and the progeny of bulls selected from the noted Herds of CRESBROOK, on the Brisbane River; ST. RUTH'S, Darling Downs; and other herds of first character.
Preliminary Notice.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on an EARLY day in SEPTEMBER, of which due notice will be given,
The above VALUABLE and HIGHLY IMPROVED station property. Full particulars of which will be published in a few days.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

MOUNT VICTORIA, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Important Sale of FREEHOLD LAND, together with Buildings thereon.
WAGGON, HARNESS, HORSE, &c., &c.
For and on behalf of the Administrators of the late ? Tessimond, of Hartley, Storekeeper, deceased.
HENRY SHARP has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the ground, at MOUNT VICTORIA, on SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1878,
All that piece or parcel of FREEHOLD LAND, measuring about ONE QUARTER OF AN ACRE (more or less), having a frontage to the Western Road, next to Perry's Family Hotel, within five minutes' walk of the Mount Victoria Railway Station. There is upon the land a WEATHERBOARD DWELLING and ?, roofed with iron; stabling for two horses; the whole is fenced in with split-fence. Also, lots of loose sheets of new iron, boards, nails, &c. One AMERICAN WAGGON, in first-rate order and condition, covered with canvas tilt, and leading harness for same. (The waggon used by the late Mr. Tessimond for travelling trip.) Also, mare and foal, mare broken to harness and saddle.
Sale to commence at 3 o'clock p.m. with land and buildings.
, The auctioneer would respectfully call the attention of parties wishing to open business at Mount Victoria that this sale presents a most favourable opportunity to purchase FREEHOLD PREMISES. Capitalists have monopolised the land in this neighbourhood, it is a difficult matter to buy small portions. The house and land are ready for immediate occupation.
Title, good. Terms at sale.
HENRY SHARP, Auctioneer, Hartley.

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 7th August, 1878.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see Government Gazette, a file of which is kept at every Post-office in the colony.

Tenderers may be in attendance when the tenders are opened, and the name of the successful tenderer will be announced, if possible, before the duties of the Board have terminated.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Dates to which Tenders can be received at this office.
Fencing, &c., Gaol, Braidwood Repairs, &c., Lock-up, Braidwood Erection of Court-house, Grafton Railway Station Buildings, Gunnedah Railway Station Buildings, Breeza Erection of Post-office, Armidale Repairs of Court-house, Braidwood Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Bingera Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Cootamundra Dy Work necessary for Deepening and Improving Yanko Creek, Murrumbidgee River Erection of New Wing, Gladesville Hospital Erection of Watch-house, Bullock Island Bridge over Tarras River Supply of Flooring Boards, New Lands Office, Sydney.	11 o'clock on Tuesday, 13th instant.
Erection of a House for Resident Engineer, Trial Bay Additions and Repairs to Court-house, Gunning Additions and Alterations, Custom House, Sydney Bridge over Sandy Creek, Cuttabri Creek Road, Narrabri to Walgett Bridge over Brigalow Creek Road, Narrabri to Walgett Erection of Watch-house, Stockton Repairs Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta Alterations, &c., Police Station, Wagga Wagga Bridge over Whiteman's Creek Road, Grafton to Copmanhurst Namoi River Bridge, at Narrabri Bridge over Demondrille Creek, on Road Murrumburrah to Wallendbeen Bridge over Jinalong Creek Road, Forbes to South Condobolin Road, Bathurst and Sofala, via Peel and Wyagdon, Contract 2c	11 o'clock on Tuesday, 20th instant.
Supplying the following Locomotive Engines and Tenders for the Great Northern, Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways:— 40 Passenger Engines 40 Goods ditto 12 Mixed Traffic ditto 6 Tank ditto. Supply of Stores for Railways for the Year 1879. Estimated Annual Consumption. Southern and Western Lines. Oil, Castor, per lb., 70,000 gallons Ditto, Salad, per bottle (quarts), 50 dozen Ditto, Kerosene, per gallon, 13,000 gallons Ditto, Colza, per gallon, 13,000 gallons Tallow, per ton, 35 tons Cotton Waste, per lb., 50 tons Canvas— Best All Long Flax, equal to store sample Bunch, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. No. 1 to weigh 47 lbs. per bolt of 42 yards, weight falling at the rate of 3 lbs. per number, per yard—No. 1, 4000 yards; No. 6, 70,000 yards; No. 6, 4000 yards—78,000 yards Tubular Iron (to be cut in lengths as required), per ton, 50 tons. Northern Line. Oil, Castor, per lb., 22,000 gallons Ditto, Salad, per bottle (quarts), 25 dozen Ditto, Kerosene, per gallon, 2600 gallons Ditto, Colza, per gallon, 2300 gallons Tallow, per ton, 15 tons Cotton Waste, per lb., 15 tons Canvas— Extra All Long Flax, equal to store sample Bunch, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. No. 1 to weigh 47 lbs. per bolt of 42 yards' weight falling at the rate of 3 lbs. per number, per yard—No. 1, 200 yards; No. 2, 400 yards; No. 4, 500 yards; No. 5, 2,000 yards; No. 6, 600 yards—11,700 yards Tubular Iron (to be cut in lengths as required), per ton, 10 tons. Supplying Small Stores for the Government Railways for the year 1879:— Building materials Brushware Timber—South and West Lines Timber, hardwood—Great Northern Railway Timber, softwood—Great Northern Railway Ironmongery Machine and boiler fittings Castings, iron Oils, colours, &c. Ship chandlery Smiths' coals, &c. Drapery Leather and grindery	11 o'clock on Tuesday, 27th instant.
Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Jackley Additions, &c., Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst. Bombala and Cooma Road, Contracts 1 b7a Road, Albury to Tocumwal, Albury District, 1, 2a Mudgee and Ophir Roads, Contracts 1 and 3a Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Urana Erection of Court-house, Urana Erection of a Public Wharf at Boat Harbour, Bellinger River Erection of a Public Wharf, at Fernmount, Bellinger River Construction of a Punt in connection with the proposed wharf at West Kempsey. Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Tenterfield Erection of Police Buildings, North Deniliquin Erection of Court and Watch-house, Pilliga Additions, Lunatic Asylum, Cooma Additions, Court-house, Young Additions, Police Station, Wagga Wagga Approaches to Brushgrove Wharf, Clarence River Additions and Repairs, Gosford Wharf Erection of Court-house, Coolah Bridge over the Barwon River, Mungindi Erection of Police Station, Merriwa.	11 o'clock on Tuesday, 3rd September next.
Erection of a Public Wharf, Rocky Point, Nambucca River. Pumping on the Water to Campbelltown from the Reservoir at that place	11 o'clock on Tuesday, 10th September next.
Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Wilcannia	11 o'clock on Tuesday, 17th September next.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 18th July, 1878.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS — RAILWAY SMALL STORES—1879.—TENDERS will be received at the office until 11 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 27th day of August next, from persons willing to contract for the supply of the following Small Stores for the year 1879, for the Government Railways, in accordance with the conditions attached to each schedule, viz.:—
Building materials
Brushware
Timber—South and West Lines
Timber, hardwood—Great Northern Railway
Timber, softwood—Great Northern Railway
Ironmongery
Machine and boiler fittings
Castings, iron
Oils, colours, &c.
Ship chandlery
Smiths' coals, &c.
Drapery
Leather and Grindery

Tenders are to be endorsed "Tender for Building Materials," or as the case may be.
The tenders are required to be made on printed schedules which contain conditions and list of prices, and may be obtained at the Railway stores at Redfern and Newcastle.

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Commissioner for Railways.

ARNOLD'S PECTORALINE, a certain and speedy cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthmatic affections, shortness of breath; contains no opium, and can be given to the most youthful and delicate with perfect safety. Bottles 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d each. WASHINGTON H. SOUL, and Woollahra Pharmacy.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

INDUSTRIAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital—£100,000.
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
CHAIRMAN: James Pemell, Esq.
DIRECTORS: John Rossby, Esq.; Alfred Rofe, Esq.; William Clarke, Esq.; John Woods, Esq.; George Renwick, Esq.
Offices—York-street, near Druitt-street, Sydney, formerly the Synagogue.
Risks accepted at lowest rates.
Policy holders share in the profits annually.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Subscribed Capital, £250,000.
The undersigned, as AGENTS for above Company, are prepared to issue Policies on hulls, freights, and cargoes, to all parts of the world, at current rates.
WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Exchange, Pitt-street.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established A.D. 1825.
Head Office .... Edinburgh.
SYDNEY BRANCH .... 275, GEORGE-STREET.
LOCAL BOARD: Richard Jones, Esq., chairman. Henry Prince, Esq.; Thomas Skinner, Esq.
Medical Referee: J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.
F. T. WATKINS, Agent and Secretary.
REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000
INVESTED FUNDS exceed 5,250,000
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The TENTH DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst policies in existence at 15th November, 1888, and all persons assuring before 15th November, 1880, will rank or three years' profits on that occasion.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Directors: Frederick Parks, Esq., Chairman. Richard Jones, Esq., Deputy-Chairman. James R. Fairfax, Esq.; Hon. Geo. W. Lord, Esq., M.L.C.; Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.; Rich. Grant Reading, Esq.
Surveyor—William Munro, Esq.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
HEAD OFFICE—PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS: The Hon. John Smith, C.M.G., M.L.C., Chairman. The Hon. Alex. Campbell, M.L.C., Deputy-chairman. The Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., M.L.C.; Isaac E. Ives, Esq.; Robert Saddington, Esq.; John H. Goodlet, Esq.
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER: Dr. W. F. Mackenzie, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), Lyons-terrace.
ACTUARY: Morrice A. Black, F.I.A. SECRETARY: Alex. J. Ralston.

Invested funds	£2,300,000
Annual income	£550,000
Amount assured	£12,000,000
Claims paid	£850,000
Policies in force	31,000

LAST YEAR OF THE QUINQUENNIUM.
SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.
The whole of the profits are divided amongst the assured, and bonuses to the amount of £310,000 have already been allotted. The last division of profits took place in 1874, and the cash surplus then divided amounted to £238,000, giving additions to policies averaging £3 per cent. per annum on the sum assured. The bonuses paid on policies becoming claims have varied from £15 per cent. on the sum assured for a policy of five years' standing to £150 per cent. for one of 25 years' duration. Bonuses become vested additions to policies when they have been full five years in force.
The profits realised during the last five years will be ascertained and divided as at 31st December next, and all policies issued on or before that date will be entitled to participate in the profits of the quinquennium.
Copies of the last annual report, with accounts, prospectuses, and forms of proposals, may be obtained on application at any of the Society's Offices or Agencies.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS: James Watson, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman. Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G.; Alfred C. Garrick, Esq.; R. Saddington, Esq.; W. H. Eldred, Esq.
MELBOURNE BOARD: Chas. E. Bright, Esq.; Robert Murray Smith, Esq., M.L.A.
AGENTS: London: Messrs. Edward A. Levy and Co. Melbourne: W. Strachan, Esq. Brisbane: Messrs. Bright, Brothers, and Co. Adelaide: J. G. Boothby, Esq. Rockhampton: Messrs. J. Headrick and Co. Mauritius: Messrs. Ireland, Fraser, and Co.
Marine and Fire Risks of every description accepted at current rates.
Marine policies made payable in London, or at any of the Company's agencies when required.
E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

AMERICAN HARNESS, best quality, single and pair horse buggy, carriage, and express harness. JOHN BRUSH, Importer and Manufacturer, 407, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

WAGGONS for every description of work; Carriages and Buggies, stylish, cheap, and durable. WILLIAM FLEMING, Importer of American and Canadian Manufactures, 82, Clarence-street.

THE LARGEST and BEST-SELECTED STOCK of American BUGGIES and CARRIAGES in the Australian colonies, from builders of the highest reputation in the United States, built expressly to suit requirements of the colonies, under special instructions.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Importers of every description of American merchandise—Stores and Offices, York-street, Wynyard-square.
Every vehicle bears our plate as importers, to serve as guarantee.

AMERICAN HARNESS, of every description, from celebrated makers, direct. BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Importers, York-street, and Wynyard-square.

BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO. have just landed, ex R. M. Hayward, another large shipment of those celebrated Boston built Carriages and Buggies, including some new and elegant designs, and a few of the Abbot style Trays.

BUGGIES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, CARTS, &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony. Buggies, £26; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at JOHN ROBERTSON'S STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY, Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.

WANTED to sell PONY, CART, and HARNESS. Apply Clewitt, North Shore.

HEAVY draught MARES.—The undersigned have a few for SALE, in foal to imported horses—Muir Lad and Davy. GARLING and FRASER, 776, George-street South, Haymarket.

DOUBLE-SEATED Buggy, with Harness in thorough repair; price, £25. Mr. Gough, Square and Compass.

HANDSOME bay thoroughbred STALLION, £80. bay Cob, firstclass hack, £15. Knight, Castlereagh-st.

BROWN HORSE, 16 hands, first-class harness horse, suitable for commercial traveller, £30. KNIGHT.

LIGHT Buggy SOCIABLE and harness, £35. Double Buggy and harness, £25. Hooded Buggy, £28. Knight.

COVERED WAGGONET, £40. New Spring-cart, £14. Baker's Cart, £10. Light Waggon, £30. KNIGHT.

BUGGIES, SOCIABLES, WAGGONS, &c.
The largest and cheapest assortment of Buggies in the colonies always in stock. A first prize was awarded to our varnished Hampshire buggy and buggy materials at the last (1878) Exhibition.
KEAREY, BROTHERS, Coachbuilders, 290, Pitt-st.

AMERICAN and Canadian BUGGIES, top and no top, turn-out seat; Concords, piano box; Whitechapel and ladies' Phaetons. KEAREY, BROTHERS, Importers and Manufacturers, 290, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, two SPRING-CARTS, cheap. F. WALTON, Roby-street, opposite Wilson-street, Newtown.

BAY first-class Saddle and Harness HORSE, £14; good HACK, £12. M'CARTY.

ROCKAWAY, £30; slide-seat top Buggy, £30; 2 light American Buggies, £32; 6 serviceable Waggons, £30; Pagnel Cart, £20; 16 new Spring-carts, £15; double-seated Buggy, £32. M'CARTY and CO., 235, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, first-class Set Brown Silver-mounted Buggy HARNESS; stable Lamp. 8, Oxford-street.

FOR SALE or Exchange, a good Horse, and buggy Harness, nearly new. 9, Cook-street, off Marshall-st.

LEA AND PERRIN'S TARAXACUM, or DANDELION; An invaluable remedy for Liver Complaints, Indigestion; forms a most nourishing and agreeable beverage. Sold by Grocers and Chemists. Wholesale Agents:—E. and W. PAUL, 62, Margaret st.

LONG'S DISTEMPER POWDERS, a certain remedy for that fell disease in dogs.

CASTOR OIL in 17½ gallon cases. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

FURNITURE ETC.

ANOTHER NEW BOOK IS NOW READY.
Fourth Edition of the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE ECONOMICAL HOUSE FURNISHING GUIDE contains lists which plainly show how any person with £15 CASH CAN FURNISH A HOUSE.
Complete lists also for

£25	£70	£200	£500
£35	£100	£300	or any other
£50	£150	£400	sum.

Alphabetical Lists of nearly 1000 Household Articles obtainable at the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
The curious CENTENNIAL ALMANAC, page 26, will show you the day of the week upon which you were born or married.
Corrected Railway Time Tables, &c., &c.
This valuable pamphlet, consisting of 32 pages, may be had GRATIS at the Royal Furnishing Arcade.
W. B. CAMPBELL.

THE IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" SEWING-MACHINE.
TO PREVENT FRAUD AND DECEPTION, the makers stamp the following words on the steel slide of every machine they ship to their sole agents in Australia:—
All genuine Machines stamped M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents, Sydney, N. S. W.
Look for these words before making your purchase, or a WORTHLESS IMITATION may be FORCED upon you.
REDUCED PRICE LIST.
No. 1.—For Hand Use, complete, £4.
No. 2.—For Treadle Use, with table complete, £6.
No. 3.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £7.
We have appointed Mr. C. E. FULLER, Stationers' Hall, 387, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel, sole Retail Agent, where the machines are procurable on a liberal time-payment system. Open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Sole Wholesale Agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

FURNITURE SHOW ROOMS, O'Connell-street.
The undersigned invite the attention of parties furnishing, gentlefolks recently arrived, and the public generally, to the MAGNIFICENT SELECTION of HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, NOW ON VIEW at the above address.
FOR PRIVATE SALE, including a complete assortment of HALL, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, DRAWING-ROOM, and BED-ROOM REQUISITES of the most NOVEL and FASHIONABLE DESIGNS, consignments per Harlaw, Strathearn, &c., are now being opened out, and will be followed by EXTENSIVE SHIPMENTS per Cynosure and Gladstone, &c., &c., arrangements having been made with the LEADING MANUFACTURING HOUSES in LONDON for continuous supplies.
WHOLESALE BUYERS liberally dealt with. EXPERIENCED PACKERS are retained for the safe dispatch of goods for the country or for shipment.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers and General Commission Agents, Spring and O'Connell streets.

ROBERT HARDY, Furniture Warehouseman, 33, Park and Castlereagh streets, is prepared to furnish houses from £10 to £1000, upon the easiest terms yet offered in the city; weekly or monthly payments.
Note the Address—ROBERT HARDY, Furniture Warehouse, corner Park and Castlereagh streets.
N.B.—All goods marked in plain figures, and no deception.

THE PRINCIPAL FURNITURE AND CARPET WAREHOUSE.
FARMER and COMPANY have the pleasure to announce that their new ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE is now ready for distribution. It contains nearly 300 designs of furniture, mirrors, bedsteads, &c., with prices affixed, and will be found most useful to residents in the country. Free per post on application.
FARMER and COMPANY, Cabinetmakers and Furniture Warehousemen, Victoria House, Pitt and George streets.

SEWING MACHINES
TURNER and CO., (Late TURNER and WOOD)
Sell the AMERICAN SINGERS, £7 0 0, or
BY INSTALMENTS 2s 6d WEEKLY.
THE IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE By Hand, £4 0 0; on Stand, £6 0 0.
BY INSTALMENTS 2s 6d WEEKLY.
THE IMPROVED WANZER "A." By Hand, £4 10s; on Stand, £6 10s.
BY INSTALMENTS 2s 6d WEEKLY
ALL STANDARD SEWING MACHINES 2s 6d WEEKLY. TURNER and CO.
Needles, Cotton, Oil, and Duplicate Parts.
TURNER and CO., 349, George-street.

THE HYDE PARK FURNISHING EXHIBITION, OXFORD-STREET, SYDNEY.
HARDY, BROTHERS, respectfully invite PARTIES FURNISHING, VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY, NEW ARRIVALS, and others to call and inspect their extensive NEW PREMISES, where will be found a grand display of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and BEDROOM FURNITURE, and every requisite for the complete furnishing of a house.
Drawing-room Suites, in new and fashionable designs, from £10 10s to £35.
Walnut Oval Tables, inlaid and plain.
Handsome Walnut Chiffoniers
Plate-glass backs, &c.
Card Tables, Chess Tables
Square and Corner Whatnots
Music Canterburies in great variety.
PIANOFORTES, by Lipp and Son, Aucher Frères, Bord, and other eminent makers.
HARMONIUMS and ORGANS.
Dining-room Suites, in morocco, hair cloth, &c.
Dining-room Extending Tables
Handsome Sideboards, Spanish Mahogany, plate-glass backs, &c.
BOOKCASES, DUMB WAITERS.
Dinner Services, for 12 persons, from £3 10s.
Elegant Dessert Services
Tea and Breakfast ditto
Splendid assortment of Electroplated Ware and Table Cutlery
Handsome Mirrors, oval and square
Brussels and Tapestry Carpets
News Designs.
New shipment of well-seasoned OILCLOTH, beautiful patterns
Hearthrugs, Velvet Pile and other Tablecovers, a large assortment to select from.
FORD'S CELEBRATED GLASSWARE, comprising Decanters, Jugs, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets, Sodawater, Tumblers, &c.
Bedroom Furniture in every style. Suites comprising—Wardrobe, Chest Drawers, Washstand, Dressing Table, Toilet Glass, Towel Rail, Commode and 3 Chairs, price £20.
Wardrobes in walnut, mahogany, and maple; Bedroom Lounges
A large assortment of Toilet Glasses
Iron Bedsteads and Cots, in every style and finish and Bedding of every description to fit.
Kitchen Furniture and Requisites
Hollowware, Tinware, Brushware, &c., &c.
N.B.—ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, and all goods delivered Free of charge in the city and suburbs.
NOTE THE ADDRESS:—THE HYDE PARK FURNISHING EXHIBITION, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

UNIVERSAL MANGLE and WRINGER, at from £4 10s. Recent improvements have made these the best and cheapest. Patent Lever Mangles, only 70s, a new shipment; Putnam Clothes-wringers, the cheapest and most durable, from 25s.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL a good Mangle. 288, Crown-street, near Oxford-street.

FOR SALE, splendid SEWING-MACHINE (Wheeler and Wilson's), cheap. 183, Oxford-street.

UNEQUALLED in suitability for all household or dressmaker's work stands out the genuine HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. It is the easiest to work, the quietest running, the prettiest, of the most honest manufacture, and the easiest to learn of all lock-stitch sewing-machines. Warranted to give satisfaction. Full instructions gratis. Time payments, from 10s deposit and 2s 6d weekly. Customers liberally treated. C. E. FULLER, Sole Retail Agent, 387, George-street, nearly opposite Royal Hotel.

A DREAM FULFILLED.—If in the past some dreamer (as he would then have been called) had told one of those poor seamstresses of whom the poet sung in that doleful "Song of the Shirt," that in a few more years a machine would be constructed to join the many yards of fabric together which her poor fingers laboured over through the long weary hours, she would have hailed even one of the tedious heavy-running double-thread machines, with all its clatter and noise, as a priceless boon. But how much more has been the realisation of the dream when in the WILLCOX and GIBBS' AUTOMATIC SEWING-MACHINE there is such rapidity of working, such noiseless action as yard after yard runs from under the nimble needle, joined with such neat precision and durability of sewing.
Agency, 432, George-street, four doors from Royal Hotel.

9 O'CLOCK, THIS EVENING, is the closing time at the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
The NEW BOOKS, fourth edition of the Guide, are now ready, GRATIS.
W. B. CAMPBELL.

150 SAMPLES OF AMERICAN CHAIRS, many of them nice new patterns, now on view at the GREAT EXHIBITION, the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
W. B. CAMPBELL.
N.B.—Strong wood-seat Chairs, one dozen in a case; the whole for 30s.
Also one dozen nice cane-seat dining Chairs, in a case; the whole for 65s.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

FOR SALE, in bond, and now landing, Ross and Co.'s Teufelsbrücke celebrated Bismarck LAGER BEER. Sole Agent for all the Australian colonies, J. C. W. HINSCH, 160, Pitt-street.

THE N. S. W. SHALE AND OIL COMPANY'S COMET OIL.
ITS SUPERIOR QUALITY as an Illuminator is known all over the colony.
ITS CHEAPNESS to the consumer is twofold, (1) the Company's price is below that of the imported oil, and (2) the oil lasts longer in burning.
ITS SAFETY is certified to by the Government Inspector of Kerosene as having passed the test required by the Act of Parliament.
PRICE 1s 6d (ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE) per gallon in lots of 25 cases, delivered anywhere in town.
To be had of all Grocers, Ironmongers, and Oil Dealers.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 3, Hunter-street, Sydney.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, the PUREST STIMULANT in the WORLD.
The name of M. Moss and Co. is on every genuine bottle.
Purchase only original unopened bottles, to secure the full benefit of this well tried and wholesome spirit.
Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand, M. MOSS and CO., Sydney and Melbourne.

M'EWAN'S ALE.—M'EWAN'S celebrated Fountain Brewery ALE can be obtained from all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Brandy—Martell's Pale and Dark, in bulk
Canvas, Seaming Twine—best, in trusses each 144 lbs
Tin Ore Bags
Candles—Schiedam, Apollo, and De Roubaix, Oedakoven
Champagne—Jules Mumm's
Cornsacks—best Calcuttas, full 2¾ lbs.; Woolpacks—best Dundees, 10½, 11, and 12 lbs.
Dynamite—Nobel's Explosives Co.'s
Floorcloth—Hendry, Whyte, and Strachan's, A and B quality
Fencing Wire—Gospel Oak, § 8; Whitecross, § 6 and 8; Ryland's, § 10; Richard Johnson and Nephew's, § 8
Galvanized Iron—Lysaght's Orb, 26 gauge
Hoops—steel
Hops—Tasmanian 1878, Golding's, and ordinary
Oilcake
Starch—London, Elephant Head brand
Sugar—Ration, in small pockets, Queensland and Mauritius
Teas—Boxes and half-chests
Whisky—Mitchell's old Irish, in case
Wines—Kenneth M'Kenzie's Port and Sherry, in bulk and case: also, low Sherries
Bar and bundle iron.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE, and CO.'S BRANDY, dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases.
GARRICK and CO., Agents.

CLOUZEAU'S BRANDY, dark and pale, in hogsheads and quarter-casks.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Agents.

COLONIAL OVENS, Register Grates, Cooking Stoves. Reduced prices. G. Fletcher and Son, Oxford-st.

UNBREAKABLE GLASS.
Just received, further shipment TUMBLERS, for private and hotel purposes.
MYERS and CANTOR, Importers of China, Glass, E. Ware, Lampware, American Chairs, &c., 114, Pitt-street Sydney.
SOLE AGENTS in New South Wales and Queensland for UNBREAKABLE GLASS.

GREER AND CO'S. PRIZE ALBURY WINES.
Awarded thirteen prizes and SPECIAL SILVER MEDAL at Sydney and Melbourne Intercolonial Exhibitions. E. G. and Co. are now offering the following fully matured Wines, viz.:—
Burgundy — Muscat
Carbinet — Verdelho
Shiraz — Aucarot
Gouais — Malaga
Office and Cellars:—25, Macquarie-place.

WATER TANKS, 400 and 500 Gallons, superior to malt tanks. W. ROBISON, 67, Sussex-street.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.—We have now received a shipment of very superior South Australian WINES, from the celebrated "Gragge Vineyards," consisting of
Grenache — Tokay
Frontignac — Muscadine
Mataro — And Pedro Ximenes.
Samples on view, and trial solicited by PEATE and HARCOURT, Purveyors, by appointment, to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and his Excellency the Governor.

ENGLISH ALE, in 18-gallon kilderkins, now landed, in splendid condition. Also Bottled Ale of the following brands:—Anglo-Bavarian, Foster's, Bull Dog, Bass's, Ashby's, Tennent's, and Lager-bier. Also Pig Stout, Boar's Head, and Guinness's by Burke.
Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, of choicest qualities.
PEATE and HARCOURT, Grocers and Wine Merchants, 258, 260, and 262, George-street.

TO PLUMBERS and GASFITTERS.—For SALE, the balance of Stock, comprising Tools, Brass and Iron Ware; to be sold cheap to make room for alterations. W. MOOREHOUSE, 260, Riley-street.

TO BUTCHERS.—Williams' TOOLS, now landed—Steels, Knives, Saws, Cleavers, Pork Choppers, Poleaxes, Pig Scuds, Block Scrapers, &c.
F. G. BENNETT, 89, King-street.

YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO take Notice of the Prices of GOODS as under—
Coloured Twine, 4½d; ball, 3 for 1s.
Strong Twine, 9d per ball, 3 for 2s
Scissors, a bargain, 1s, 2s, 3s pair
Pocket Knives, given away, 1s each
Large cakes of Glycerine Soap, 4d each
Bedroom Kerosene Lamps, 1s 6d each
Chamois Leather, 9d each
Tin of Paint, any colour, 1s each
Large Paint Brush, 6d
Set of Gent.'s Studs, 1s
First-class Pipe, in case, 1s
Good large Sponges, 6d and 1s each
Sausage Machine, 10s 6d, 15s, 21s each
Very superior Candlesticks, 1s each
Walking Sticks, 1s each
Purses, very cheap, 1s each
Parrot Cages, 2s 6d each
Canary Cages, 2s each
Good Metal Dish Covers, 25s set
Table Knives and Forks, very cheap
Dessert Knives and Forks, equally cheap
Bread Platters, Bread Knives, &c.
Patent Egg Beaters, 2s each
Dog Collars, 1s each
Dog Chains, 1s each
Playing Cards, 1s pack
Glass Photo. Frames, 1s each
Glass Shades, cheapest place in town
Also a large assortment of Goods, at equally low prices.
EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 417, George-street, Sydney.

TO MERCHANTS, SQUATTERS, GROCERS, &c., &c.
ALBION SOAP WORKS, Dunedin, New Zealand, BARDSLEY and SON, Proprietors, manufacturers of
Excelsior
Blue Mottled
Three Crown
Two Crown
Household
Woolwashing Soaps.
The undersigned can now supply the above in any quantity.
BARKER and JAMES, Sole Agents.

BEER-ENGINE and Hotel BAR FITTINGS, complete, for SALE, cheap. Cash, General Post Office.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

THE UNITED BANKING COMPANY, corner of KING and YORK STREETS.
MONEY advanced on moderate rate of interest, in sums of £5 and upwards, repayable by easy instalments on
PERSONAL SECURITY
BILL OF SALE, on FURNITURE, WITHOUT POSSESSION
DEEDS OF FREEHOLD or LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
BONDED CERTIFICATES, MERCHANDISE
STOCKS, SHARES, REVERSIONARY INTEREST, &c., &c.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
NO INQUIRY OR VALUATION FEES.

UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.
OFFICES: 794, GEORGE-STREET (first floor), eight doors from Christ Church.
Hours—9 to 5, and 7 to 9 every evening.
MONEY ADVANCED upon PERSONAL and other security. Repayable by instalments as follows:—

£10 by weekly instalments of	£0	6	0
15	0	7	6
20	0	10	6
25	0	12	7
30	1	0	0
50	1	5	0

And in due proportion up to £100.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
To Borrowers not able to transact business during the day, these offices will be open from 7 to 9 p.m.
794, GEORGE-STREET, first floor, (8 doors from Christ Church).

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY, MONEY ON EASY TERMS.
MUTUAL LOAN and DISCOUNT OFFICE, 42, HUNTER-STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION BANK.
Money in sums of £5 to £5000, to male or female, in town or country, on note of hand, stock-in-trade, crops, farm stock, or to assist persons to take a business. Loans to any amount on furniture, without removal, law costs, or publicity; also on the deposit of deeds, bonds, shares, reversions, &c. Mortgages to any amount on freehold and leasehold property. Bills discounted. Interest from 5 PER CENT.
N.B.—This being a genuine office for all mercantile monetary transactions, borrowers will do well to apply and consult the Manager, 42, Hunter-street.

METROPOLITAN and SUBURBAN Terminating BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT: James Merriman, Esq., M.L.A., Mayor; John Dawson, Esq., } Trustees. John Hardy, Esq.; B. James, jun., Esq.; W. Pratt, Esq.; Alex. Thomson, Esq.
Subscription, 5s per share per month.
INTEREST on advances calculated at 6 per cent. only.
DEPOSITS.—Large or small sums received on fixed deposit or at call; interest at current rates.
Rules, prospectuses, and all other information may be obtained at the Office of the Society, 303, George-street, Sydney.
ROBERT W. CONWAY, Secretary.

£5 TO £1000 ADVANCED by the undermentioned Company to those requiring TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION, upon any REASONABLE SECURITY, namely—
Note of hand, deposit of deeds, bequests, reversionary interests, trade bills, bill of sale (without possession), merchandise, &c., &c.
To meet the convenience of borrowers, parties may repay their instalments, if required, at the following REDUCED SCALE:—

£10 0 0	by instalments of	£0	5	0	per week.
15 0 0	,,	0	7	6	,,
20 0 0	,,	0	10	0	,,

Any larger sum required, repayment to be made, if desirable, at the same rate.
REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY, Offices—6, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths. Hours—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT BANK, 125, ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH, next St. James's School.
First established in Sydney.
MONEY advanced in sums from £5 to £1000, on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession.
Advances made upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, trade bills, &c.
Forms may be had gratis.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.—COLONIAL MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT BANKING COMPANY'S OFFICES, 220, Market and Castlereagh streets.
The operations of this Company embrace the following branches:—
1. Promissory notes, acceptances, bills of exchange discounted daily.
2. Foreign bills of exchange and bank notes purchased.
3. Mortgages effected on city, suburban, and country properties.
4. Money advanced on deposit of deeds, with or without transfer, and on leaseholds, shares and scrip of public companies; bills of sale, bonded certificates, merchandise; also on good personal security, payable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
5. Reversionary interests, annuities, and life interests in estates purchased, or advances made thereon as required.
6. Foreign coin and bullion bought or exchanged.
All communications, private, confidential, or otherwise, addressed to the undersigned, will have strict and prompt attention.
D. BARNETT, General Manager.

MONEY for investment on good Mortgage Securities. Mr. SALTER, Solicitor, 130 Pitt-street.

THE ONLY BUILDING SOCIETY in Park-street is the OPERATIVE'S, No. 30, corner Pitt-street.

MONEY advanced, in small amounts, on household furniture, &c., without removal; repayable to suit borrowers. Central Loan Office, 194, Castlereagh-street, two doors from King-street. Office hours from 9 till 8.

£10 PER CENTUM per ANNUM has been paid to the Shareholders of the INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY for the last six years.
Any person desirous of obtaining the above high rate of interest should take SHARES in this most successful Society at once.
Investing shareholders are guaranteed 8 per cent., and share in the profits annually.
Shareholders are not compelled to borrow.
Principal and interest may be withdrawn at any time.
As a means of investing money, without risk, at a high rate of interest, this society offers equal advantages to the working man or capitalist.
DEPOSITS received to any extent at the highest current rates.
Prospectus and full particulars may be obtained by applying to the Manager, at the Society's Offices, York-street, near Druitt-street, Sydney, on any day during office hours.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—MONEY is ADVANCED upon MORTGAGE of eligible Property, payable at the end of a fixed term, or by monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly instalments, including principal and interest.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary
98, Pitt-street.

PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
DIRECTORS: Chairman—Hon. Sir G. Wigram Allen, M.P. Professor Pell; John Lucas, Esq., M.P.; Hon. J. Sutherland; W. T. Pinhey, Esq., J.P.; M. Chapman, Esq., J.P.
Deposits received as usual at current rates.
Investors' Shares issued bearing 8 per cent. interest and share of profits.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.
Office—305, George-street.

£5 TO £5000 to LEND, on good personal and other security, repayable at any time, or by instalments. Address Moderate, Box 161, General Post Office.

£5 TO £500 to Lend, personal security, repayable by instalments. J. G. Reed, 494, George-street.

ADVANCES made on all classes of securities, in small or large sums, repayable at any time, or by instalments. Terms on application.
ALEX. COOPER, Auctioneer, 106, Elizabeth-street.

AUSTRALIAN and City Mutual SHARES wanted; highest price given. Harp of Erin Hotel, Druitt-st.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS ETC.

FLOUR.—Superfine, fine, household, and seconds manufactured at our Bathurst, Ashfield, and SYDNEY MILLS; also, various country and Adelaide brands. Bran, pollard, corn meal, corn flour, barley, oats, maize (whole and cracked), on SALE by M. BOYLSON and SONS, the Sydney Flour Mills, Grafton Wharf.

J. PEMELL'S Office and Store, opposite Railway Gate; Flour Mill, Sussex-street, near the Haymarket.—Silk-dressed, Superfine, Fine, and Good Seconds FLOUR; Wheat Meal, Maize Meal, Bran, Pollard, Whole and Cracked Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Straw, Oaten, and Lucerne Hay and Chaff, &c. Guaranteed best qualities; lowest prices.

POTATOES.—Celebrated Brown's River.
POTATOES, ex Starling, from Hobart Town, at the Market Wharf, for SALE, by T. and W. WILLIS, 48, Pitt-street.

CONSIGNMENTS.—Swallow and Ariell's celebrated prize BISCUITS, Canterbury Cakes, and Golden Syrup; Bencraft and Co.'s Victorian Oatmeal, dressed Rice, and superfine Flour; Kitchen and Son's superior mottled Soap; D. and B.'s Confectionery, Jellies, Creams, L. mixtures, &c.; Hunt and Co.'s Goulburn Jams, and prize Baking Powders; R. Whittingham and Co.'s Cheshire and N. Wilts Cheese, York Hams, Bacon, Muscatels, Currants, Jordan and S. S. Almonds, B. Nuts, P. Barley, Peas, Paper Bags, and Oilmen's Stores.—W. H. ARIELL, 119 and 121, Sussex-street.

TEN EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.—FRY'S COCOA.
FRY'S CARACAS COCOA, in packets and tins, specially recommended by the Manufacturers, is prepared from the celebrated Cocoa of Caracas, combined with other choice descriptions. "A most delicious and valuable article."—STANDARD.
FRY'S COCOA.
FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA, in tins, "really consists of Cocoa Nibs deprived of superfluous oil; than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of cocoa."—FOOD, WATER, AND AIR, Dr. Hassall.
FRY'S COCOA.
FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, in packets and tins, is an article strongly recommended by many eminent medical men, and is admirably adapted for homœopathic patients, invalids, and for consumers generally.
J. S. FRY and SONS Bristol and London.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED PICKLES,
SAUCES,
MALT VINEGAR, in Quart and Pint Bottles.
SALAD OIL,
POTTED MEATS
CALVES FEET JELLY and other
TABLE DELICACIES,
MAY be obtained of Storekeepers in Australia and New Zealand. Every genuine article is labelled
CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho-square, London.
SPECIAL AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROWN PRESERVING COMPANY, Shamrock Hill, East Maitland.
We are now preserving, and ready to supply, Meats and Soups as per our list, in 1-lb., 2-lb., 4-lb., and 6-lb. tins.
R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.
Salesmen—SARGENT and COLLIE, Macquarie-place.

OLD Queensland RUM, a few hogsheads for SALE; to the trade in a line. H. Fisher and Co., 11, King-st. W.

TO THE TRADE.—White and Black Pepper, Pearl Sago, in bond, by the line. H. Fisher and Co., importers.

SAGO, Tapioca, Hams, Bacon, Loaf and Snowdrop Sugars, Pepper, &c. Fisher and Co., 11, King-street W.

JOSEPH WEARNE. ANCHOR FLOUR MILLS, BATHURST-STREET, SYDNEY.
Silk-dressed superfine, fine, and household FLOUR; Wheat Meal, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, and all other mill produce. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FOR SALE about 3½ cwt. Butter, 9d per lb.; bacon, hay, corn, bran, &c. Hall, Prince, and Co., Market Wharf.

BUTTER in Five Minutes.—Atmospheric CHURNS 10s each. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

ARNOTT'S NEWCASTLE BISCUITS.—These celebrated Biscuits, equal to any manufactured, may be had from BARKER and JAMES, Market-street, Sole Agents.

PEACOCKS' TASMANIAN JAMS.—The undersigned Agents can now supply this favourite jam.
BARKER and JAMES, Market-street.

P. M'CARROLL.

The British Lion lay, but yet he did not sleep,
Stretched on his side in contemplation deep;
Basking in sunshine, careless threw his head
So calm and tranquil, one might think him dead;
There did he lie, while conscious of his strength,
His massive limbs he threw at fullest length;
But while thus resting, safe he kept his lair,
From lynx or tiger, wolf, or hungry bear.
In turn they all surveyed him, but with fear;
None dare disturb his ever wakeful ear.
Yet would they think the monarch and his rage
Had grown enfeebled now by time and sear old age;
But there he lay, as we have said before,
In all his pristine strength of days of yore.
With ready hug the crafty coward bear
Had broke the silence, stealing on his lair,
Enraged, the monarch roared, and bristled up his mane;
His dignity once touched, he roared again;
Lashing his iron ribs, with ponderous stroke,
Sounding like thunder on the forest oak.
His eye flashed fire and darted on his foe.
His massive paw tore up the ground below.
Rampant and raging, towering o'er the brute,
Thus he addressed him as he crouched down mute—
Are all our battles on the land and sea
So soon brushed out from off your memory?
So as we won the laurels on our brow,
So can we win them should the time come now.
Get from our sight, dishonest neighbour, robbing bear,
Your worthless life take with you that we spare.
The beast made off, nor spoke, nor looked behind,
The monarch tranquil then again reclined.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	2½d	Sirloin of beef	4d
Fore-quarter of mutton	1½d	Best ribs of beef	3½d
Whole or half sheep	2d	Chuck ribs of beef	3d
Mutton chops	3d	Boiling beef	2½d
Legs of pork	6d	Corn beef	2½d
Loin of pork	6½d	Rump steak	4d
Pork chops	6d	Beef steaks	3d
Pigs' heads	4d	Beef sausages	2d
Corn pork	5½d	Pork sausages	3d
Legs of veal	3d	German sausages	4d
Loin of veal	3d	Brawn	6d
Fillet of veal	4d	Black pudding	3d
Shoulder of veal	3d	White pudding	4d

OX TONGUES, 2s.
Note the address—P. M'CARROLL, 209, Parramatta-street, near the Newtown Road.

VINEGAR, in Bulk and Bottle.—Monk's Vinegar Works, 251, Sussex-street, and Barker's-lane.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

VARNISH.
HARLAND and SON'S celebrated Varnishes on SALE, all kinds. Samples and prices on application.
T. LAKEMAN, 66, Clarence-street; and 78, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

CELEBRATED AVERILL PAINTS, surpassing all others for durability and beauty of finish, in all shades and colours, mixed ready for use.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., York-street, Wynyard-square.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS for NEW SOUTH WALES.

WALL PAPERS, great variety; Paints, Oils, Sheet Glass, &c. H. H. GROTH, 344, George-street.

BEST Bangor Slates, 16 x 8 to 24 x 14, in stock and to arrive; American Slates, at reduced rates; G. O. Iron, at lowest prices; Zinc, Cement, Plaster, Sheet Lead and Pipe, &c. G. E. Crane and Son, New Pitt-street.

CEMENT.—K.B. and b. and onward.
BUILDERS' Ironmongery, &c.
GALVANIZED IRON, 26 gauge, various lengths and brands.
MASON, BROTHERS.

MILLER AND HARRISON, Albion Wharf.
TIMBER of all descriptions, rough or dressed
SHINGLES, laths, palings
GALVANIZED IRON and GUTTERING
CEMENT and Plaster of Paris
DOORS and sashes, all sizes
JOINERY of all kinds made to order
BALTIC in DEALS, or cut as required
OREGON SPARS, DEALS, T. and G. BOARDS.

SHINGLES.—Best oak. J. R. Love, 504, George-street.

300,000 FEET KAURI PINE assorted. G. F. Mason, Patent Slip Wharf.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOTANY, RANDWICK, AND COOGEE.—First-class BRICKS for SALE, at reasonable prices, at Bunnerong Brickworks, Botany. Apply at Works; or W. Speechly, Banksmeadows.

LIME.—Pure Marble Lime and Portland Cement, at Marble Lime Depot, 8, King-street West.

MURPHY AND SON. 21 and 23, George-street West, General Importers and Exporters of BRITISH PLATE, SHEET, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS.
WHITE LEAD, OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS.
MANDER, BROTHERS' and NOBLE and HOARE'S CELEBRATED VARNISHES.
KENT'S LONDON BRUSHWARE.
Cement, Plaster Paris, C. and S. Tar, Pitch, &c.
English and Foreign Paperhangings in endless variety and design.
BORDERS, STATUARY, MARBLES, CORNICES, GOLD MOULDINGS.
GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS, &c., &c.

N.B.—WOOD PRESERVING OIL for the Preservation of Rafters, Beams, Joists, Flooring Boards, &c., from destruction by white ant.

MARULAN Marble Stone LIME, fresh daily. J. HOGG, Sussex and Druitt streets. Constant stocks.

FOR SALE, 2 splendid Greyhound DOGS, real beauties, good pedigree. 183, Oxford-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, and BEDDING, cheap. Salesman, Importer and manufacturer, 288, George-st.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, &C.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no opium, morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in tins.

JOSEPHSON'S AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT MAY be had of all chemists and storekeepers. Pots, 1s, 1s 6d.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each. Sold everywhere.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A Laxative, Refreshing, and Medicated FRUIT LOZENGE—relief and cure of Constipation, Headache, Bile, Hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take and never produces irritation.
E. GRILLON, Wool Exchange, Coleman-street, London, and all chemists.
Beware of cheap and spurious imitations.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS. Wholesale agents, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS stops a cough at once; equally effective for infants and adults.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS, sold by all chemists and storekeepers, in 1s and 2s 6d bottles.

WEEKES'S Carbolic Ointment, cures all kinds of wounds, 1s pots. BURRELL, 105, George-st. W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—TIMES, July 13, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See LANCET, December 31, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne "is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"—MEDICAL TIMES, January 12, 1866.
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£350—HOTEL, Waterloo, 7 years' lease. J. HYETT, 494, George-street.

FOR SALE, in a leading thoroughfare, Stock, Fixtures, &c., of a grocery business; house contains shop, 8 rooms, cellars and stabling, &c.; rent moderate. E. RAMSAY, Business Agent, 412, George-street, Sydney.

JOSEPH and CO. have received instructions to sell, by private contract, the Lease, License, Goodwill, Furniture, and Billiard Table, as per inventory, of a very old-established Family Hotel, situated in George-street. The house has been established over forty years, with a large country connection, and doing a first-class business; proprietor's sole reason for selling, on account of ill health. Parties in search of a good investment should not lose the present chance. Particulars and inventory and cards to view, apply JOSEPH and CO., 110, King-street.

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FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late WILLIAM COWELL are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, the Gladesville Hotel, Gladesville, at 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, for the Ryde Cemetery. W. GORDAN, Undertaker, Ryde.

THE FRIENDS of THOMAS COLLINGS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased BROTHER-IN-LAW, William Cowell; to move from his late residence, Gladesville Hotel, Gladesville, at 3 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON, to the Ryde Cemetery.

RYDE UNITED FRIENDS LODGE, M.U., I.O.O.—The officers and members of the above Lodge are requested to attend the Funeral of our late Brother, WILLIAM COWELL, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON. To assemble at the Lodge Room at 1.30 p.m. HENRY HEARD, N.G.

MASONIC.—The Brethren of Unity Lodge of Sydney, No. 1169 E.C., are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of our late Brother, Past Master GEORGE COMMINS. Brethren are requested to assemble at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, at 2 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON. Brethren of other lodges under the English, Irish, and Scotch Constitutions are invited to attend. N.B.—Conveyances will be in attendance to take the brethren to the Camperdown Cemetery. By command of the W. Master. C. BEAVER, Secretary.

MASONIC.—The Members of the Robert Burns Lodge, 817, E.C., are invited to attend the Funeral of our late Brother, WILLIAM VIAL, P.M. The Brethren to form procession in full regalia, at his late residence, Elizabeth-street, Paddington, at 2 o'clock THIS DAY, and proceed on foot to the railway, thence to the Necropolis. Officers can obtain their regalia (also for the Mark Masters and R. B. Royal Arch) at any time from W. Bro. Lovett. CHARLES ARTLETT, W.M.

MASONIC. — SYDNEY LODGE OF MARK MASTERS, No. 25, E.C.—Brethren are requested to attend the Funeral of Brother WILLIAM VIAL, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON; Mark Regalia. Meet at the Necropolis, at 2.45 p.m. FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON.

MASONIC.—The Members of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales (Hon. J. S. Farnell, M.W.G.M.), together with the Officers and Brethren of all daughter Lodges are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of our late W. Brother WILLIAM VIAL. The funeral procession will move from his late residence, Elizabeth-street, Paddington, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 2 o'clock. NICHOLAS WEEKES, Grand Secretary.

R. A. A. VOL. FIRE CO., No. 1.—Members are requested to assemble at the York-street station THIS DAY, at 12.45 p.m., to attend the Funeral of the late Mr. W. VIAL.
By order,
A. TORNING, Captain.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 2. —The Members of the above Company, together with the Members of the various Fire Brigades, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of our late departed member, Mr. W. VIAL. Members will please assemble at 1 o'clock sharp, at the Branch Station, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant.
W. CAMB, Superintendent.
G. LANE, Secretary.

THE EMPLOYEES and Coachmakers in general are requested to attend the Funeral of the late Mr. WILLIAM VIAL, Sen.; to move from his late residence, Elizabeth-street, Paddington, at a quarter to 2 o'clock sharp, to proceed to the Necropolis.

THE FRIENDS of the late WILLIAM VIAL, Senior, are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his residence, Elizabeth-street, Paddington, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 2, and proceed to the Necropolis.
WALTER STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst-street.

VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE No. 3.—MEMBERS are requested to meet at the Head Station, Castlereagh-street, at 1 o'clock sharp, in full uniform, to attend the Funeral of the late W. VIAL, member of the No. 2 Volunteer Fire Company. W. S. KELLY, Superintendent.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. WILLIAM RICHARD SHEPHERD, Sen., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON; to move from the residence of his son, William R. Shepherd, jun., 246, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills, at 3 o'clock, to the Waverley Cemetery. T. Dixon, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. JOHN and JOSEPH SHEPHERD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their deceased beloved FATHER, the late William R. Shepherd, sen., THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON; to move from the residence of his son, William Richard Shepherd, jun, No. 246, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills, at 3 o'clock, to the Waverley Cemetery. T. DIXON, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. RICHARD R. SHEPHERD, Jun., are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased beloved FATHER, the late William R. Shepherd, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON; to move from his residence, No. 246, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills, at 3 o'clock, to the Waverley Cemetery. T. DIXON.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. CHARLES CHAMBERS are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Botany-street, Waterloo, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Necropolis. PRIMROSE and CO., Undertakers, 22, Regent-street.

THE FRIENDS of JOSEPH M'GRATH, Hairdresser, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased BROTHER-IN-LAW, Charles Chambers; to move from his late residence, corner of Raglan and Botany streets, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Necropolis.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS WILKINSON are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Mary Ann Price; to move from his residence, 39, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS AFTERNOON, at quarter to 2 o'clock sharp, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-street, near Crown-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES MARTIN are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Ann; to move from his residence, Underwood-street, Paddington, THIS AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 3 o'clock to Waverley Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-street, near Crown-street; and George-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JOHN LORD are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Harden-street, Waverley, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-street, near Crown-street; and George-st., opposite Christ Church.

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"I'll not Repine." "I'll not Repine,"
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PHOTOGRAPHY.—TISSANDIER'S History and Handbook of Photography, edited by J. Thomson, 7s, p. 1s; Hardwick and Dawson's Manual of Photography, 6s, p. 8d; Hunt's Manual, 6d, p. 9d. Reading, George-st.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FAMILY MOURNING.—The Cheapest House in Sydney for Ready-made and unmade Goods, of every description, is E. WAY'S, Importer of Family and Complimentary Mourning Goods, 261, Pitt-street.

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WANTED, 3 good COACHPAINTERS and 1 HELPER; constant employment and highest Sydney wages. Apply to H. Vickers, S. T. and O. Co.'s Coach Works, Glebe.

WANTED, a first-class HAND for the Manchester Department in a wholesale house. Application, by letter, J. T. Davenport and Co., George and Wynyard streets.

WANTED, a a duly qualified Medical gentleman, to act as SURGEON SUPERINTENDENT to the Totara District Hospital, Ross, West Coast, New Zealand; salary, £150 per annum, with residence provided; private practice allowed; population, 1500; no medical gentleman or dispensary within 20 miles; Oddfellows and other Societies average about £100 per annum. Applications, with diplomas and testimonials, will be received on or before the 1st September, addressed to the President, Ross, West Coast, New Zealand. Peter Johnston, secretary. Ross, 16th July, 1878.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, about 17 or 18, required in an Agency Office, to assist in the outdoor duties, correspondence, and other clerical work; good writing and ability to answer letters from dictation indispensable. Apply, with references, to Amanuensis, General Post Office, Sydney.

£110.—WANTED, PARTNERSHIP in lucrative business. Nosbod, General Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AT 98, Market-street.—Respectable young and middle-aged Men, groom, garden, milk; Cooks, Waiters.

AS GROOM, a useful sober Man, an Indian; good references. Mr. Pierce, William-street.

A YOUNG Lady requires a SITUATION as daily Governess to young children; English, music, plain and fancy work. Apply T., Gordon and Gotch's.

A FEW thoroughly good General SERVANTS, country Girls, Nurses and Needlewomen, C. and Laundress, H. and P. Maids, young Girls waiting to engage. Registry, South Head Road, opposite Regent-street, U. Paddington.

BY a Married Man, a steady Situation, town or country; used to almost any kind of work. G. B., HERALD.

BY unexperienced Housekeeper, respectable and trustworthy, English, or good Cook and Laundress in a gentleman's small family; town preferred highest references, two days. M. A., 100, Cooper-street, Surry Hills.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER (drapery); open for three days. Address J. T. D., HERALD Office.

MALE and Female Servants, Married Couples, for engagement. Glue's labour agency, 176, Pitt-street.

TO CARPENTERS.—Wanted, SITUATION, as Improver. Address J. W., General Post Office.

THE ADVERTISER, and Wife, recently arrived from England, wishes the management of a Public Business; experienced; no incumbrance; security. G. F. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED to apprentice a respectable Boy, aged 15, to Carpentering and Joinery. 166, King-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Woman, a SITUATION, as Laundress. E. H., 35, Kent-street.

WANTED, by respectable widow, with daughter nine years, care of widower's family. J. D., HERALD.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young man, as useful in house; wages no object. Useful, HERALD.

WANTED, by two friends, SITUATION, general S. or Housemaids. 212, Cumberland-st., Church-hill.

WANTED, by a respectable person, care of Offices; no children. A. C., 25, Nithsdale-street.

WANTS WORK, as jobbing Plasterer, or Bricklayer, or house repairs. T. S., 17, Harbour-street.

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION, at store or boat work. Apply 93, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Traveller, Clerk, or Warehouseman—drapery, &c. G. F. G., HERALD.

WANTED, by young Man, SITUATION as Groom, garden, milk, &c.; refs. Apply C. T., 142, Oxford-st.

WANTED, by respectable middle-aged person, Situation as Housekeeper, or place trust. M. R., HERALD.

WANTED, by respectable young Woman, Situation, as House and P. Maid. S., Burwood Post-office.

WANTED to place young Girl, 16, as HOUSEMAID, in respectable family; refs. 72, Stanley-street.

WANTED, SITUATION as Housekeeper; first-class references. Housekeeper, 239, Fitzroy-st., Moore Pk.

WANTED, by a thoroughly domesticated person, SITUATION as Housekeeper. F. M., HERALD.

WANTED, by a respectable person, SEWING, to be done at home by Singer's sewing-machine, at per yard. A. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable married couple, SITUATION; man as Groom and Coachman; wife as Cook. Apply W. W., 6, Harrington-street.

WANTED, to Apprentice a boy of 14, who has just lost his father, to a light business in the country. Address J. B., 274, Forbes-street.

WANTED, by a respectable elderly person, a SITUATION of trust, town or country; respectable references. Apply E. H. C., General Post Office. Remuneration no object.

WANTED, by a young person (Protestant), SITUATION as Children's Maid, or Nurse and Needlewoman, where there is no baby. Apply J. O., Spragg and Adams, Oxford-street; open for a week.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A THOROUGH competent WAITER or Waitress. Great Central Hotel, Market-street.

A SINGLE MAN, and thoroughly good General, or Man and wife wanted for Waverley, man to be useful and drive, woman as General. Registry, South Head Road, opposite Regent-street, Upper Paddington.

RESPECTABLE Girl wanted, as General SERVANT. E. Robinson, Manchester House, 106, William-st.

RESPECTABLE General SERVANT wanted, for Ashfield; small family; house five minutes' walk from station; references required. For address apply Mr. Potter, Bonus Stores, Ashfield.

SERVANTS of all capacities wanted, town, suburbs, and country; references. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a BOY, about 14 years old; used to painting preferred. 276, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, smart WAITERS, from 1 till 2 o'clock daily. Aarons' Exchange Hotel, Gresham-street.

WANTED, a good active GIRL. 370, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, respectable young Girl, as General SERVANT. 332, Crown-street, opposite Reservoir.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, small family. Apply 1, Northumberland-terrace, Moore Park.

WANTED, 2 MEN, to cut wood for brick burning. A. Russell, Corso, Manly Beach.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl as NURSE. Apply Mrs. Peck, opposite Sugar Works, Waterloo.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Apply, between 10 and 12, Mrs. S. Oatley, Spencer Lodge, Piper-st., Woollahra.

WANTED, Farming MAN. Apply A. Hoesh, 5, Globe Stores, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY, at M'Lean and Son's, manufacturing silversmiths, 21, Hunter-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, able to wash and iron, three in family. 500, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a sober steady MAN, accustomed to drive a patent safety. C. Becker, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. Mrs. Henderson, Harrogate Villa, Australia-st., Newtown.

WANTED, young MAN, for Bill Posting. Mrs. Mary Hughes, bill poster, 158, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, for general housework. Land's End Hotel, Pyrmont.

WANTED, for Pfahlert's Hotel, a strong young Woman, to cook vegetables; 15s. Apply 10 o'clock.

WANTED, 3 QUARRYMEN; highest wages given. Apply James Meader, Pyrmont.

WANTED BOY. Apply at Hever's Stables, 156, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. Apply Allerton and Co., 11, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to assist in house; two in family. 2, Park View-terrace, Bourke-street, S. H.

WANTED, a smart LAD, accustomed to the butchering. J. Jefferies, 110, Botany Road.

WANTED, a LAD, used to smith's shop. Apply H. Pollard and Son's, 198, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a good LAUNDRESS, living near Glebe. Apply, by letter or personally, 699½, George-street.

WANTED, a LAD, or young Man, accustomed to the butchering. 77, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a Man, a good MILKER. T. Bigby, Glebe-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; two in family. Highest wages. Bristol Arms, Ultimo.

WANTED, experienced WAITRESS. Occidental Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH. Apply Turkish bath, Bligh-street.

WANTED, two smart Girls to make themselves generally useful. Between 9 and 10, 46, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a good HOUSE and PARLOURMAID. No. 2, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to make herself generally useful. J. M. Hasmot, 16, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Boy, as PORTER. M. Spence, 319, George-street.

WANTED, good House and Parlour MAID. Mrs. H. Rodd Smith, 3, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 11, to go messages. 23 Nithsdale-street, off Liverpool-street.

WANTED, steady BARMAN. Apply Roberts's, opposite Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; good wages. Mrs. Arnold, 163, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a smart BOY, for grocer's shop. 40, Dowling-street.

WANTED, a PARLOURMAID; references. Apply after 10, Roslyn Hall, Macleay-street.

WAITING, COOK and LAUNDRESS; Woollahra or Potts Point preferred; good refs. 100, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a good DRIVER. Albion Wharf, Market-street.

WANTED, a steady young MAN, for the butchering business. A. Porter, Bourke and Arthur sts., S.H.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, 2 in family. Apply Surry Hills Hotel, Crown-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. After 9 o'clock, Mrs. Abbett, 109, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, at Enmore, small family; refs. required. 692, George-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, for butcher's shop. John Whyte, 404, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 12 or 14, to assist in housework. Smith's Family Hotel, Petersham.

WANTED, Servant GIRL, about 17, to assist in housework. Mrs. Barnard, 413, Crown-st., S. H.

WANTED, respectable sober GROOM and GARDENER. Apply A. J. Watt and Co., 532, Geo.-st.

WANTED, respectable General SERVANT. Apply A. J. Watt and Co., 532 and 534, George-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY. G. M. Woods, butcher, 96, Albion-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, 12 or 14, to sleep at home. 754, George-street, back entrance, between 10 and 12.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. 798, George-street, South.

WANTED, elderly MAN, groom, garden, milk; and one for garden only; farm labourer. 98, Market-st.

WANTED, sober steady MAN, for yard and general useful. Pack Horse, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, General SERVANT (Protestant), 2 in family; Servants for suburbs. 100, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a smart WAITRESS, one that is used to a restaurant. 74, King-street.

WANTED, a COOK, also, an Under NURSE. 240, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 222, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, GIRL to make herself useful, that can sleep at home. No. 5, St. Kilda-lane, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a GIRL for housework, sleep at home. Alpha Cottage, 147, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN for housework and assist in waiting. J. Emery, 555, Geo.-st.

WANTED, a competent HOUSEMAID. Apply Mrs. Darley, Quambi, Albert-st., Woollahra, before 12.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Apply, with references, Mannix's, 642, George-street, near Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Mrs. Turner, 307, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; no washing. Apply 14, Bay-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a smart active MAN, used to horses. Apply 3, Market-street West.

WANTED, an active respectable Girl, as General SERVANT; duties light. 158, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Apply to W. Coates, butcher, 171, Kent-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, to take charge of an office. Apply 26, Bridge-street, between 12 and 1 p.m.

WANTED, an active industrious LAD. T. Williams and Co., 294, George-street.

WANTED, a WAITER. Crown and Anchor, George and Market streets.

WANTED, a BOY, to wire sodawater; constant employment. Henfrey and Co., 119, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Joseph and Co., 110, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable woman as General Servant. Mrs. A. Finlayson, Paddington-street, Paddington.

WANTED, strong General SERVANT, 4 miles out. Mrs. Boake, 330, George-street.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT, with refs. Mrs. Toogood, Shannon Grove, Darling-st., Balmain.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, that can read and write well; good wages. 5, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to apprentice to the coach-painting. M'Carty, 250, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, to make herself generally useful. Apply Cook, Brothers, Harris-street, Ultimo, opposite 'bus stables.

WANTED, a young Girl (a Protestant), as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Country girl preferred. Apply, with particulars, to M. N., Post-office, Paddington.

WANTED, a strong BOY for a steamer. Apply 10 o'clock, a.m., Illawarra Hotel, Shelley-street, bottom of Erskine-street.

WANTED, for the country, a good COOK (man or woman), or married COUPLE. Apply by letter, with full particulars and references, to Mrs. Macarthur, Camden Park, Menangle.

WANTED, a strong Girl, as General SERVANT, to sleep at home; one that has been accustomed to kitchenwork preferred. Miss Venters, 228, George-street North.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER; none but a strictly sober woman need apply; personal recommendation required; must be good cook and laundress. Mrs. Bates, 5, Hibernia-terrace, Albion-street.

WANTED, man COOK, Carpenter for station, Farming Men able to milk, garden Labourers, Dairymen, Groom and Coachman, Married Couples. Glue's labour agency, Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS vacant, at 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street South, Darlinghurst.

A LARGE front ROOM vacant, suitable for two respectable young men, friends. 25, Clarence-st., C. H.

APARTMENTS to LET, 11, Newtown Road, opposite University.

APARTMENTS vacant. No. 9, Bligh-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, for three gentlemen, at Mrs. Morrissey's, 36, Wynward-square; terms moderate.

APARTMENTS and Suite vacant. Mrs. Lodge, 195, Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS.—Private Sitting-room and Bedrooms to LET, board optional. 185, Premier-ter., Wm.-st.

APARTMENTS vacant, furnished or unfurnished; balcony. Mrs. Davison, 166, Forbes-st., Little-ter.

A WIDOW LADY offers part of a furnished villa, with attendance; mod. Collis, 205, George-st. West.

A VACANCY for a gentleman, or two friends, at Mrs. Slough's, Guilford House, 24, Wynyard-square.

ATHOL HOUSE, 199, Macquarie-street, opposite Domain, APARTMENTS vacant.

A COMFORTABLE ROOM, furnished as bed and sitting-room, with use of kitchen. 62, Upper Fort-st.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. H. Rodd Smith, 3, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill.

A VACANCY for families and gentlemen at Mrs. Dobson's, Bengal House, 13, Jamison-street.

APARTMENTS vacant for gentlemen and families. St. Lawrence House, 1, Carlton-ter., Wynyard-square.

AT 247, MACQUARIE-STREET, there are two single BEDROOMS vacant.

BOARD and RESIDENCE required by married couple; no other lodgers. G., Pierce, William-street.

BOARD, Lodgings, and Washing, for 1 or 2 young men. Apply at 1, Ithaca-ter., Dowling-st., Surry H.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for single men or married couples. 418, Castlereagh-street South.

CHESHUNT HOUSE, Dawes Point.—Apartments; private families lunch at 1, dinner at 6. Terms mod.

COMFORTABLE Board and Lodgings, at 4, Dimond's-terrace, Fitzroy-street, near Moore Park. Baths.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS for married couple or single men. 114, Elizabeth-street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE for single man. 67, Regent-street, near Railway.

DOUBLE BEDROOM vacant; board, &c.; house comforts; suit two gentlemen. 30, Upper Fort-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET, with or without board. 3, Belgrave-tr., Forbes-st., Darlinghst.

FURNISHED Apartments to suit single gentlemen; partial board if required. 136, Dowling-st., W'lmloo.

FURNISHED BEDROOM for 2 gentlemen. No. 6, Bond-street, near Exchange.

HOME for two gentlemen, £1 per week; partial Board, 14s 6d. 7, Francis-street, Hyde Park.

HOME for young gentleman in private family residing op. Prince Alfred Park. No. 2, Box 274, G. P. O.

MANLY PIER HOTEL.—APARTMENTS for families and gentlemen; terms mod. G. F. Barnett.

MINIATURE BAY OF NAPLES, Snail's Bay, one minute's walk from Ferry.—VACANCIES for two gentlemen; balcony rooms, salt and fresh water baths, garden, piano, &c.; terms moderate. C. J. S. H., HERALD.

NEPEAN HOUSE, PENRITH.—Mrs. E. SQUIRES is prepared to accommodate families desirous of change of air at the river side, in a healthy locality, only ten minutes' drive from the Penrith station. Terms on application. Use of boats and buggy free of charge.

PARK HOUSE, Parramatta (late Government House).—Vacancies. E. Ramsay, George and King streets.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for respectable men, with bath; 15s week; good beds, 4s. 442, Pitt-st.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. 328, Crown-street, Surry Hills, opposite Reservoir.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. 207, Macquarie-street, near Domain entrance. Terms moderate.

TO LET, Furnished BEDROOM, suitable for a gentleman; 5s. 7, Sandymount-ter., Little Abercrombie-st.

TO LET, a furnished ROOM, for two single men; terms, 8s per week. No. 2, Little George-street.

TO LET, 2 furnished ROOMS. 76, King-street, two doors from George-street.

TO LET, SITTING and BED ROOM. Apply No. 12 Lloyd's New Terrace, Foster-st., near Campbell-st.

THREE comfortable furnished BEDROOMS to LET; respectable men. 109, Lower George-street.

TO LET, 3 unfurnished ROOMS, and use of kitchen. 133, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo.

TWO unfurnished ROOMS, with use of kitchen, to LET, in healthy locality. E. Ramsay, 412, George-st.

VACANT BEDROOM, partial board; private family, no children; bath. 159, Cumberland-street.

VACANCIES for gentlemen in private family, baths, piano, &c.; terms mod. 229, Albion-st., Surry H.

VACANCIES for lady and gentleman, also single gentlemen. Eversleigh House, 11, Bligh-st. Refs. ex.

WYNYARD-SQUARE, No. 10.—Back ROOM to LET, furnished.

WANTED, respectable BOARDERS. James Graham, opposite Barracks, Paddington. Also, fur. Bedrooms.

41 BATHURST-STREET.—Two ROOMS, use of kitchen; terms moderate.

47 BATHURST-STREET.—Furnished APARTMENTS for two or three men, or married couple.

245, MACQUARIE-STREET North, APARTMENTS vacant, single and double rooms.

A LADY requires two unfurnished APARTMENTS, locality Woolloomooloo. Home. Pierce, Wm.-st.

A GENTLEMAN desires BOARD and Residence, private family preferred; state terms. M. Y., G. P. O.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to reside with a private family; no other lodgers pref.; Darlinghurst. W., HERALD.

A LADY requires BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family, in locality of Macleay-street, Darlinghurst. Address Home, Post-office, William-street.

HOUSE wanted at Darlinghurst, 6 or 7 rooms, bath, gas, &c. E. P., Pierce's, William-street.

NORTH SHORE.—Wanted, detached RESIDENCE, five or six rooms, with garden; liberal rent would be given for a suitable house. R. B. Treacy, Manager Imperial Fire Office, 123, Pitt-street.

SINGLE Person requires BEDROOM, private family, central Woolloomooloo. M. B. A., Post-office, Oxford-st.

TWO Mechanics want BEDROOMS, with fireplace, where boy 4 years old can be taken care of. Address B. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, comfortable freehold HOUSE or Cottage. E. P. Dawbarn and Co., house agents, Temple Crt.

WANTED, small COTTAGE, suburban; rent not to exceed 15s. Apply Taylor and Co., 355, George-st.

WANTED by young man, comfortable LODGINGS, near Market-st. pref. W. R., Cooper's news office.

WIDOW Lady wanting Home would join another in housekeeping; share ex. N. B., Pierce, Wm.-street.

WANTED, by 2 single gentlemen, Separate BEDROOMS, with SITTING-ROOM. No applications without stating terms. E. J. H., General Post Office.

WANTED, by a single lady, a Front PARLOUR, unfurnished; respectable neighbourhood in or close to town. A. G., 94, Oxford-street.

WANTED, at North Shore, detached RESIDENCE, in a good position, containing drawing and dining rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, servant's room; rent not to exceed about £100 per annum. G., Box 253, Post Office.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

A FEW choice Building SITES, in Burwood, within 5 minutes from station. 432, George-street.

A. OGILVIE, AUCTIONEER and LAND AGENT, 30, Park-street, has for SALE—Allotments Ashfield, Croydon, Botany, Enfield, Balmain, Petersham, North Shore, Waverley.

ALBION-STREET, Surry Hills.—For SALE, in this favourite locality, a good, substantial brick HOUSE, verandah, balcony, 4 rooms, kitchen; and a neat comfortable 4-roomed Cottage—the lot £190. Title A1. 174, Pitt-st.

BOTANY, opposite Sir Joseph Banks Hotel.—Splendid Allotment for SALE, 150 x 200. Ogilvie, 30, Park-st.

CROYDON.—For SALE, 2 very nice BLOCKS, each 50 x 200, fronting Underwood-st. Jackson, 183, Pitt-st.

CLIFTON-TERRACE, Commodore-street, Camden-ville, in rear of Mrs. Dickson's residence, Holmwood, Newtown; fine situation, good view; two only of these genteel COTTAGES still for SALE. Small deposit, and balance in shape of rent.
Also, three of the 2-story HOUSES, 4 rooms and kitchen, immediately opposite the above. Apply to
RANDOLPH NOTT,
305, George-street.

FOR SALE, HOUSE suitable for any business, with shop front. Bellevue-st., 2 doors from Boot Factory.

FOR SALE, corner ALLOTMENT, near Park Road. Apply No. 107, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

FURNISHED COTTAGE for SALE, water-side residence, drawing £100 per annum. £300 down, balance in 8 years. Apply T. WOODS, Double Bay.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
FIRST-CLASS FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
EAST TALGAI,
DARLING DOWNS, QUEENSLAND.
GREGORY and SCHOLEFIELD have received instructions from Messrs. Clark and Co. to sell by private contract 20,000 (twenty thousand) acres of Freehold LAND, forming a part of the well-known East Talgai Estate, and consisting to a large extent of the richest agricultural soil and open well-grassed basaltic downs, the balance being forest land.
The whole splendidly watered by Dalrymple Creek, which flows through the centre of the property for more than seven miles, and substantially fenced and divided into convenient-sized paddocks.
The Toowoomba and Warwick Railway bounds it on one side for over three miles, giving a ready access to both of these rising and important towns.
The improvements consist of fencing, sheep yards, wash-pools, men's huts, &c., &c.
With the above the purchaser will have the option of taking, at a low valuation, unless previously sold, 18,000 (eighteen thousand) sheep, now pasturing on the property, which have all been bred on the estate by the Messrs. Clark who are well known to be amongst the most successful sheep breeders in the colony.
The whole property forms one of the most valuable estates in the district, being compact, surrounded by a ring fence, and all the land within such boundaries being secured by purchase from the Crown.
Arrangements can be made to suit any purchaser desiring a smaller property, as vendors are willing to reduce the acreage for sale to a minimum of 15,000 acres.
The improvements to be taken at a valuation.
Terms—Half cash; the balance can remain for a long period at a low rate of interest.
Plans can be seen, and price and all further particulars obtained, on application to
GREGORY and SCHOLEFIELD, Toowoomba; or
MORT and CO., Sydney.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
TERRACE OF 8 HOUSES, CITY PROPERTY, each 4 rooms and kitchen, built of brick, cemented, slated roofs, water and drainage; land 100 x 75, daily increasing in value; good investment.
Two first-class HOUSES, near Newtown Railway Station, each 4 rooms, hall, kitchen, servant's room, bathroom, washhouse, &c., balconies; gas and water, very complete. A bargain.
Well-built HOUSE, brick and stone, at Waverley; 'bus passes down every ten minutes. Price, £650.
Two well-built HOUSES, near Moore Park, Paddington; gas and water.
The above are good investments.
THOMAS B. WALKER, Estate Agent,
Exchange-corner, Bridge-street.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE and Grounds for SALE; terms liberal. W. Douglass, 79, King-st.

GLENMORE Road, off Good Hope-street.—Splendid block 99 x 198. WATKINS, Temperance Hall.

HOUSE for SALE. 21, Norton-street, Surry Hills.

HORDERN-ST., Newtown.—Cottage, 4 rooms, &c.; land, 30 x 90. £320. Watkins, Temperance Hall.

MAGNIFICENT country SEAT, situated near Sydney, replete with every convenience, for private SALE; terms liberal. W. DOUGLASS, 79, King-street.

NITHSDALE-ST., Hyde Park.—New 3-storey House for SALE, cheap. J. W. Watkin, Temperance Hall.

NEAR to Domain and Hyde Park.—For SALE neat brick HOUSE, 4 good rooms 12 x 12; balcony front and back, large yard, sewerage, good back entrance; £400. Terms easy. H. E. SHORTER, Conveyancer, 174, Pitt-st.

NEWTOWN, near Station, 'bus route, COTTAGE, 6 rooms, kitchen, 120 x 160, garden all round, built 18 months, Torrens'; price, £700; terms, £100, cash balance to suit buyer. E. P. Dawbarn and Co., Temple Court.

NORTH ANNANDALE.
CITY EXTENSION, WITHIN A THREE PENNY RIDE OF SYDNEY.
TITLE, TORRENS' ACT.
Allotments of LAND can be purchased for a cash deposit of 10 per cent., or one-tenth of the whole cost; balance to extend over eight (8) years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum added.
The Building Society will advance liberally to purchasers to enable them to build.
The rapid influx of population to this colony will reasonably double the price of these valuable sites within a very short period.
Title given to buyers on payment of purchase-money.
For the Sydney Freehold Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited).
Office, Young's-buildings, corner of Pitt and Park streets.
A. W GILLES, Manager.

PITT-STREET, Redfern.—Allotment 20 x 110; 3 years' credit. BURFITT, 355, George-street.

PETERSHAM.—Lots 7 and 8 section 1, Gladstone Park, 50 x 150; good position. Easy terms. C. T. BURFITT, 355, George-street.

PADDINGTON.—2 Terraces, 10 houses, 5 rooms and 4 rooms each rents, £338 per annum—£2700. SURRY HILLS: Terrace of 9 Houses, 4 rooms each; rents, £5 8s—£2500. PADDINGTON: Terrace 3 five-roomed Houses, 4 rooms and kitchen each; rents, £2 5s—£1150. DOWLING-STREET: Terrace 2 houses, 4 rooms and kitchen; 2 houses in rear; rents, £2 8s—£1100. Near GEORGE-STREET: Terrace 5 houses, leasehold, 80 years, ground rent £45; rents, £8 15s—£3500. Best situation, BALMAIN: Allotment, 73 feet by 100 feet—£350.
C. BATE and CO., 147, Pitt-street.

ROOKWOOD.—For SALE, 6 very choice BLOCKS in the Brixton Estate, rich soil; liberal subdivision; nicely elevated; easy terms; no interest. Title now passing under Torrens' Act. T. F. JACKSON, 183, Pitt-street.

VILLA RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
by
THOMAS B. WALKER,
Estate Agent, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street.
A SUBSTANTIAL and COMMODIOUS VILLA RESIDENCE, built of brick and stone, in good order, ready for immediate occupation. Five bedrooms; drawing, dining, and sitting rooms; kitchen, pantry, bath and servants' rooms, out-buildings, large verandahs, about 150 feet from 8 to 12 feet wide; nearly two acres ground, well laid out; lawns, flower and kitchen garden, ornamental trees and shrubs, orchard (all choice trees), abundance of water, fine ocean and landscape view, easy access to the city; price, £2500; part can remain at 6 per cent. interest for a term.

ASHFIELD.—For SALE, HOUSE, 5 good rooms, balcony and verandah back and front, and out-offices, one minute's walk from station; new and substantially built; gardens in front; price, £700; £175 cash, balance at £1 10s per week; or the above property would be let for a term at £1 7s 6d per week.
BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

ASHFIELD.—For SALE, HOUSE, detached, containing 6 good rooms, verandah, balcony, bathroom, kitchen, scullery, coachhouse, stables, &c., the whole standing on over half acre, within 7 minutes of station; grounds and garden well laid out. Title, Torrens'. Further particulars.
BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
ASHFIELD.
COTTAGE, well built and tastefully finished, containing drawing and dining rooms, 4 bedrooms, dressing and bath rooms, kitchen, scullery, and very good outoffices, coachhouse, stable, workshop, large garden and paddock. Its situation, within three minutes of either ASHFIELD or CROYDON Stations, makes this an exceptionally valuable property to those wanting a residence NEAR THE LINE, in this favourite suburb.
BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
a Gentleman's RESIDENCE, replete with every convenience, in the beautiful and well-known district of ILLAWARRA. The estate consists of 100 acres of GOOD LAND, stumped, cleared, and divided into paddocks. Ample supply of water. Garden and all necessary out-buildings.
For further particulars apply to
BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—To Investors and others.—All the right, title, and interest in the LEASE, having over four years unexpired, of PROPERTY near Exchange, will let as offices to good tenants. The excess of rents receivable over all charges payable is more than £120 per annum.
For full particulars,
BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

PETERSHAM. — For immediate SALE—Pretty detached COTTAGE, brick, and slate roof, standing in its own GROUNDS of over half-an-acre, which are well laid out with garden, lawn, and fruit trees.
Cottage contains six rooms, kitchen, and out-offices; verandah on three sides, coachhouse, stable, and splendid well of water, within a few minutes' of both 'bus and rail. Price, £950. Torrens' Act title.
Apply BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

PYRMONT.—For SALE, five HOUSES and two good COTTAGES, frontage to two good streets, and within two minutes of the ferry, leasehold, having 76 years unexpired, very light ground rent; rentals return over 13 per cent. clear of all deductions; suitable to any one requiring a really good investment.
BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

PETERSHAM.—NORWOOD HILL.—For SALE, pretty Cottage RESIDENCE, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, pantry, &c.; gas stove and gas laid on to all the rooms, abundance of water, view and situation magnificent, only five minutes' from station.
Terms if required.
BATT and RODD,
132, Pitt-street.

TO LET.

A HOUSE to LET, George-street North. Apply B. Byrnes, Circular Quay.

A 5-ROOMED HOUSE and kitchen; rent, 18s 6d. Apply General Store, Smith-street, off Campbell-st.

A SHOP to LET, 61, King-street. Apply United Banking Company, corner King and York streets.

BALMAIN, Snail's Bay.—To LET, Exeter Villa, 6 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, &c. Apply on premises.

BURWOOD.—To LET, a new four-roomed COTTAGE (brick), kitchen, pantry, and outhouses; three minutes' walk from station; good situation. Apply A. Kerin, Conder-street, Burwood.

BATT AND RODD
have been instructed to LET as under:—

BRIDGE-STREET.	Front OFFICE, newly done up, 15 x 17. Rent, 16s per week.
BRIDGE-STREET.	STORES and CELLARS, suitable for wine and spirit merchant.
NEWCASTLE.	STEAM FLOUR MILL, with plant complete; also, BRICK STORE, with large storage capacity, and a BAKERY attached. The above will be LET on LEASE.
PICTON, 2 miles from Station.	FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, and usual out-offices, standing on about 6 acres of good land, all newly done up; rent, £40 per annum.
WOOLLAHRA—OCEAN-STREET.	HOUSE (furnished), 7 rooms, hall, kitchen, &c.; water and gas, garden and trees; for a term of 3 months or longer; rent, moderate.
WOOLLAHRA—MONCUR and PIPER STREETS.	FAMILY RESIDENCE, 9 rooms, large kitchen, verandah and balcony, gas and water; rent, £120.

For full particulars, and cards to view, apply
BATT and RODD,
132, Pitt-street.

BUSINESS PREMISES to LET, centrally situated, suitable for any business. E. Ramsay, 412, George-st.

BONDI.—A very magnificent VILLA to LET, in September next, comprising, in good-sized rooms, all the conveniences of a country family residence, including stabling, coachhouse, and good paddocks. The salubrity of this locality is too well known to dilate upon. Cards to view. E. Ramsay, house agent, George and King streets, Sydney.

CLARENDON VILLAS, STANMORE.—Two first-class RESIDENCES, in Cavendish-street, close to Holt-street Platform, containing dining, drawing, and 4 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, washhouse and copper, pantry, bathroom, gas, wells, tanks, and other conveniences. Arthur Cubitt, 203, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DOUBLE BAY.—To LET, House, 6 rooms, kitchen servant's room, &c.; water, &c. Leslie, South-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE in the city to be LET, or Furniture will be sold. Xerxes, Box 128, G. P. O.

MANLY.—Furnished COTTAGE to LET, 6 rooms. S. Asher, at W. Alexander's, Pitt and Park streets.

MANLY.—To LET, furnished, for 2 or 3 months, HILLSIDE, containing 9 rooms, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, &c. Alfred Hilder (W. Wolfen and Co.), Bridge-street.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, DINING-ROOM and BEDROOM, within 3 minutes' walk of ferry. 11, Lavington-terrace, Milson's Point.

PREMISES, suitable for a dining room, to LET. W. Douglass, 79, King-street.

PYRMONT.—To LET, SHOP, with fixtures and gas fittings. A. S. Appleton, 36, Union-street, Pyrmont.

SURRY HILLS.—To LET, small HOUSE; rent, 9s. E. Ramsay, house agent, George and King streets.

TO LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, Crown-street. Apply Pierce's, corner Stanley and Yurong streets.

TO LET, furnished, 5-roomed House; also, furnished Bedroom, 2 minutes from Hyde P. 182, Palmer-st.

TO LET, a HOUSE, Glebe Road, opposite Maximus-terrace; rent, 20s. Apply Turon Inn, 843, George-st.

TO LET, new 6-roomed HOUSES, 18s 6d to 20s, Barcom-st., Darlinghurst. G. H. Curtis, 147, Pitt-st.

TO LET, a commodious Family Residence, No. 56, Margaret-st., Wynyard-sq. L. W. Levy, New Pitt-st.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 7 rooms, 15s, Cameron-st., near the 'bus stand, Woollahra. G. H. Curtis, 147, Pitt-st.

TO LET, a furnished HOUSE, cheap. 233, Carlingford-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, HOUSE, Point Piper Road, close to S.H.R. Rent, 25s. Apply to Hardie and Gorman, Pitt-street.

TO LET, on Surry Hills, a neat Family RESIDENCE, 6 rooms, washhouse, bath, gas. E. Ramsay, George-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, shed, large yard. Apply 42, Cumberland-street.

TO LET, 5-roomed HOUSE, water, and every convenience, Francis-street, Glebe. Mr. Wait.

TO LET, 4 ROOMS, kitchen, pantry, wash-house, and water, near the bridge, Underwood-street, Paddington.

TO LET, an established Butcher's SHOP, in a good rising neighbourhood, 115, Dixon-street.

TO LET, a six-roomed HOUSE, with washhouse, all connected to sewer. 1, Foster-street, off Campbell-st.

TO LET, ILLERTON HALL, Randwick; every convenience for a family; 10 rooms, paddock, stables, &c., &c.; rent, £120. Apply to S. H. Pearce, Randwick.

TO LET, at Five Dock, a COTTAGE of 5 rooms, and five acres of land. Apply to J. W. Torning, 9, Hunter-street.

TO LET, detached HOUSE, 7 rooms and kitchen, hall, front garden, balcony, plenty of water, large piece of ground. Drinkwater, Cowper-street, Enmore Road. Newtown 'bus passes the door; fare, 4d.

TO LET, a SHOP and commodious RESIDENCE; every convenience; specially suitable for a good drapery business; water, gas. Apply on premises, or at Pyrmont Arms, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, new 5-roomed COTTAGE, verandah (back and front), cab-shed and stable, and large yard, opposite Public School, Lambert-street, Camperdown. Apply W. Flynn, Botany Road, Redfern.

TO LET, a first-class Family RESIDENCE, 3 minutes from the Redmyre Platform, on a large block of land, and containing 11 rooms, with plenty of good water. Apply to W. Bailey, builder, Stanmore.

TO LET, Edgecliff Road, near Waverley, a comfortable HOUSE, 6 rooms, with garden; commands extensive harbour view; moderate rent to permanent tenant. Keys with Mr. Harrison, next Wesleyan Chapel, Waverley.

TO LET, a nice COTTAGE, at St. Peters, Cook's River Road; 4 lofty rooms, hall, servant's room, pantry, and kitchen, paddock, and good well of water, opposite Barwon Park, and near the church; 'buses running from Newtown every ten minutes to St. Peters, fare 1½d. Keys at Mrs. Townsend's, Bishop-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, Ocean-street, Woollahra, 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, balcony, gas, water, &c.; every convenience. Also, HOUSE, Moncur-street, Woollahra, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, balcony, garden, &c.; immediate possession. Thomas B Walker, house agent, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street.

TO LET, Captain Cook Lodge, Castlereagh-street.
House, Glebe Road, 8 rooms, 20s week
House, Gloucester-street, 4 rooms, 15s week
House, Sussex-street, 4 rooms, 14s week
House, Harnett-street, 10 rooms, £2 2s week
H. Vaughan, Agent, 152, King-street East.

WOOLLAHRA.—Furnished COTTAGE; rent, £1 a week, if for term. Mrs. Miler grocer, John-street.

WATSON'S BAY.—To LET, neat Villa RESIDENCE, containing 8 rooms, laundry, coachhouse, fowlhouse, kitchen, and flower gardens, and every convenience, near jetty. E. Ramsay, George and King sts.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, in Ocean-street, one door north of telegraph office, a convenient RESIDENCE, containing 5 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, and laundry; has garden and large yard, also gas laid on. Possession can be given about 22nd instant. May be viewed from 11 till 3 o'clock.

BRIDGE-ST.-CHAMBERS.—OFFICES to LET, on ground floor. W. Wolfen and Co., Bridge-street.

CONVENIENT STORE to LET, in King-street West. Apply W. Howard Smith, Struth's Wharf.

LARGE OFFICE, first floor, corner of George and Margaret sts. Apply to P. N. Trebeck, 267, Geo.-st.

LARGE and Convenient OFFICES to LET, in centre of city. E. Ramsay, house agent, George and King sts.

LARGE OFFICES, three floors, to LET, together or separately, gas, water, &c. Art Gallery, 216, Pitt-st.

OFFICE to LET, a large front room, first floor, in the centre of the city, 84, King-street.

OFFICES to LET, over E. Millett's, 309, George-street, suitable for a public company or showrooms, having good unpacking accommodation at the back, opening to Wynyard-lane.

PITT-STREET.—OFFICES, CHANGE ALLEY, CIRCULAR QUAY.
Conveniently arranged and well lighted OFFICES to be LEASED. Plan of the building can be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Sale Rooms of Hardie and Gorman, Bell's-chambers.

TO MERCHANTS INSURANCE AGENTS.
GEORGE-STREET OFFICES.
To be LET a SUITE of OFFICES, and separate Offices, over Messrs. Peate and Harcourt's.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Bell's-chambers.

TO LET, a new STORE, Wharf-street, Market Wharf. Apply A. Kethell, lessee, Market Wharf.

TO LET, the extensive Wool-pressing PLANT and STORES at the Cosmopolitan Wharf; possession can be had on the 1st October next.
For full particulars apply W. H. Pockley, 6, Change-alley, Sydney.

TO LET, at North Willoughby, 1 Acre of LAND, 4-roomed COTTAGE, &c. S. Stead, North Shore.

TO LET, at Randwick, large Clover PADDOCK, with Cottage; well watered. M. M., Randwick Post-office.

TO LET, a 4-stall STABLE; any amount of yard room. Apply 179, William-street.

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